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Part One
Pages 1-8

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SOUTH FOR SOUND MONEY

Ringing Speeches and Resolutions at the Memphis Convention.

INDORSEMENT FOR THE PRESIDENT

Men Solid in Business Declare an Honest Dollar Essential to Commercial Prosperity.

GEN. CATCHINGS SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE

Cheers and Yells for the Declarations of Sound Principles—Strong Platform Adopted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23.—Under a banner with the inscription, "Sound Currency and Better Banking Facilities," between 700 and 800 representative men of the Southern States assembled in the Auditorium this afternoon to express their opposition to the doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to declare in favor of the continuance of the present monetary conditions.

The movement had its inception early last April, in a joint conference of members of the Cotton Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, Lumber Exchange, and Manufacturers' Association and Young Men's Business League, all of this city. These bodies united in the declaration that the time was ripe for the propagation of sound financial ideas; that a sound and staple currency was necessary in order to fully restore and in the future to maintain prosperity among the people, and that an interchange of opinion among Southern people on this question would be productive of good results.

Thereupon a call was issued for the convention of to-day. It met with an instant and hearty response from commercial manufacturing and agricultural organizations in every State South of Mason and Dixon's line, and these proceeded to select delegates in accord with its sentiments. In many places where no commercial or similar organizations were in existence, meetings of citizens were convened. Some of these selected delegates outright, while others requested the Mayor to do so in behalf of the municipality. The net result was to bring together one of the most representative assemblages that has been seen in the South for many years.

A Gathering of Solid Men.

It was essentially a gathering of "solid men,"—bankers and merchants, farmers and manufacturers, storekeepers and members of professional allied with industrial interests. It was especially commented upon that the politicians were conspicuous by their absence. The morning trains brought several hundred delegates to the city, and Secretary Hotter of the Cotton Exchange was kept busily employed for the five hours ending at noon in examining credentials and issuing the blue and gold badges, without which admission to the main floor of the auditorium was barred.

A committee representing the local commercial organizations waited at 8 A. M. on Secretary Carlisle, who had arrived some hours earlier and had remained in his car, and extended him a hearty welcome to the city, after which he was escorted to Gayozo's Hotel, where from 10 to 1 o'clock he received the delegates, who were introduced to him individually by Congressman Patterson of Tennessee and Catchings of Mississippi. He was cordially greeted, and many of the visitors, as the line passed along, found opportunity to say a word indicative of their sentiments.

"Tell Mr. Cleveland we are with him down here," said a tall, bony Texan, while a New-Orleans banker chimed in, "Don't be afraid, Mr. Secretary, that the South will go back on sound money. We are all with you."

Similar expressions were numerous, and the cordiality of the Secretary indicated his appreciation of the sentiments manifested. The silver men among the delegations will caucus, after permanent organization has been effected, to determine on a plan of action and to claim representation on the Resolutions Committee.

Congressman Little of Arkansas, who has been making silver speeches there and in neighboring States, arrived this morning to attend the convention as a spectator.

The delegates began to assemble at the Auditorium shortly after 1 o'clock. There were few men of national reputation in the columns that marched up the aisles with military tread, but those who were recognized came in for a hearty greeting.

Gen. Thomas C. Catchings of Mississippi, who has parted with his flowing beard since the adjournment of Congress, was not recognized at first but when the assemblage knew him, it made the rafters ring. Others who came in for a true Southern greeting as they appeared at the head of their State delegations were Congressmen Kyle of Mississippi, Marke of Alabama, Patterson of Tennessee, Lieut. Gov. Alvord of Kentucky, and Lieut. Gov. Stannard of Missouri.

Congressman Clarke's Speech.

Chairman Crawford of the local Committee of Fifteen took the gavel at 2 o'clock and spoke a few words of welcome in behalf of the Bluff City. Permanent organization was then in order. The Alabama Congressman, Mr. Clarke, was recognized for the purpose of presenting the name of the "Little Giant" from Mississippi as permanent Chairman, but he availed himself of a call to the platform to lead off the oratorical fireworks with a speech that aroused all the energetic enthusiasm of his audience. He said:

We are not a forlorn band, making a desperate and hopeless fight, but we are here to give form and organization and voice to a deep-rooted and widely spread public opinion that is growing in volume, and which is destined to mold the financial policy of this country. We have nothing to fear in the fight that has been forced upon us. The conservatism of the American people will not allow its monetary system to be dragged down to the debased level of Mexico and China. The roar of the free silverites is as the roar of a fire fed upon chaff, that soon burns itself out and leaves but ashes and smoke. It is but the echo of the fiat moneyites.

Standing here as a Southern man, I say that I have firm confidence in the sound sense and integrity of that section of the country, in the cotton men, and the industry that has made Memphis one of the most important cotton markets in the world. We are not the blind followers or tools of any man or set of men, but we are led by a man who has, like no other man since Jackson, the confidence of the American people.

Why? Because the American people know that

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BICYCLE RIDER UNDER A WAGON

Baumgarten Dragged Two Blocks, McGowan Badly Hurt, and the Horse Must Be Killed.

Charles Baumgarten, seventeen years old, of 312 East Seventieth Street, was riding up the Seventh Avenue driveway about 4 o'clock yesterday on a light wheel. The driveway above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street is smooth, and the boy was not keeping in close to the curb. He was looking ahead and going at a rather slow speed, when William Walter, thirty-two years old, of 600 West Thirty-sixth Street, driving a skittish horse, attached to a light wagon, and accompanied by Hugh McGowan of 426 Eleventh Avenue, came up behind and at the right of him at a fast trot, and drove so close that the shaft of the wagon scraped the wheelman's cheek and he was caught between the shaft and the wheel hub, on the left side of the front axle.

The horse, torn by the bicycle, leaped forward, and the men were thrown out. The horse ran up the drive, dragging Baumgarten and the bicycle under the wagon. The bicycle smashed so as to be useless, became loosened at the end of half a block, and was left behind. Baumgarten hung on for two blocks to the axle till his hold was lost through a sudden lunge of the runaway horse.

McGowan's right leg was broken, and he appeared to be injured internally. An ambulance was sent for, and McGowan taken to Manhattan Hospital.

Baumgarten, although bleeding from a wound in the cheek and limping as if hurt otherwise, insisted on going to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, the nearest police station, to complain against Walter. Walter also complained against Baumgarten.

The wounded horse was taken to a stable in One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and is so injured that he will probably be shot.

RAYNOR GIVES UP HIS FIGHT

He Withdraws His Candidacy for the Democratic Nomination for Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.—Ex-Congressman Isidor Raynor has withdrawn from the fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maryland, and says he will not again enter the political arena.

In an interview to-night Mr. Raynor said: "Unless I am utterly deceived the sentiment of the people is with me; but here, in the home of my friends, in a community that I have tried to serve for twenty years, an autocratic decree has gone forth from political headquarters that my overthrow must be accomplished. The entire patronage and party influence of the city is at the absolute command of those who have resolved upon my defeat.

"I believe that I could have carried nine counties of the State, whose votes, added to those of Baltimore City, would have given me the nomination, but the struggle would have required more sacrifices than I can afford to make. I am out of politics entirely and shall not again become a candidate for any political office."

The influence which has been antagonistic to Mr. Raynor has emanated from Senator Gorman.

BRITISH SEALER FIRST TO BE CAUGHT

Selby Captured by Corwin—The Rules as to Reports at Custom Houses.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 23.—News of the first seizure of the season for violation of the sealing laws was brought by the steamer Topeka from Sitka. The revenue cutter Corwin seized the British sealing schooner Selby and brought her into Sitka. She was turned over to the British cruiser Pheasant, which sent her to Victoria.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Acting Secretary Hamlin to-day made public a circular regulating sealing, issued April 12 last. It requires the masters of all vessels engaged in fur-sealing fisherics to make entry of their catches at the Custom House and to file with the Collector, verified by oath, a copy of the official log book; furthermore, each skin in the catch is to be inspected as to number, sex, and mode of killing.

If, on examination, a vessel appears to have been engaged in fur seal fishing within the area covered by Article 2 of the Paris award, without the special license provided for in Article 4 of said award, entry is to be refused, and the facts reported at once to the United States District Attorney for proper action.

WITNESS OF A TERRIBLE CRIME

Daughter Sees Her Mother Kill Her Father and Herself.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Mrs. Ernest Annable, thirty years of age, who lived at 6,416 Ellis Avenue, in a fashionable part of Hyde Park, shot and instantly killed her husband and then committed suicide to-night, just after supper.

Jealousy was the cause of the terrible tragedy. A fourteen-year-old daughter witnessed the spectacle of her parents' death. At the supper table there had been considerable quarreling, Mrs. Annable upbraiding her husband for paying attention to other women.

Mrs. Annable rushed to her room, where she secured her husband's revolver and fired one shot at herself. The daughter—Myrtle—took the weapon from her mother, who regained it after a desperate struggle, and then killed her husband. Shooting herself through the heart, she fell across his lifeless body.

Says the Birdge Will Be Built.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Charles Swan, the Secretary of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, is in this city on his way to Virginia, where he goes by advice of his physicians to recover his health. In speaking of the proposed bridge over the Hudson River, he said: "The commission will, out of the numerous plans presented, select the one that will best serve the railroads. What the railroads want is a bridge that will enable them to maintain the same rate of speed upon the bridge that they make upon land, say forty miles per hour. I have no doubt that the commission appointed by the State of New-York will select a plan that will meet the views of the Secretary of War. On account of my illness, I have not given much time of late to the question of bridging the Hudson, yet I believe, with prosperous times ahead of us, we will be enabled to secure the necessary money this Summer, and begin the construction of the bridge before Fall."

West Point Cadetships.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: Eugene Brownlee, Cobleskill, N. Y., with L. J. Van Schaick of the same place, alternate; E. P. Nones, Louisville, Ky., with J. D. Morris, Jr., of Louisville, alternate; William P. Bowman, Tolesborough, Ky., with R. E. Tennall of Cynthiana, Ky., alternate; M. B. Carr, Hamilton, Ohio, alternate; W. E. Hog, Lake Geneva, Wis., alternate; J. F. Maynard, Honaker, Va., alternate, and J. W. Moffat of Rives, Tenn., alternate.

Minister Ransom Is Improving.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—According to a letter received from Minister Ransom by friends in this city, under date of May 16, his illness, as was reported in to-day's dispatches, is not of an alarming character. He is suffering from biliousness, which appears to resist the effects of medicine, but it is expressly stated in this letter that his condition is not at all serious.

He is improving, and is staying at the Hot Springs, at Topo Chico, four miles from Monterey.

The Hyams Case Near Its End.

TORONTO, May 23.—The Hyams murder case will go to the jury probably to-morrow afternoon. The closing address for the Crown will be completed in the morning, and then the Judge will charge the jury. It is believed that a verdict will be reached to-morrow night.

SHARP BREAK IN WHEAT

Wild Rise at Opening Yesterday, Then a Swift Decline.

STILL CHICAGO TALKS OF A DOLLAR

Big Bears Join the Bulls—Local Brokers Have a Trying Time—Decline Due to Natural Reaction.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The wheat market indulged in more pyrotechnics to-day. July closed last night at 77¼c, and this morning there was trading at 81¼c, exactly 4c appreciation between sessions, and with very little official trading at intermediate figures.

Shortly after the tap of the bell marking the end of yesterday's trading on the Board of Trade the curb price was quoted at 79c, and some business was said to have been done at 79½c. These prices are not recognized by the board proper, but they reflect the temper of the market, nevertheless. The cause of the sharp rise on the curb was the rumor that a prominent operator, who is "short" was believed to be hard pushed and had not responded to several margin calls. This resulted in the buying in of a quantity of wheat for his account, and sent the price up. The trader referred to this morning denied the stories of his financial difficulties, but the gain made in the price was maintained, and a further advance was scored.

The scene in the pit at the opening this morning was one of great confusion. During the first half hour prices fluctuated violently, the usual changes of 1-16c giving place to spurts of ¼c and ⅜c. There was the same number of crop damage stories in circulation, and the country buyers were again present in great strength. At 11 o'clock it was learned that C. F. Schwarz, the operator referred to, had failed to make good his margins, although he settled his Clearing House balances. Commission houses having open trades with him accordingly closed them out.

Mr. Schwarz has for some time been a prominent figure in the speculative grain markets. About a year ago he made a great deal of money on the bull side of corn, but of late he has been on the wrong side of the market. He was probably short 500,000 bushels of wheat on the present rise, some of which was covered at prices under the ruling quotations. He denied last evening that he was in difficulties, and this morning appeared in the wheat pit as usual. He also sent notices to the houses with whom he had open trades stating that the margins would be put up on time. When the time limit expired, at 11 o'clock, his wheat was bought in on the open market, his promises not having been fulfilled. His liabilities, it was thought, will not exceed $50,000, distributed among the large commission houses.

This is the first failure of the trade since the thirty-cent rise began. July wheat opened at from 80 to 81 cents, sold between 79⅝ and 82 cents, holding at 81¼ cents, or 4 cents higher than yesterday' close. After the price had risen by quick steps of a quarter and a half cent to the top figure of the big boom, there was a quick decline to 78½ cents, and the market closed weak at 78¾ cents.

The position of the exultant, fortune-making bulls was strengthened by the change of front on the part of the two big traders, Linn and John Cudahy. They were among those who resisted the advance most stubbornly. It is generally admitted that they are now both "long" in wheat. The accession of two such active bears to the bull ranks has added to the enthusiastic talk of dollar wheat before the end of the month.

B. P. Hutchinson, who is still called "Old Hutch" by the men of the wheat pit, which he has forsaken for the restaurant business, said to-day:

"I don't believe them when they talk all this stuff about the injured crops. The frost has not hurt the wheat, and I do not believe there is any shortage in the country. I would not give 80 cents for wheat. It is not worth it. The price will fall."

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The wheat market opened with another panic this morning. July wheat closed last night at 77⅞c, after an advance of 2¾c, and this morning opened at 81¼c, and in about a minute had jumped to 82c. The traders were in a semi-panic and pandemonium reigned on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange. The bulls at 11 o'clock, had forced the price up to 83¼c. This held for some time, but the bears poured in such heavy selling orders that the market began to decline and fell to 82⅝ at 11:30. The bulls gave it another boost, however, and at noon, 83c was the quotation for July. The offerings by country holders poured in heavily after 12 o'clock and forced the market down rapidly and at 1:15 P. M. it closed at 80⅝c bid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 23.—The wheat market was excited to-day and transactions were heavy. December opened at $1.08, an advance of 2c over yesterday's closing, then rose to $1.08⅝, at noon, declined to $1.06, and closed at $1.06⅜.

Wheat brokers had a trying time in yesterday's local market. Following the indications of Wednesday's curb dealings, prices opened at a wild advance of 3½ to 4 cents per bushel. This was manifestly more than could be held, however bullish the tendency. In the reaction a contest developed, in which a widespread disposition to take profits was met by buying orders at wholesale. The market maintained its firmness very well until toward the close, when it broke sharply. Last prices, 1½ to 1⅝c per bushel above those of Wednesday, were the lowest of the day. Having started a downward movement, brokers helped it along on the curb, July closing weak in curb dealings at 80½c per bushel, or ½c above Wednesday's regular closing, and 1⅜c below Wednesday's curb price.

Regular sales reached 27,970,000 bushels. Much less than has been usual of late was added to the day's actual business by curb sales, showing that while speculators looked for further reactions, they preferred not to deal on that prospect. They had no confidence in appearances.

July options opened at 83½ cents per bushel. Wednesday's closing had been 80 cents. They advanced to 84¼ cents, and closed at 81½ cents. September, having closed Wednesday at 80½ cents, opened yesterday at 84 cents, advanced to 84⅞ cents, and closed at 82⅛ cents. December opened at 85¾ cents, touched 86⅛ cents, and closed at 84 cents, Wednesday's closing price having been 82 9-16 cents. Reasons given for the advance were such as have recently improved prices.

The decline was due almost wholly to natural reaction. A failure reported from Chicago had little influence in it at any time. Of course, it ceased to be in the least effectual to depress prices when it appeared that the proceeding had not been a failure, but merely a sale of wheat holdings at the Board of Trade under the rule. This experience is not uncommon there when margins become narrow.

Commenting on the wheat market, Henry Clews made some observations yesterday that presented briefly the benefits conferred by the new situation. He said:

"Eighty-one and one-half cents for September wheat in Chicago means a great deal to the railroads of the country. They are not nearly so much benefited by carrying the wheat from farmers' hands to distributing points as they are in carrying the materials which the avails of the wheat when sold go into, and, as the September option carries the coming wheat crop, that establishes the price that can now be realized by the farmers for their new wheat. If the farmer gets the above price, the difference will be immense as against what he realized for his last year's product—about 50 cents. It not only gives him additional money to spend, but a corresponding amount of credit, besides, at the country store, and his family's expenditures may accordingly be increased. It is the free spending of money in this country by the multitude that makes good times."

Corn moved with wheat yesterday, except that it was not active. Sales reached 700,000 bushels. Closing prices were ⅛ to ¼ cent per bushel above Wednesday's. Cotton was active and excited, with sales of 333,600 bales. After an advance it closed a few points below Wednesday's prices.

Charles D. Towt was caught in the advance in wheat yesterday, and 33,000 bushels were bought in for his account at the Consolidated Exchange. He hopes to settle his contracts to-day, and thus avoid suspension.

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN GERMANY

William Purnhagen, on a Visit to His Parents, Held in Compliance with the Law Requiring Military Service.

William Purnhagen is a prominent member of the Ottendorfer Benefit Society of this city, and lives at Lexington and Reid Avenues, Brooklyn, where he is engaged in the saloon business. He decided a few weeks ago to visit his parents at Bremen, whom he had not seen for years.

Mr. Purnhagen is a prominent German, and is well known in Brooklyn and this city, and is a member of several German organizations. He is a popular bowler in Brooklyn.

He started for his native land in full health and in the best of spirits, and expected to return in July.

Mr. Purnhagen was naturalized in this city in 1888, and has taken an interest in politics in Brooklyn since he moved there four years ago. His saloon is the trysting place for the Republican leaders of the upper section of the Twenty-third Ward and for those of the lower section of the Twenty-fifth Ward. It was here that the famous "Hungry Nine" met.

In his great hurry to visit his parents Mr. Purnhagen forgot his naturalization papers. When he reached the town of Langwedel, which is only a short distance from Bremen, his papers were demanded, and as he had none he was arrested in compliance with the law requiring military service of all German male adults.

He cabled to his brother Henry, who is engaged in business with him, for his papers, but the brother has not been able to find what would satisfy the German authorities that Purnhagen is an American citizen.

Henry Purnhagen, the brother who is still in Brooklyn, will to-day visit the German Consul in this city, and prove to him that his brother William is a citizen of the United States and will request him to notify the German authorities.

NEW QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS

Gov. Morton Appoints a New-York and a Brooklyn Man.

ALBANY, May 23.—Gov. Morton has appointed Dr. Edmund J. Palmer of New-York City and Frederick H. Schroeder of Brooklyn Commissioners of Quarantine, to succeed Charles F. Allen and George W. Anderson, whose terms of office have expired.

Dr. Edmund J. Palmer was born near Summit, N. J., in 1858. He is the son of the Rev. A. M. Palmer of Newark, N. J., and is a graduate of Wesleyan University and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. Dr. Palmer has been a member of the Republican County Committee for the last ten years. He is also the President of the Union Republican Club.

Frederick H. Schroeder is a resident of the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany forty-five years ago, but came to this country when a small boy. He has lived in the Twenty-first Ward for fifteen years, and has been one of the leaders in that ward. He has represented the ward in the Republican General Committee for a number of years. He and Frederick Heeg have been looked upon as the ward leaders. He is engaged in the shipping supply business near the Wall Street Ferry, this city, and is Past Master of Euclid Lodge, No. 656, F. and A. M. He was Master of the lodge, but three years ago was succeeded by one of Ernst Nathan's sons.

He has always been looked upon as a strong Worth man, and has been very friendly with Ernst Nathan, who is one of the strongest Worth men in the county. Mr. Nathan has been a Platt man for years and was his representative in Kings County until Jacob Worth had that position thrust upon him.

In Brooklyn political circles Mr. Schroeder's appointment is looked upon as being a compliment to the Worth-Nathan faction of the Republican Party.

Gettysburg Memorial Association.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., May 23.—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which was organized in 1864, held its final session last night. The Directors voted to transfer to the United States Government all of the association's possessions on this battlefield, comprising about 800 acres of land. This course was directed at a stockholders' meeting last month. A banquet followed the adjournment, at which Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickels, United States Army, retired, presided. Speeches were made by Vice President Buhler, Gen. Alexander Webb of New-York, Major W. M. Robbins of North Carolina, the Confederate member of the Government Gettysburg Commission; Gen. Louis Wagner of Philadelphia, Inter-State Commerce Comsioner Veasey, Major Gen. D. McM. Gregg, and John M. Vandershce.

W. P. Robinson's Bail $2,500.

William P. Robinson, recently manager for Tillotson & Sons, literary purveyors, with New-York offices in the Temple Court Building, was held in $2,500 bail in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for examination on Monday on a charge of embezzling $1,325.

Robinson's lawyers, Clark B. Augustine and Henry J. Furlong, denounced his arrest as an outrage. They asserted that the firm is simply trying to get rid of him.

William Brimelow, the head of the firm, says that Robinson had overdrawn his account $6,000 or $7,000 last year, and that he agreed to consider it not as a defalcation. The amounts with which he was now charged with stealing, Mr. Brimelow said, had been taken since that time.

Frenchmen to Visit the Cramps' Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The French man-of-war Huzzard is expected here from Newport News to-morrow or Saturday. The Huzzard will remain here for about two weeks, the object of the ship's visit being to allow the officers to inspect and study the great shipbuilding plant of the Cramp Company and Philadelphia's kindred industries.

The Cass Realty Corporation, No. 508 Fifth Avenue, will deliver in the Murray and Lenox Hill districts first quality coal—range or furnace size—at $4.00 per ton.—Adv.

TRIES TO KILL S. H. MANN

David F. Hannigan Again Seeks to Avenge His Sister's Death.

MANN IS SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET

Taken to a Hospital—The Doctor Says He Will Die—He, It Is Alleged, Wronged Hannigan's Sister Loretta.

David F. Hannigan, a plumber, who lived with his wife and child at 132 West Ninety-sixth Street, attempted to take justice into his own hands last evening and avenge his sister's death by shooting her alleged betrayer, Solomon H. Mann, the manager of a tailoring establishment at 431 Fifth Avenue.

Hannigan was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station. Mann was taken to the Flower Hospital with a bullet in his right temple. At midnight the doctor said his death was a question of but a few hours.

The shooting occurred in Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, in front of a building now undergoing repairs. There, at a few minutes after 6 o'clock, while that thoroughfare was crowded, Hannigan stepped up behind Mann, who was walking toward Sixth Avenue, tapped him upon the shoulder, and as Mann turned raised his pistol and fired. The ball went wide of its mark, and narrowly missed several persons coming toward the two men. Hannigan fired the second shot, the bullet striking Mann in the right temple. He fell to the sidewalk, with his head toward the street.

Hannigan gazed at his victim a second, and was about to fire a third time, when Robert McNall, a boilermaker, seized his right wrist, while L. A. French, another bystander, wrenched the pistol from the would-be murderer's hand. In the meantime a crowd had gathered. Hannigan attempted to push his way through the throng, saying he wanted to see Mann die.

"I want him to see his murderer," cried Hannigan. "I want to see him die. He killed my sister, and I killed him. I want him to see me."

McNall and French, however, prevented the man from getting up to the side of his victim, and turned him over to a policeman who came along just then. Again the infuriated man tried to push his way through the crowd. When asked by the policeman what he wanted to do, Hannigan exclaimed: "I want to go back and kick that man!

A call for an ambulance had been sent in, which was responded to by the Flower Hospital. Before its arrival, however, a messenger boy, who had witnessed the shooting, had taken the wounded man's head upon his knee, and was attempting to stop the flow of blood. Water and other stimulants had been brought, but Mann was unconscious. When the ambulance surgeon came he saw an operation was imperative, and hurriedly drove to the hospital, at Sixty-third Street and Avenue A.

When the policeman started to the station house with his prisoner, Hannigan seemed perfectly calm and collected. When questioned by the policeman as to the cause of the shooting, Hanigan replied that he did not care to talk. "That man killed my sister," he said, "and I killed him, that is all there is to it. I am not sorry for what I have done." At the station house the prisoner made the same reply when questioned by the Sergeant. When searched nothing but a carpenter's rule and a few cents were found upon him. The pistol, which Mr. French had given to the policeman, still had three chambers loaded.

At the Flower Hospital Mann was taken direct to the operating room, and the surgeons summoned. Two hours later they were still at work trying to extract the bullet, but would give no further information as to the nature of the wound than to say that Mann's condition was exceedingly critical.

At Mann's home, 176 West Eightieth Street, repeated ringing of the bell failed to get a response. The entire house was darkened. Neighbors, however, said that they had seen a cab drive hurriedly up, and a few minutes later start down town.

The janitress at 132 West Ninety-sixth Street, where Hannigan informed the police he lived, told all callers that the Hannigans had moved to New-Jersey and did not live there any more. This, however, is believed to be untrue, as neighbors and others report having seen Mrs. Hannigan around the premises earlier in the evening.

This is Hannigan's second attempt to take the life of Mann. The first occurred by the bedside of his dying sister, whom it is claimed the wounded man betrayed. The girl made an ante-mortem statement, taken by Coroner Hoeber, in which she stated that Mann was the author of her trouble, and that she believed she was dying from the results of a criminal operation performed by Dr. Henry Pettingill. On March 23 last, two days after the taking of the ante-mortem statement, Mann was taken to the Hannigan home at Fifty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, he having been placed under arrest several days previous for the purpose of identification.

The girl was raised in bed, and when asked if there was any person in the room whom she knew had wronged her, she raised a trembling finger toward the man now lying in the hospital and feebly said: "Yes, that man, Solomon H. Mann."

At this point the rear door of the room was opened and "Dave" Hannigan, as he is called, rushed into the room, revolver in hand, and exclaimed: "Let me get at him. Let me kill the man. I will fill him full of holes."

The policemen and others in the room, however, rushed forward and disarmed the infuriated brother before he had time to carry out his purpose.

Loretta Hannigan, the sick girl, in the meantime, had fainted, but began to sink after being revived, and died a few hours later. Mann was taken before Recorder Goff immediately after the scene in the room, where the District Attorney asked that his bail, then fixed at $10,000, be increased, as they feared he would attempt to leave the city through fear of the frenzied brother. The defendant's lawyers, Howe & Hummel, who were represented by Joseph Moss, informed the Recorder that their client did not fear the brother would harm him. The bail was allowed to remain at $10,000.

The day following Miss Hannigan's death an autopsy was held in the presence of a number of prominent surgeons and specialists. They could not agree as to the cause of death, the major portion contending that there was nothing to show that Miss Hannigan died from a criminal operation. As a result of this, the Grand Jury, when considering the case, refused to return an indictment against Dr. Pettingill, despite the ante-mortem statement of the dead girl, but found one against Mann for manslaughter, which is still pending, the trial never having been reached. Mann is still under bail.

Robert McNall, who wrested the pistol from Hannigan's hand, is employed at the shops of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and lives at 247 East Forty-fifth Street. He said that he was coming from work and saw a man walking toward him as if about to take a train or surface car at Sixth Avenue. A second man walking behind the first touched him on the shoulder, and, as the man looked around, fired.

"The ball went by me so close that I could feel the wind from it," said McNall, "and then the man fired again. This time the man fell, and I rushed up and caught hold of the shooter's arm and held it while another man took the pistol away. Hannigan, whom I never saw before, or the wounded man, either, wanted to get up to where the man was lying upon the sidewalk, although only a few feet away then, but separated by the crowd, saying he wanted to kick the man and that he wanted to see him die. He seemed fairly cool, and said he was not sorry for what he had done."

James Jackson, the messenger boy, who was the first in all the crowd to try and do something for the wounded man, is employed by the Postal Telegraph Company at an office near the scene of the shooting. He is only fifteen years old, but talks like a man grown.

"I was out upon a call," said he, "and was just opposite the house they are repairing, when I looked up and saw one man draw a pistol from his pocket and point it at a man who had just turned half around as if to see who was behind him. Then the man fired twice. The last shot brought the other man to the sidewalk. Some men came up and caught hold of the man with the pistol, while I picked up the wounded man's head and placed it on my knees, and tried to stop the blood.

"I asked the man if he wanted a drink, and he opened his eyes, but closed them right away, making no answer. I am certain he understood me then, although a minute later he could not. He never said a word after he fell."

Loretta Hannigan was formerly employed by Solomon H. Mann, at his place of business, in Fifth Avenue, as a typewriter. Shortly before her death, Miss Hannigan said that Mann had written her several times to come to the store after she left, but that she would not go, and had asked him to come to her and do what he could to assist her, but he refused.

The action of Coroner Hoeber in connection with the case caused considerable comment at the time. The Coroner impaneled a jury of six strangers, whom he picked up in the street, and took them to the sick girl's bedside, in order that they might hear her story.

The attorneys of Mann said that the action of the brother in attempting to shoot her alleged betrayer at the bedside was responsible for her death, and that had it not been for the excitement attendant upon bringing in the six strange men and the scene her brother created, Miss Hannigan would have recovered.

Ex-Judge Mathew C. Fleming, a lawyer with an office at 52 Wall Street, called at the police station during the evening and had a long conversation with Hannigan.

Edward Hannigan, a younger brother of David, when visited late last night, said that, although the family anticipated that David might shoot Mann if he ever met him, as he had been suffering from aberration of the mind ever since his sister's death, yet the news was a great shock to them. When the father learned of the shooting he fainted.

SILVER SENATORS COME TO TOWN

Mr. Jones Says He Favors Ex-Congressman Sibley for President.

United States Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon is in the city. He says he is not prepared to announce himself on the Presidential question, though he is a strong silver man.

"I am a Republican," he said last night, "and I don't believe in breaking from party lines. It is too soon for party leaders to try to educate the people up to their views. I want to wait a while before taking a definite stand on such a question as the Presidency."

United States Senator Jones of Nevada is also here. He declared himself last night as favorable to ex-Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, because he is a silver advocate.

Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania came to the city yesterday, but declined to discuss politics.

A Kentucky Candidate.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 23.—A close friend of Lieut. Gov. M. C. Alford says he will announce himself a candidate for Governor as soon as he shall return from the Sound Money Convention at Memphis, where he has gone as a delegate from Lexington. As he is a strong money man, and both Clay and Hardin are for free silver, Alford's friends think he not only will win the nomination, but that he is the only man who can poll the full Democratic strength.

Two Young Men Drowned.

CATSKILL, May 23.—While rowing in Catskill Creek this forenoon, Frank McKenna of Waterbury, Conn., aged about thirty, and James Hallenbeck of this village, a lad of fourteen, were run down by the steamboat Isabella. McKenna was knocked overboard. Young Hallenbeck, who was an expert swimmer, leaped into the water to rescue him, but was seized by the drowning man and both perished.

Brooklyn's Trolley Road Muddle.

Counsel obtained from Justice Clement, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, an order requiring Commissioner White of the Department of City Works and Police Commissioner Welles to show cause why they should not be enjoined from interfering with the completion of the Nassau Electric Railroad on Ocean Avenue in the Thirty-first Ward.

Promotion for Major Cushing.

Major Harris E. Cushing, a retired officer of the regular army, was appointed yesterday Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Street Cleaning by Commissioner Waring. He takes the place of Capt. Gibson, recently promoted.

Major Cushing has been Superintendent of stables at a salary of $2,000. His new office brings $2,500.

Killed His Son by Mistake.

LEBANON, Ind., May 23.—Thomas Irving, who lives three miles west of here, hearing footsteps in an adjoining room last night, without saying a word, shot the supposed intruder, inflicting a fatal injury. Irving discovered that he had killed his oldest son. He tried to kill himself, but will recover. He is a wealthy farmer.

Estimates in Brooklyn's Budget.

Controller Palmer has notified the Board of Estimate that it will have to provide in the budget for 1896 for $334,081.01 to meet the bonds falling due that year, and $1,872,267.05 to pay the interest on the city debt. The Charities Commission ask for $348,600 for their department, and the Department of Assessment applied for $83,3000.

An Appointment for Gen. McCook.

ALBANY, May 23.—The Governor has appointed Gen. Anson G. McCook of New-York City as one of the New-York State commission to provide monuments on the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Henry W. Slocum.

DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION

Editors from All Parts of the State Meet for Business and Pleasure.

TO END FACTIONAL DIFFERENCES

A Vigorous and United Campaign for Democratic Principles to Be Carried On.

THE OUTLOOK DECLARED TO BE BRIGHT

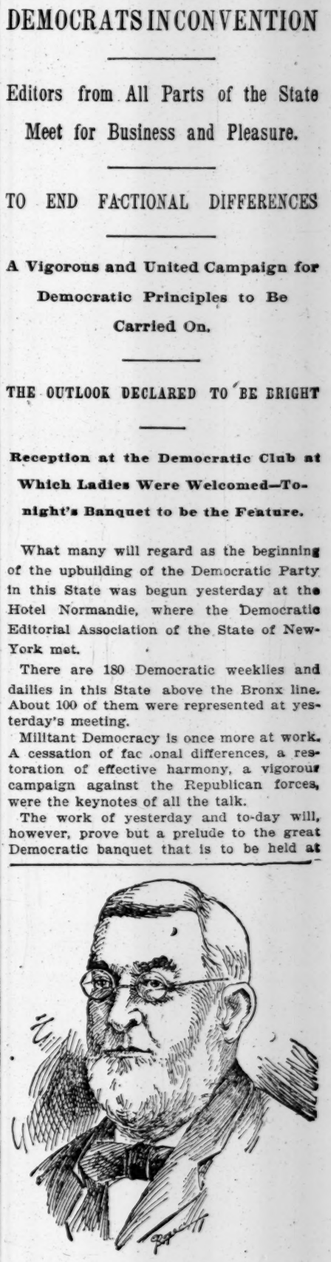
Reception at the Democratic Club at Which Ladies Were Welcomed—To-night's Banquet to be the Feature.

What many will regard as the beginning of the upbuilding of the Democratic Party in this State was begun yesterday at the Hotel Normandie, where the Democratic Editorial Association of the State of New-York met.

There are 180 Democratic weeklies and dailies in this State above the Bronx line. About 100 of them were represented at yesterday's meeting.

Militant Democracy is once more at work. A cessation of factional differences, a restoration of effective harmony, a vigorous campaign against the Republican forces, were the keynotes of all the talk.

The work of yesterday and to-day will, however, prove but a prelude to the great Democratic banquet that is to be held at



Stephen H. Parker,
The veteran editor who is President of the association.

Delmonico's to-night, when a long letter of great interest will be read from President Cleveland, and when speeches will be made by Senator Hill, Controller Eckels, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Controller Fitch, Senator Cantor, and others. Sound money will be the prevailing sentiment of the talk.

It will be practically the beginning of a new Democratic campaign.

The plan of holding a Democratic editors' meeting here at this time proved to be a success from the very start.

The large dining room of the Hotel Normandie, in which the first business session was held, was crowded with editors from all parts of the State. They all showed a marked interest in the proceedings. They have come to town for political discussion and incidentally to enjoy themselves. They have brought their wives and their daughters with them, and, while the men talk politics, the women will be entertained by receptions, dives, luncheons, and theatre parties. The arrangements for both the political and the social end of the affair have been perfected, and this is in a large measure due to the efforts of State Assessor John A. Mason, who is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and who is being ably assisted by his fellow-committeemen, Messrs. John G. P. Holden, Augustus C. Kessinger, Francis A. Willard, and Horatio P. Witherstine.

There were interesting men in plenty at the first session. The President, S. H. Parker of Geneva, jovial, white-haired, and carrying the burden of seventy-three Winters as lightly as if they were thirty, was in the chair. He has been editor of the Geneva Gazette for fifty years, and druing all that time he has steadily supported the Democratic ticket. He even went Greeley in 1872, but he did not enjoy that.

Then there was Mayor O. W. Cutter of the City of Niagara Falls, proprietor of The Niagara Falls Cataract and The Lockport Union. Mr. Cutter was elected Mayor

Franklin Fishler,
Secretary of the association.

last March, and Democratic Mayors are scarce in this State in these days.

And there were many others equally interesting.

President Parker called the meeting to order soon after 11 o'clock, and in his opening speech made the initial drive of the conference at the Republicans.

President Parker's Speech.

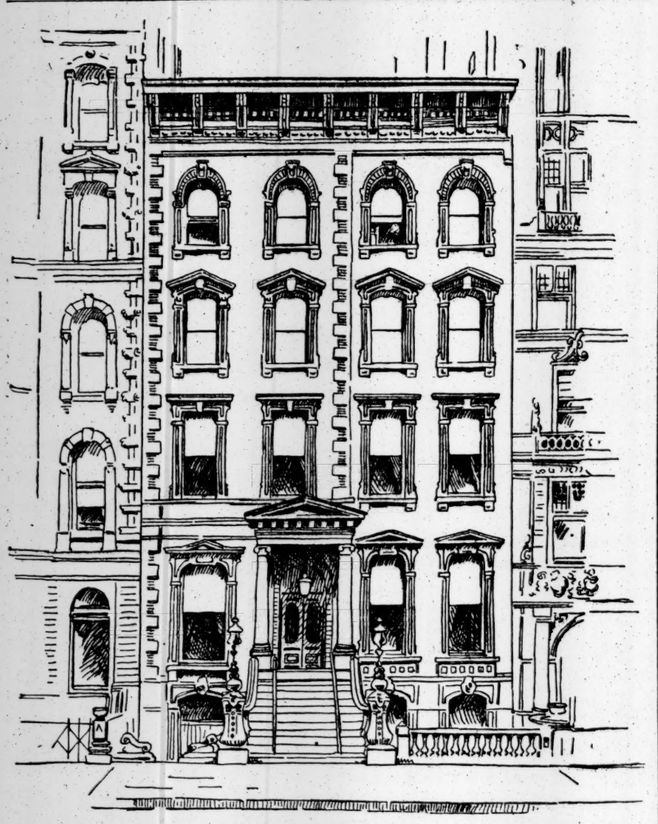
His speech follows:

"I am extremely gratified to meet and greet so many of you, my Democratic editorial colleagues, here to-day. We have come to take sweet counsel together, and by an interchange of views, learn how best we can serve our time-honored party, and through it and in a broader, deeper spirit, how best to promote the good and welfare of all people. We also rejoice over the presence among us of many distinguished in the councils of the State and Nation, whose advice and encouragement we hope to receive and profit by in the work before us.

"Last Summer, when the New-York Press Association met in a city suburban to this great metropolis, its Democratic contingent held a conference which crystallized in this organization. Ominous, threatening clouds then spread out over the political horizon

only too surely portending the disastrous storm which occurred the ensuing Fall, engulfing our honored party. You sought to find a way of escape from impending defeat. It was too late. Those more directly responsible for the conduct of national affairs either could not or would not stay the rising tempest. It burst upon us in all its fury in November, and left the Democratic ship stranded high and dry upon the sands; but, thank God, not wrecked!

"What a short memory some people—even the great mass of people—have in regard to passing events. No doubt, every one of you has heard over and over again the declaration that our country was prospering finely under the 'benign influences' of the McKinley tariff and the Sherman pig-silver purchase law, both enacted by a Republican Congress. Did it so prosper? What are the stern facts? Go back in memory to the early months of 1892. One hundred millions of surplus revenue left in the Federal Treasury by President Cleveland to his successor, all gone! Federal expenses vastly increased, (largely so by the enactment of the Dependent Pension bill,) revenues fallen off, fifty millions per year or thereabout in one fell swoop by placing sugar on the free list; overproduction in some branches of highly protected industries, and a resultant shutting down of factories; or, as at Homestead, Penn., and in McKinley's own city at Canton, Ohio, a large reduction in wages of operatives, followed by strikes, lawlessness, and the sacrifice of human lives. These are historic facts, and yet how very few Republicans remember dates as connected with their occurrence—that they transpired several months before Cleveland was elected, many weeks even before he was nominated, and were circumstances that contributed largely to his election. 'Tariff reform' was the shibboleth by which he won his great triumph. That issue, as contradistinguished from McKinleyism, was as sharply defined in the political contest of 1892 as it was nearly fifty years previously, when James K. Polk and Henry Clay led the opposing hosts on the self-same economic principle. 'Tis something to be proud of that my first Presidential vote was cast with the victorious Democratic Party in that long-ago political contest.



Democratic Club's House
Opened to Ladies Yesterday for the First Time at the Reception to the Editors and Their Wives and Daughters.

The Political Sky Clearing.

"Brother editors, do you not think the dismal clouds are breaking, the political sky clearing? Is not the Democratic tide returning? Will it not reach our lately stranded ship, lift it up, and put it again afloat, with sails set and colors flying, not a stripe dimmed nor star obscured?

"Our opponents are now and will henceforth be on the defensive. In the State they have within a few short months taken all the patronage that was in sight, raiding every Democratic city and village for plunder, and still there was not enough to go around. Like ravenous and unsatisfied wolves, they have therefore fallen upon one another. Those left out in the cold take satisfaction in attacking character. How reputations are besmirched! Platt and anti-Platt! No necessity on our part of enlarging upon the theme.

"Then look at the record made by our political opponents in the Legislature of the current year in profligate expenditures and burdensome increase of taxation. Only in the years 1892 and 1893 were the Democrats in full power at Albany. The records show that each session of the appropriations were so lavishly made as to necessitate an increase in the coming tax levy, as shown by the following figures:

Tax rate 1892, Democratic	1.08
Tax rate 1893, Democratic	2.58
Tax rate in 1895, Republican	3.25

"These facts laid before the farmers, the workingmen, and business men of this State will bear their own and an impressive comment.

"It does not seem to me necessary for the Democratic Party to change front upon any cardinal principle it has heretofore espoused and maintained. It should adhere to the doctrine of a 'tariff for revenue.' Such a tariff will afford all the incidental protection to which American industries of every nature are entitled. As to the currency question, we should stand by 'the dollar of our daddies' to express it in homely phrase. As publishers, we are only too glad to get our dollars from paying patrons, whether they are handed in in gold, silver, or bank bills. All we want to know is that one kind of currency will buy as much paper, type, ink, &c., and pay for labor as satisfactorily as any other. There was a time in my experience, doubtless in that of several others now present, when one dollar in gold would buy as much of the necessaries of life as three dollars of so-called 'legal tender.' May Heaven avert from us the recurrence of such an anomalous state of things in our financial system.

"I will not weary you with any further remarks, but respectfully await your pleasure."

The references to President Cleveland were received with outbursts of applause, and Mr. Parker's speech stirred up enthusiasm.

Postmaster Dayton's Speech.

Mr. Parker then introduced Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who was received with great cordiality. He welcomed the editors to the city. His speech follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: My thanks are due to your committee for their invitation to welcome the Democratic Editorial Association to the City of New-York.

"Your coming is a sign of promise of Democratic victory, because your conference will bring about a 'meeting of minds' in a resolution to denounce the bad and uphold the good in the Democratic Party.

"I sometimes wonder whether the press has appreciated the extent of its opportunities. If so, it seems to me that earlier and frequent conferences such as this would have taken place.

"The power of the press in local opposition to existing political control has often been demonstrated, but it is easier to tear down than it is to build up.

"The contest of last year—a forlorn hope led by the indomitable David B. Hill—resulted in a defeat, the causes of which have taught us most valuable lessons, and our party is steadfast in its intention to be in the forefront in the fight to preserve the financial credit of the country, and to fulfill its pledges to the people as announced in Democratic national platforms, and, still vigorous and undaunted, is determined to do its full share toward redeeming the State from the rule of hypocrisy and sham, so evident in the Legislature whose unsavory career has just closed.

Tribute to ex-Gov. Flower.

"It was under Democratic administrations that our State became entirely free from debt, and when our sturdy Governor, Roswell P. Flower, retired, the tax rate and the condition of the State Government were free from just criticism.

"In five brief months thereafter a Republican administration has increased the tax rate beyond all precedent in times of peace, and has distinguished itself by a refusal to pass measures urged upon it by the authors of its being.

"Prating of civil service reform before election, it was a high Republican official who declared just after election that he would make the canals Republican from Lake Erie to New-York Bay, and a 'non-partisan' municipal administration has illuminated the annals of the day by turning out laborers from public employment and Commissioners of Education simply because they were Democrats.

"Had a Democratic Collector of the Port or a Democratic Postmaster pursued such a course regarding the public service a Democratic President of the United States would have signified his disapproval by a request for the resignations of both those officials.

"It remained for a Democratic Controller of the City of New-York, a few weeks ago, to frustrate a partisan attack upon the financial credit of the city, through an imposition practiced upon the Mayor by his own appointees.

John A. Mason,
To whom much credit is due for the success of the arrangements.

"Bearing upon these statements, it may not be uninteresting or unprofitable to remind you that in 1845 the population of this city was about 370,000, and the total vote for Mayor was about 49,000, of which William F. Havemeyer (a Democrat) received 24,207.

"In that year the city police force was about 650 at a salary of $500 per year.

"The assessed value of real estate was about $177,000,000.

"The customs duties were about $18,000,000.

"There were sixteen daily newspapers, concerning one of which a chronicler of that time says: 'The organ of the old Democratic Party. Politics, liberal free trade. Edited by William Cullen Bryant and one assistant, one reporter of law and city news, one for markets and commercial matters.'

"Eighty-five persons were employed in the Post Office and about 127,000 pieces of mail matter of all kinds passed through that office daily.

"In 1894 the population was about 1,800,000. The total vote for Mayor was about 274,000.

"The total police force was about 3,800, at a salary of $1,400 per year.

"The assessed valuation of real estate was about $1,613,000,000.

"The customs duties were about $88,000,000, and there were about forty daily newspapers.

"Three thousand persons were employed in the Post Office, and about 3,500,000 pieces of mail matter of all kinds passed through that office daily.

"Remember, also, that the population of the city of Paris is about 2,400,000, and its municipal expenses are about $65,000,000, while the population of the City of New-York is estimated at 2,000,000, and its municipal expenses (State taxes included) are about $40,000,000.

Figures Gratifying to Democrats.

"These figures show a marvelous growth and a gratifying comparison, and as Democrats we can take much satisfaction in the announcement that during forty-two of these fifty years, notwithstanding its mistakes from time to time, the Democratic Party was intrusted by the people with the government of the city.

"To-day a 'bi-partisan' administration is endeavoring to solve the problem of 'non-partisan' city government. If it shall succeed, municipal affairs will be divorced from State and National politics, and party lines on local issues will be obliterated.

"Had the last Constitutional Convention provided for the local self-government of cities, this sound theory would have a better chance for demonstration, but so long as our Legislatures are allowed to regulate and insist upon regulating and changing our local government, I fear that partisanship will continue to assert itself in our local elections.

"The people have not forgotten that under the administrations of Mayors Grace, Grant, Hewitt, Edson, and Gilroy, notwithstanding all errors and omissions, not one act of malfeasance or misfeasance in office has affected the name of any of those gentlemen.

"The people of the whole State know the

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.
He Made an Address to the Democratic Editors Yesterday.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Well made, Durable, and Stylish Furniture is the only kind to be found at Geo. C. Flint Co.'s, 43 West 23d St.

1806
Laundry Soap
is the product of 89 years experience.

sagacious, heroic, stalwart battle which President Cleveland has made and is making for the integral principles of our party, amid surroundings and difficulties without parallel since the days of the great Lincoln.

"They also know that under the Wilson tariff business is reviving, wages are being increased, and prosperity has come to the people before a Republican Congressional majority can prevent it.

Has Facts, Sentiment, Argument.

"Gentlemen, facts, sentiment, and argument are with our party, but these will not avail unless they are made to appear, so that 'he who runs may read.'

"The object of this gathering is to adopt a plan whereby 'a single purpose' shall actuate Democratic Party motive and a union of forces be stimulated.

"I greet you cordially and bid you welcome to our splendid—our Democratic—city. You will find it hospitable, and many hearts and hands are at your service to make your stay enjoyable.

"Its people are generous—no cry of distress reaches its ears but that its wealth flows abundantly to relieve suffering; no matter how far off. Here life and property are safe. Here law is administered by an irreproachable judiciary. Here crime is apprehended and punished. Here free public education flourishes. Here every religious creed is held sacred. Here the arts and sciences find a chosen home, and literature may well claim the Empire City for her throne.

"That such a city has been and is a Democratic city must be a source of pride to you, as it is to me. In nearly every National and State campaign it has been the headquarters of the Democracy, and during the darkest hours of our party it was vigilant and faithful to its principles and to the Union.

"May your efforts be so directed as that from now on our State shall have a Democratic press, united for all that is exalted and best in a Democracy—a Democracy which shall be the abiding place of liberty and law—where the rights of every individual are protected and enforced, where honor, ability, integrity, and patriotism shall be the essentials of the public service; and thus your all-powerful influence will be exerted toward the maintenance of a metropolis worthy the millions of American freemen, and of a commonwealth, the glory of these United States."

It has been stated all along that the editorial meeting or convention was in no sense a machine affair, but was simply anxious to do all it could to bring about unity in the party. It was noticeable that when either President Cleveland or Senator Hill's name was mentioned at the meeting the demonstration for each was about equal.

Secretary Fishler's Report.

After Mr. Dayton had finished, Secretary Franklin Fishler, who is one of the hardest-working members of the association, read his report. It was a carefully-prepared document, stating the aims, plans, and purposes of the association and its bearing on the Democratic Party. He said that one of the original reasons for the formation of the association was to bring the Democratic newspapers of the State into closer and more confidential relations with the State Committee. Old practices in political campaigns needed reformation. Much money that is paid out by the State Committee is practically wasted. He said that such methods as the blocks-of-five system of getting votes was worse than useless, and he pointed out that the newspapers of the State were the proper medium through which to disseminate campaign literature.

"The campaign of education which resulted in the triumphant election of Grover Cleveland did a great deal toward proving the strength of the newspapers," said Mr. Fishler. "Instead of wasting immense sums of money in the circulation of dry and musty documents, we believe the money should be put to the use of distributing extra copies of the established and recognized Democratic papers of the State.

"The aims of the association are right, its intentions are proper, its work is practical. We are banded together to make the best fight we can for the grand old party which we all love, but we insist that the fight shall be made upon practical lines, and if campaigns of education are to be adopted, that the aid of the handmaiden of education—the newspapers of the State—shall be invoked.

"The association has maintained a correspondent in Albany during the legislative session, and he has furnished letters to all papers belonging to the association. The State Committee in the last campaign sent out to members of the association $1,000 worth of plate matter. It is probable that this plan will be followed out to a much larger extent this year.

"What the association proposes to do is to have a general understanding as to the proper presentation of general political questions to their readers."

After Mr. Fishler had finished his report John A. Mason described the full programme of the convention. It was as full of details as a well written guidebook.

The first business session was over before 1 o'clock, and the members had time to get ready for the reception at the Democratic Club without hurrying.

Among the new members who joined yesterday was M. H. Northrop of Syracuse. Senator Collins of The Troy Observer, J. H. Farrell of The Albany Times-Union, Augustus C. Kessinger and his son, Albert C. Kessinger, of The Rome Sentinel, C. F. R. Coe of The Greenbush Star-Eagle, and T. I. Hardin of The West Troy Journal and Democrat, were among the well-known men in the convention.

GUESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The House Thrown Open to Women—Sound Democracy Talk.

A veritable bower of roses, orchids, palms, and beauty was the Democratic Club, at 617 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon when a reception was accorded the Democratic editors, their wives, and daughters by the President, officers, and members of that great Democratic organization.

The clubhouse unadorned is a handsome place, but lavishly decorated as it was yesterday it presented a most charming appearance. Enormous palms, generously decked with lilacs and other flowers, formed an arch in the entrance hall. The parlors were elaborately decorated with palms and great banks of cut flowers adorned the mantels; the walls were almost hidden behind the silken folds of numerous American flags, while myriads of electric lights shed a soft glow over the scene. The portraits of President Cleveland and Senator David B. Hill were conspicuous amidst the banks of flowers and palms.

Much of this elaborate decoration was in honor of the first occasion of the clubhouse being opened to the gentler sex.

A large committee had been appointed to attend to the arrangements for the reception, of which Robert B. Roosevelt was Chairman and George Trimble Davidson Secretary. The greater part of the work, however, fell upon Mr. Davidson. He superintended the decorations and was indefatigable in his efforts to insure the happiness of the club's guests.

In addition to Messrs. Roosevelt and Davidson, the members of the committee were Charles F. Allen, E. Ellery Anderson, Franklin Bartlett, Perry Belmont, Joseph Blumenthal, Col. William L. Brown, A. Cass Canfield, Jacob A. Cantor, William H. Clark, James S. Coleman, MacGrane Coxe, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, W. E. Curtis, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, John J. Delaney, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, District Attorney John R. Fellows, Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Eugene W. Grindon, Collector James T. Kilbreth.

Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, Jefferson M. Levy, Lewis J. Lyon, George A. Macdonald, Charles F. MacLean, Lewis May, John McAnerny, George B. McClellan, David McClure, Senator Martin T. McMahon, Peter F. Meyer, Theodore W. Myers, Hosea B. Perkins, Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Police Justice John J. Ryan, John C. Seager, ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth, Francis Lynde Stetson, Isidor Straus, ex-Speaker William Sulzer, Internal Revenue Collector John A. Sullivan, John Boyd Thacher, Evan Thomas, John Vincent, Richard M. Walters, and John De Witt Warner.

With very few exceptions, all of these members of the club were present to extend greeting to the visiting editors. In addition, there were present Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, John A. Hennabury, Samuel A. Eppler, ex-Assemblyman John Connelly, Charles W. Ridgway, ex-Supervisor of the City Record W. J. K. Kenny, Edward F. O'Dwyer, James Lindsay Gordon, Quarantine Commissioner Allen, Eugene Ottenbury, Charles A. Rapello, Sidney D. Freshman, Thomas J. Dunn, Simon Sterne, Alexander Troup of New-Haven, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel John J. Delaney, William P. Burr, Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend, Senator Henry D. Winton of New-Jersey, A. C. Galge, John W. Weed, ex-Assistant District Attorney John Vincent, John D. Crimmins, Roger Foster, William McMutrie Speir, John P. Schuchmann, Anthony Clinchy, ex-Senator John Fitzgerald of Boston, Arthur D. Williams, and Cornelius T. Driscoll.

The visitors were received by President John Fox, George Trimble Davidson, and others, and an hour or more was spent in social chat.

Augustus C. Kessinger,
One of the Members of the Committee of Arrangements.

Welcomed by President Fox.

Finally as many as possible crowded into the front parlor, the strains of a string band, hidden by a screen of palms, were hushed, and President Fox made an address of welcome. He spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Democratic Club of the City of New-York, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome you to our clubhouse to-day, the representatives of the great Democratic press of the Empire State, and the accompanying ladies of their families.

"The Democratic Club of the City of New-York is an organization of independent Democrats, whose object is to disseminate and foster Democratic principles, and whose constant aim is, like your present mission to this city, to bring about union and harmony among all Democrats. Need I say, then, that we wish you the most perfect and compiete success, and trust that the beneficial effects of your visit will be widespread and lasting, and result in an old-fashioned, sweeping victory for our party in the next election. It is with pride we receive as our guests so prominent and influential a representation of the exponents of moral, political, and social ideas.

"In these days the power of the press for good as well as for evil is unquestionable. The emanations of the editor's potent pen are read alike by the rich and the poor, the cultured and the uneducated, the inhabitants of cities and the dwellers on the plains, valleys, and mountains of this wide land.

"During the past Winter it was my fortune—good or ill, I leave you to judge, to be located for four or five weeks where newspapers reached me only once a fortnight. You can imagine the anxiety with which a New-Yorker, a reader of three or four morning and as many evening journals, watched for the coming of the mail steamer and the avidity with which he devoured the pent-up news of the previous two weeks. One was forcibly reminded of the 'good old times' before the invention of steam or telegraphy, the days of the sailing vessel and the stage coach, when the chief disseminators of news were the driver of the coach and the traveling peddler, whose narrations were apt to be colored by their temper or imagination.

"All hail, then, to the good new time of the nineteenth century, with its steam, telegraph, telephone, and newspaper; its freedom of thought, grandeur of ideas, triumphs of science, genuine morality, religious toleration, and liberty of the press!

"But liberty, not license. Liberty to relate freely, fully, fearlessly, and as truly as possible everything which should be of interest to the seeker after news or knowledge, whether it relates to politics, commerce, manufacture, science, religion, literature, art, fact, or fiction. Not license to enter the home; not license to pry into closets and drag out unsavory skeletons, wherewith to regale vulgar and prurient curiosity. The world can move without such news. Yes, proud as I am of American journalism, and much as I justly laud its success as a powerful factor in the education and enlightenment of mankind, still candor forces me to admit that an improvement, an alteration of the lines on which some of the daily journals are conducted, would be a tribute to morality, an immense stride of journalism in the right direction.

"There is an old saying that 'present company is always excepted,' therefore you will not, I hope, accuse me of the inhospitality and bad taste of alluding to any one within the sound of my voice. Representatives of the press of this city are to be found in every quarter of the habitable globe. War correspondents in Japan and Cuba, for instance, brave and able men, who, so to say, frequently 'take their lives in their hands,' and constantly endure the greatest hardships and privation, in order to furnish the latest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of war; correspondents in 'Darkest Africa,' seeking or inventing news for the greedy American reader; correspondents at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople—in short, everywhere. Their name is legion, the enterprise of the New-York press unlimited.

"When the almost omnipotent press of New-York sends her able and astute-minded editors to the council board of the Nation, where, aided by the fearless wisdom of our honored President, Grover Cleveland, joined to the unswerving loyalty and statesmanship of that noble Democrat, David B. Hill, they instruct and guide the Democracy of the State and steer it clear of the rock of internal discord, we may indeed look forward to the enactment of Democratic doctrines and the triumph of good government.

"We are not only greatly honored in receiving you as our guests to-day, but flattered that so many ladies have condescended to grace the occasion with their bright eyes and charming faces. I extend to you all, on behalf of the club, a most cordial welcome."

President Fox's allusions to President Cleveland and Senator Hill were received with much applause.

Mr. Mason for the Association.

John A. Mason of The Harlem Reporter, responded to the welcome extended by the Democratic Club, through its President, and in so doing said:

"I am proud of the privilege of extending to you the thanks of the Democratic Editors' Association of the State of New-York for your generous welcome and the words of encouragement and appreciation that you have given us. The opening of your house to us upon the occasion of our first convention is one of the pleasantest features of our entire programme. Not only have you invited us to your home, but during the progress of this convention we have received much encouragement and have been able to overcome obstacles which seemed more than we could conquer. We have been able to overcome these by the kind words spoken by you and your Board of Governors and your House Committee.

"This convention, we hope, will be of benefit to the Democratic Party of this State. It has seemed to the editors of the great metropolitan papers of Democratic faith that if we could get the editors of the Democratic papers throughout the State to this city, get them acquainted with one another, meet the leading Democrats of this city, and the members of this club—one of the most useful and distinguished organizations in the United States—that much good might be accomplished for the Democratic Party.

"We are glad as newspaper men that the work of the country press is better understood, and is being more and more appreciated every year. That is evident to us by the welcome we have received on our first visit to New-York.

"We are in an era when we have campaigns of education instead of campaigns of boodle and purchase money. This has grown in strength ever since the memorable campaign of 1884, when the Democratic press of the country nominated and elected for the first time in twenty-five years a Democratic President.

"The magnificent letter of the Democratic President issued in 1887, because he had the courage of his convictions, despite the consequences, the Democratic press stood sturdily by. Defeat came in 1888, but the press kept up the educational campaign, and the victory of 1892 is a tribute to the Democratic press of the City and State of New-York and of the United States.

"Mr. President, we thank you for your welcome, we thank you for your hospitality, and we feel confident that in the battle upon which we are entering the accidental defeat of last Fall will be reversed, and that the Democratic press of the State of New-York will have no better ally, no better friend, than the Democratic Club of the City of New-York."

Democratic Party Right, Mr. Roosevelt Says.

Robert B. Roosevelt also addressed the editors. He said:

"This is a Democratic club, and we as Democrats welcome you as Democrats.

"It is a good thing to get people together—to get people who thing alike together—to get at this time particularly the more intelligent Democrats together—to get the most influential Democrats together. That is the reason we are here.

"I want you to fight this fight—the fight that is coming this Fall—and to remember that it is a fight of education. Remember the Democratic Party is right. In all its fundamental principles it always has been right, and to-day, after having crept out of a few blunders, it is still right.

"In the first place, we are right on the tariff question. We all know we are right, and the country is beginning to share the same belief. Now, keep at and instil tariff theories until the people understand the tariff question thoroughly.

"We are right on the sound-money question. The people of this country want sound money. This is no little East Indian State. This country is not going to be placed in line with Japan and China, the Hindus and the Mexicans. This country is going to stand beside the great civilized nations of Europe and of the world, on a solid, sound-money basis.

"Then there is another thing—but it has been stolen from us—civil service reform. When you come right down to the point, the Democratic Party stands for reform.

"There are very few things in this world so strong as right and reason. When you get right and reason together, they must always conquer, and that is what the Democratic Party is going to do. There is only one other thing stronger—the female sex. I tell you, the Democratic editors of this country are a great power, but the wives and sweethearts are a greater power yet.

"The Democratic Party has stood a great deal of abuse from our opponents. When they stole the Presidency of the United States our Democratic papers came out and denounced it, but subsequently let it die out. But when we stole one Senator of the State, as they say we did, although we carried the State by 48,000, the Republican papers never let up. That is what I want you to do—never let up talking Democratic doctrine. Keep your pens and brains busy. We can do the talking. Whenever you want any one to talk, just send down to this club.

"We must win this election, and what is more, we must keep this country to ourselves for many years to come, and you, Democratic editors, must do it for us."

With the conclusion of Mr. Roosevelt's speech, the guests were conducted to the dining hall, where a collation was served. In all respects the reception was a success.

Secretary of the Navy H. A. Herbert telegraphed to the Democratic Club during the afternoon: "Thanks for invitation. Sincerely regret my inability to be present this afternoon."

THOSE ATTENDING THE CONVENTION

Democratic Newspapers in all Parts of the State Represented.

Following is a list of the editors who were present yesterday at the business session, at the Democratic Club reception, and at the theatre party at Palmer's last night:

Albany Argus, W. McM. Speer.
Albany D. E. A. Correspondent, A. E. Hoyt.
Albany Times, John H. Farrell.
Amsterdam Sentinel, G. H. Loadwick.
Arcade Leader, F. P. Hulette.
Ballston Spa News, M. P. Morris.
Bath Advocate, E. S. Underhill.
Brockport Democrat, J. P. Wilson.
Callicoon Democrat, Thomas Pendell.
Canandaigua Repository Messenger, Herbert Huntington.
Canton Commercial Advertiser, J. D. Harvey.
Cape Vincent Eagle, C. B. Wood.
Carmel (Putnam County) Courier, James A. Zickler.
Catskill Recorder, Harry Hill.
Chittenango (Madison County) Times, Luke McHenry.
Clyde Herald, Albert C. Lux.
Corning Democrat, F. C. Brown.
Delhi Gazette, S. E. Smith.
Deposit Journal, O. S. Wadleigh.
Dunkirk Advertiser and Union, C. F. White.
Elmira Gazette, W. C. Peebles.
Fishkill Standard, J. W. Spaight.
Fredonia Advertiser, A. H. Hilton.
Geneva Gazette, S. H. Parker.
Glens Falls Republican, C. H. Buck.
Gloversville Standard, C. H. Hill.
Greenbush Star-Eagle, C. F. R. Coe.
Herkimer Democrat, H. P. Witherstine.
Hoosick Falls Democrat, Charles R. Skinner.
Harlem Reporter, John A. Mason.
Horseheads Valley Reporter, George L. Milford.
Hornellsville Tribune, W. H. Greehow.
Hudson Register and Gazette, M. P. Williams.
Jamaica Democrat, Lewis M. Wood.
Kingston Leader, John W. Searing.
Little Falls (Herkimer County) Union, N. D. Olmstead.
Lyons Press, W. Van Camp.
Medina Register, M. A. Bowen.
Middletown Argus, G. H. Thompson.
Monticello Watchman and Republican, Charles Barnum.
Mount Morris Enterprise, George M. Shull.
Mount Vernon Argus, A. P. French.
Niagara Falls Cataract, O. W. Cutler.
Niagara Falls Journal, S. S. Pomeroy.
New-Brighton Standard, Robert Humphrey.
Newburg Telegram, J. W. F. Ruttenber.
Newburg Register, Francis A. Willard.
New-Rochelle Press, James H. Smith.
Nyack Review, F. B. Demarest.
Nyack Star, William H. Thompson.
Newtown Register, Charles F. Hoyt.
New-York, (American Press Association,) Franklin Fishler.
New-York (Tammany) Times, Fred Feigl.
Ogdensburg Advance and Democrat, George F. Darrow.
Ogdensburg News, H. Holland.
Oneida Union, R. M. Baker.
Onconta Press, H. G. Bishop.
Owego Gazette, L. W. Kingman.
Patchogue Argus, L. B. Green.
Peekskill Democrat, N. G. Foshay.
Port Chester Enterprise, Thomas J. Blain.
Port Jervis Gazette, W. H. Nearpass.
Prattsville Advocate, F. G. Hartwell and Clifford Champion.
Rochester Herald, John B. Howe.
Rome Sentinel, A. C. Kessinger.
Salamanca Cattaragus Union, R. H. Shankland.
Salem Review Press, James Gibson, Jr.
Saratoga Sun, E. P. Howe.
Schoharie Republican, Daniel J. Frisbie.
Seneca Falls Reveille, Henry Stowell.
Stamford Mirror, S. B. Champion.
Stapleton Herald, E. A. S. March.
Syracuse Evening News, M. H. Northrop.
Stamford Bloomville Herald, A. J. Champion.
Tonawanda Herald, Thomas M. Chapman.
Valatie Rough Notes, C. W. Davis.
Walton Reporter, Paul Nichols.
Warwick Dispatch, George F. Ketcham.
Waterloo Observer, A. L. Childs.
Westchester Independent, James T. Lane.
West Troy Journal, T. J. Hardin.
Whitehall Times, M. C. Reynolds.
White Plains Journal, Charles D. Horton.
William's Bridge Courier, Ambrose Lee.
Yonkers Gazette, J. G. P. Holden.

Among the editors' wives and daughters who are here enjoying the social features of the convention are Mrs. A. E. Hoyt, Miss Farrell, Mrs. G. H. Loadwick, Mrs. M. P. Morris, Mrs. J. P. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Pendell, Mrs. Herbert Huntington, Mrs. James A. Zickler, Mrs. Harry Hill, Mrs. Albert C. Lux, Miss Smith, Mrs. O. S. Wadleigh, Mrs. C. F. White, Mrs. J. W. Spaight, Mrs. A. H. Hilton, Mrs. H. P. Witherstine, Mrs. W. H. Greehow, Miss Greehow, Mrs. George L. Milford, Mrs. M. A. Bowen, Mrs. George M. Shull, the Misses Pomeroy, Mrs. J. W. F. Ruttenber, Mrs. F. A. Willard, the Misses Willard, Mrs. James H. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. W. R. Thompson, Mrs. Charles F. Hoyt, and the Misses Hoyt, Mrs. Franklin Fishler, Mrs. Fred Feigl, Mrs. Charles A. Earl, Mrs. George F. Darrow, Mrs. H. G. Bishop, Mrs. N. G. Foshay, Mrs. Thomas J. Blain, Mrs. W. H. Nearpass, Mrs. John B. Howe, Mrs. A. C. Kessinger, Mrs. R. H. Shankland, Miss Gibson, Miss Frisbie, Mrs. Henry Stowell, Mrs. M. H. Northrop and the Misses Northrop.

Mrs. A. L. Childs and the Misses Childs, Mrs. James T. Lane, Mrs. T. J. Hardin, Mrs. Charles D. Horton, Mrs. Ambrose Lee, Mrs. J. G. P. Holden, Miss Holland, and Mrs. F. B. Demarest.

Silverware in fine old English and Colonial designs may be found at our store.
R. Wallace & Sons
MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths,
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Between 26th and 27th Sts.

DEMOCRACY'S OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Some of the Encouraging Signs Observed by the Democratic Editors.

Short talks with some of the editors who are in the city attending the meeting of the Democratic Editorial Association, show that the Democracy is gathering hope and strength in various sections of the State.

They also show that there is very little fixed opinion as yet as to Democratic Presidential candidates for 1896. Several of them said they would favor Hill, but that they did not know what his own view on the subject was. In most cases the editors who spoke in this way were hearty adherents of Senator Hill in 1892. Almost all of them said it was entirely too early to talk intelligently about candidates for the Presidency.

But their talks on other subjects were more to the point, as the following will show.

President Parker, the venerable editor of the Geneva Gazette—It is evident to me that the people in our section are very much dissatisfied with the course of the Republican Legislature. Look how it spent the public money! Look how it ran up the tax rate! It's course throughout was such as to discourage Republicans and to encourage Democrats. We are feeling the effects of that now. As to the currency issue, we want sound money and nothing else. We don't want to go into any bi-metalic arrangement unless the other great nations like England, France, and Germany go into it also. What we want is that one dollar shall be worth as much as another dollar.

Augustus C. Kessinger, Rome Sentinel—The rough edges of factional opposition are all being smoothed over in Oneida. There is a revival of Democratic confidence. All the reports I get indicate that the party will be harmonious this Fall. We have not begun to talk about Presidential candidates as yet. I regard the silver question as more of a sectional question than a party question.

Franklin Fishler, proprietor of The Whitehall Times—The bad work of the Republican Legislature has encouraged the Democrats very much, and the party's chances are very much better. All the Democrats now feel that the State Government, when in Democratic hands, is always safer and better than it is in Republican hands, and that has been proved to the independent voters by the course of the Republicans.

C. F. R. Coe, Greenbush Star-Eagle—Let us nominate a good, strong ticket of new men this year, and let all good Democrats be represented in the convention. Then we can win. Harmony is being restored all over the State. There is an apparent revival of Democratic interests.

Ex-Assemblyman J. I. Hardin, West Troy Journal and Democrat—It looks very much now as though the Democrats would redeem Albany County this year. There is no more Hill faction nor Cleveland faction. The Democracy of Albany County will work in one solid phalanx this year and will work We lost the Fourth Assembly District last year, but we will regain it this year. The distribution of canal patronage by the Republicans has hurt them rather than helped them. Albany County will also elect its Democratic candidate for State Senator this year.

F. G. Hartwell, Prattsville Advocate—I think the chances for harmony in the Democratic Party this Fall are good. Whether the present meeting will accomplish all that is desired is difficult to say, but I think it is a step in the right direction.

L. W. Kingman, Owego Gazette—I think this meeting is a good idea. The sentiment of all the editors seems to be that it is desirable to obtain harmony in the party, and I think that a gathering of this kind will go a long way toward attaining that result.

S. E. Smith, Delaware Gazette—So far as I can see this meeting is well, but I can hardly foretell its effect. I think it would be a good idea to continue meetings of this kind as a permanent institution, where an interchange of thought can be obtained, and a general plan outlined for the Fall campaign. This meeting is much more influential and more largely attended than the regular meeting of the Democratic Editorial Association, and is animated by greater spirit and interest.

Alvah P. French, Mount Vernon Daily Argus—I think this is a good thing. It cements the editors of the State together for a common purpose, and under the proper leadership we shall make Rome howl next Fall and hereafter, and have a lower tax rate.

Nelson G. Foshay, Peekskill Democrat.—The idea is an excellent one and promises good things in that it gives unity of action upon political matters to the Democratic press of the State. The country press has discovered that all the world is not comprised of the metropolitan press. I think it would be a good idea to continue meetings of this kind.

James A. Zickler, Putnam County Chronicle.—The object of this association is for good; there is no question about that, and I think every one will concede that the idea is a good one, and that it will result in greater harmony for the Democratic Party, and ultimate victory in State and nation.

Charles White, Newtown Register.—I have no doubt that this meeting will do more to unite the various factions of the Democratic Party than any other course the Democratic managers could have pursued, and that with the Democratic editors united upon a fixed plan of campaign, harmony will be obtained.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

A Round of Pleasure and Business, the Feature Being the Banquet.

The programme for to-day follows:

9:45 A. M.—Carriage drive for the ladies through Central Park and on Riverside Drive to the Grant Monument, and back to the Casino in Central Park, where luncheon will be served at 12 o'clock. The carriages will leave the Casino at 1:15 prompt and the Hotel Normandie will be reached about 2 P. M. They are requested to assemble at the Normandie promptly at 9:45 A. M. for this drive.

11 A. M.—Business meeting at Hotel Normandie. Reading of papers. Discussion of subjects of special interest. Miscellaneous business.

2 to 5 P. M.—Reception at the Manhattan Club, to which the ladies of the visiting editors are also invited.

6:30 P. M.—Banquet at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

8 P. M.—Theatre party for the ladies to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, where W. H. Crane and his company will present "His Wife's Father." At the conclusion of this performance the ladies are invited to proceed to Delmonico's, where the elegant parlors adjoining the banquet hall will be open to them, that they may hear the after-dinner speeches. A collation will be served here at 11 o'clock.

Saw "Little Christopher."

About 200 of the editors, their wives, daughters, and friends, went to Palmer's Theatre last night to see "Little Christopher." Bunches of roses were presented to the ladies before they left the hotel.

HIS BODY TAKEN TO BOSTON

Escort from Massachusetts Legislature for Congressman Cogswell.

The body of Congressman William Cogswell of Salem, Mass., who died in Washington on Wednesday, passed through this city yesterday, and was taken on the 11 o'clock train to Boston.

It was accompanied by Mrs. Cogswell, Dr. William Cogswell and Miss Cogswell, and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

A committee of the Massachusetts State Legislature met the body at the Grand Central Station and escorted it as a guard of honor to Boston.

The committee consisted of Senators G. A. Galloupe of Beverly and E. B. Frothingham of Haverhill, and Assemblymen Cyrus A. Jordan, George G. Russell, and John D. Ganes of Salem; Levi R. Drury of Bradford, Capt. T. R. Parker of Winchendon, J. Loring Woodfall of Rockport, and Capt. J. G. B. Adams of Lynn.

The body will be taken to Salem for burial.

For Nervous Exhaustion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. A. L. Turner, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pena., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL
Preserves mental and bodily vigor, even when the thermometer climbs high, because it stops undue waste and helps digestion. A good thing to have in the house, whether you spend the Summer on a farm or in a city flat.
STIRS SLUGGISH BLOOD and KEEPS UP THE STRENGTH.
Freely ordered by physicians for patients of both sexes and all ages. Good to use with meals, for it destroys the germs in drinking water

SOUTH FOR SOUND MONEY

Continued from Page 1.

their President is honest; that he possesses mental and moral courage; that he is not only a man, but a whole man; that he has a wisdom that no obloquy can darken.

Gen. Catchings Permanent Chairman.

Shouts and stamping followed the speaker's retirement from the platform. There was more of the same kind when the motion was put and Gen. Catchings declared selected as permanent Chairman. On being escorted to the chair, he gracefully acknowledged the honor, and continued:

No convention has ever assembled in this region for a higher or nobler purpose. Not a man has come here to advance any personal end or to accomplish any selfish purpose. We come here believing that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be disappointing to its advocates and disastrous to all public and private interests. We are assembled for the purpose of giving this an open church to our faith.

All kinds of charges have been made against us. We have been charged with seeking the interest of the money lenders. Let us give the lie to that. We have been accused of being in league with Wall Street. Let us give the lie to that. Let us go home determined to stand resolutely for sound money, though the world, the flesh, and the devil be against us. Our views are sanctified by the approval of all the intelligent and intelligence of the country outside of political life. Let us stand by our colors and fight as a man fights who knows he has right on his side.

The great heart of the American people always responds to the truth at the proper time, and it is impossible to believe that sixty-seven millions of people, composing the greatest Government in the world, would deliberately cut themselves loose from the civilization of the world and ally themselves with Mexico, China, Japan, and people of that sort.

Speaking for myself before this great audience, I say I stand for Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle. Why should these men desire to ingraft upon the people a policy which is burdensome to them, when these people have given to them with a free hand every honor that has been conferred upon them?

The selection of a Committee on Resolutions was next in order. There was a bobbing of heads and a babel of tongues for a space of five minutes, and then the roll of States was called, and the following were designated to prepare the pronunciamento:

John M. Atherton, Kentucky; F. H. Richardson, Georgia; S. C. Cox, Florida; George M. Trenholm, South Carolina; George E. Leighton, Missouri; Josiah Patterson, Tennessee; Richard H. Clarke, Alabama; U. M. Rose, Arkansas; Leroy Percy, Mississippi; J. C. Morris, Louisiana; Rufus Hardy, Texas; Daniel Miller, Maryland; W. R. Mayo, Virginia. There was no response when the States of West Virginia and North Carolina were called.

A Yell for Secretary Carlisle.

Just as the committee had been completed the tall form of Secretary Carlisle emerged from the stage. In an instant delegates and spectators, women and men, were on their feet, and a mighty shout went up. It was succeeded by a yell yet dear to Southern hearts, and then again with a volley of cheers, with waving of hats and canes and other accompaniments.

The ovation continued for several moments, and was renewed when the Secretary of the Treasury was formally presented.

Silence having been with difficulty restored, Mr. Carlisle began his speech, the delivery of which occupied precisely one and a half hours. He spoke with unwonted energy, and made few references to his notes. He was listened to with attention, the audience being apparently anxious to grasp and follow the trend of his argument and the mass of figures with which it was supported, and there were few interruptions of approval until toward the close.

Then, when with quivering forefinger he declared that the hard-earned savings of the poor ought not to be sacrificed to the avarice of the wealthy mine owners or the ambition of aspiring politicians, his hearers fairly went wild, and when, in his peroration, he urged that there could be no prosperity for one section at the expense of the other, but that all must stand or fall together, it looked for a moment as though the enthusiastic audience would storm the platform.

When the speaker concluded he received a final ovation, and a recess until 8 o'clock was at once taken.

Platform and Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions went into session at the Gayoso Hotel, with Judge Rose of Little Rock, as Chairman, and when the convention reassembled at 8:30, the following platform and resolutions were presented:

The people of the Southern States, who believe the maintenance of a sound and stable currency to be essential to the prosperity of the whole country and the welfare of the people in all the vocations of life, do, through their representatives in convention assembled at Memphis on May 23, 1895, make the following declaration of their matured convictions:

1. Believing a uniform and certain standard of value necessary to the agricultural, commercial, and industrial development and prosperity of our common country, we favor the maintenance of all our money, whether gold, silver, or paper, on a parity to the end that each dollar, whatever may be its composition, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with every other dollar.

2. Profiting by the experience of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, and the teachings of the great students of monetary science from the time when John Locke wrote to the discussion of the present day, we accept the truth of the principle now universally recognized and applied in the commercial world, that the bimetallic standard cannot be maintained where the ratio fixed by law for the free coinage of gold and silver does not correspond with the market ratio of the two metals, and that wherever and whenever the legal or coinage ratio varies from the market or commercial ratio to any appreciable extent, the dollar, whether of gold or silver, which thereby becomes more valuable as bullion than as money, will go to a premium and retire from circulation. We saw this principle applied in our own national experience when under the act of 1792, whichc fixed the coinage ratio at 15 to 1, gold retired from circulation because of a slight decline in the price of silver in the open market, whereby the bullion in a gold dollar became worth a few cents more than the bullion in a silver dollar, and was therefore sold as a commodity because it was worth more as bullion than as money, and again under the act of 1834, which fixed the ratio of 16 to 1, when the silver coin retired for a like reason. We are therefore opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the market for commercial ratio is more than 30 to 1, and the difference between the bullion value of a gold and a silver dollar is about 50 cents, on the ground that such action, instead of restoring the bimetallic standard, would inevitably result in silver monometallism.

Favor a Gold Standard.

Third—At this time there is no country in the world which maintains a bimetallic standard, and neither is there any country where the free coinage of silver obtains which is not on a silver basis. Each country, on account of its inability to adopt independently any bimetallic standard, must elect for itself which it prefers, the gold or the silver standard.

We therefore favor, in the absence of international co-operation, the retention and maintenance of the existing gold standard, because a change from the gold to the silver standard would have the effect to repudiate all public and private obligations to the extent of the difference between the bullion value of the gold and silver dollars; because whenever such change should be seriously threatened it would cause an immediate attempt at a collection and liquidation of all debts in anticipation of the result it would produce; because such transition from the gold to the silver basis would destroy public and private confidence, and would involve the country in such panic, confusion, and distress that the products of agriculture and the wages of labor would be unremunerative; the business of commerce would become unprofitable and our people engaged in industrial occupations would be thrown out of employment; because there is not a progressive and enlightened country in the world which has not elected gold as the preferable standard; because gold-standard countries retain silver in their circulation on a parity with gold, whereas there is no silver-standard country which does or can utilize gold as money; because there is not a silver country on the globe where the wages of labor are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence, and, finally, because the high duty of the United States demands for the use of the American people that money which experience has taught mankind to be the best suited for the promotion of commerce, the development of manufactories, the encouragement of labor, and the advancement of civilization.

4. We would rejoice over the adoption of real bimetallism, but in view of the continued fluctuations of the price of silver in the open market, we realize that it is impossible for the United States independently to adopt a bimetallic standard, and we deem it unwise and hazardous to the best interests of its people for this country to attempt its establishment. We favor the policy of this country standing in the attitude of readiness at all times to cooperate with the other powers in any effort they may inaugurate looking to the adoption of true bimetallism; but in the meantime, and until successful co-operation is insured, to maintain inviolate its existing standard of value.

5. We favor the retention as part of our money the silver now coined, and in order to give a wider field for the use of silver we favor the funding of all money other than silver and silver certificates below the denomination of ten dollars into higher denominations, so as to make our entire circulation below the denomination of ten dollars either silver or silver certificates, and to this end the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized by law to coin from time to time, as the people may require them, silver dollars until the demand of commerce for money below the denomination of ten dollars is at all times satisfied.

6. We realized that our national banking system was adopted during a time of war, and that it is not adapted to existing conditions. We, therefore, favor such legislation as will secure to the people a system of banking surrounded by such safeguards as will at all times furnish them a safe, elastic, sufficient currency for the transaction of their business.

7. We cannot too highly commend the unflagging courage and sturdy patriotism of President Cleveland in his efforts to protect the national honor and to maintain the public credit during a period of great financial distress and under conditions which threatened danger to both; we congratulate him and the entire country on the evidences of returning prosperity.

Cheers for the President.

The resolutions were read with deliberation and intently followed by the convention, and each was applauded until the reference to President Cleveland was reached. Then there was a succession of cheers, and a Mississippi delegate yelled: "Read it again."

The demand was complied with, and there was more enthusiasm. When the vote was taken the resolutions were adopted without discussion and with a shout. Not a voice was heard in the negative.

Then resolutions were passed giving hearty indorsement to the work of the New-York reform committee on sound money, and also urging the formation of sound-money leagues and clubs throughout the South, and, after a farewell address from Congressman Patterson, the convention at 9:40 adjourned sine die.

One million copies of Secretary Carlisle's address, which is regarded the most important that has been made since the beginning of the present agitation, are to be printed for distribution in the South.

Secretary Carlisle's Speech Will be Found on Page 13.

TO LIGHT BROOKLYN STREETS

An Edison Company Has Secured the Controlling Interest in the Citizens' Electric Light Company's Stock.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn secured control of the Citizens' Electric Light Company yesterday afternoon after negotiations had been in progress for three weeks.

Royal C. Peabody, Lowell M. Palmer, and Julian Fairchild, representing the Edison Company, were the committee that brought about the transaction. The committee dealt with the controlling Directors of the Citizens' Company, consisting of Hugh McLaughlin, Thomas F. Nevins, Anthony Barrett, John Delmar, James Shevlin, and Bernard Gallagher.

The six men whose names are mentioned above agreed to turn over the stock to the Edison Company, but the price is not known, as neither the sellers nor Mr. Peabody cared to make that public.

The Edison Company has a large, well-developed plant on Pearl Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, with various stations throughout the city, and the Citizens' Company's plant is on De Kalb Avenue, between Navy Street and Hudson Avenue.

Since last January the Citizens' and the Edison Companies have been struggling to get the contract for lighting the streets to the city, and the Board of Aldermen has on two occasions prevented the Edison Company from getting the contract on technicalities raised by Alderman Walkley.

The Directors of the Edison Company will meet to-day for the purpose of ratifying the act of the special committee in bringing about the transaction.

Royal C. Peabody said that the story that they had been compelled to purchase the stock was not true. He said he considered it would pay well as an investment, notwithstanding the fact that they paid more for the stock than the market values. He believed, by strict economy, which would result by operating the two companies under one head, that it would net a good return on the money paid. He said that the Edison Company did not contemplate any further absorption. At present he believed the two companies would continue under their separate incorporate names. He was also sanguine that the city would be greatly benefited.

DECIDED FOR THE PULPIT

James C. Carter Presides Over a Debate at the Goldey.

The Goldey, a society formed in 1884 for the advancement of its members in the higher arts, and which has won success and notice as a society to develop literary tastes, and as a school of oratory, had its ninth annual entertainment at Association Hall last night.

On the platform with the society's officers was James C. Carter, who was heartily received. The hall was thronged, and there was an interesting programme.

The debate of the evening was on the proposition:

Resolved, That the press has exerted a greater influence than the pulpit in advancing civilization.

The debators were: First affirmative, F. M. Applegate; first negative, C. M. Geary; second affirmative, L. E. Bates; second negative, P. D. Meagher. Mr. Carter was referee.

Mr. Carter, in deciding the debate in favor of the negative, said he was so embarrassed that he was almost tempted to flip a copper with the President to determine his verdict, which was not on the merits of the contention, but according to the weight of argument. He gave advice to the society on mental training, and was warmly applauded.

The singing of "America" ended the entertainment.

POSSIBLY A MURDER AT JAMAICA

A Man's Body Found with Overalls Tied Around the Neck.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 23.—A negro found the body of a man in the woods near Maple Grove Cemetery yesterday.

The man was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, of dark complexion, hair, and mustache, and was well dressed in a dark suit of mixed goods, a black derby hat, and patent-leather gaiters. About his neck was tightly fastened a pair of blue overalls, tied in a slip noose.

The Coroner removed the body to Ruoff's morgue, and will investigate the case. He notified the police of New-York and Brooklyn.

An aged German and his wife, whose names are not known, stopped at Hardenbrook's real estate office to-night and made inquiries about the dead man.

Men to Have Plenty of Work.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 23.—Business has taken a sudden boom here and there is a noticeable increase in the amount of work being done. The principal improvement is at the Singer manufactory, where work is being carried on in all departments. For two years the number of hands employed at the Singer works has been slowly reduced. Two years ago, in ordinary times, the company employed about 3,500 hands. Recently the number had dwindled to 1,600. Three weeks ago there was a small increase, but this week more men were employed, and the hands were informed that there was every chance that employment would be furnished for an indefinite time. As some of them have not worked a full month in over a year, this is welcome news.

Gen. Lord Roberts a Field Marshal.

LONDON, May 23.—The Standard will say to-morrow that Gen. Lord Roberts has been promoted to be a Field Marshal in succession to the late Sir Patrick Grant.

When Little Ones

refuse to eat and begin to look thin and pale, the wise mother resorts at once to Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites. She knows they will take it willingly, for there is no bad taste of the oil about it, and it will not make them sick. Soon their appearance tells the cheering story of returning health. They grow bright, active, plump and hungry; they eat anything now. With babes in arms it is just the same. Nourishment! That's the secret of Scott's Emulsion.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

An Unusually Large Number of New Cars Contracted For.

In The Railroad Gazette, issued to-day, there will appear a statement of the orders for new cars placed by the railroad companies of this country thus far this year. The total number contracted for up to date is 22,029. These figures are for freight cars only. The passenger cars ordered amount to 72, with contracts for 13 more to be given out shortly. This represents an investment of over $10,000,000.

In less than five months the total output of the contracting car shops, as shown by the records, exceeds that of the entire year 1894 by over 5,000 cars. The passenger car output makes a very different comparison, 500 cars having been built in 1894. The comparisons, of course, are with a year of extraordinary depression. In 1893 the car companies built 51,000 cars, but that also was a slim year for car building. In 1892 the output footed up 93,600 freight cars, and that figure is probably more nearly the normal average of cars likely to be added yearly to the freight equipment of railroads in this country.

The decrease in the cost of cars to the railroad companies has been very considerable in the last few years. They can now secure a more strongly built car, better designed, of greater capacity, with safety appliances, for a less price than was paid within a few years for a twenty-ton car without air brakes or vertical plane couplers.

Millions for Improvements.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—The engineering department of the New-Haven system has prepared plans for the four-tracking and elimination of grade crossings in the route of the Providence Division entering the City of Boston. The plans and specifications are now in the hands of the contractors and it is hoped that the matter may be settled before President Clark sails for Europe, on June 12.

This route is a little more than five miles in length, and before beginning it, it was necessary to purchase property on either side of the tracks for about the entire distance. This has been done quietly, at the cost of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The cost of the proposed work will amount to several million dollars. The roadbed will be lowered by excavation for the distance of five miles, and on each side for this distance will be retaining walls of heavy masonry.

The lowering of the tracks through the city for so great a distance will necessitate the construction of many bridges, which have already been designed, and will be built after the latest and most approved ideas of bridge construction. There will be nearly 100 of these bridges.

Georgia Southern Reorganization.

ATLANTA, May 23.—The Executive Committee of the Georgia Southern and Florida bondholders met here to-day and reorganized the company. At the sale of the property recently the bondholders bought it in for $3,000,000. They elected William Checkley Shaw of Baltimore President, with the following Board of Directors: Charles D. Fisher, Thomas P. Gresham, Skipwith Wilmer, Baltimore; Henry Rice, D. U. Herrmann, New-York; Horace P. Smart, William Rogers, E. W. McIntyre, C. D. Baldwin, Alexander Hall, Savannah; Charles Bartwell, B. C. Smith, William H. Felton, Jr., Macon.

H. P. Smart was elected Chairman of the Executive Board and W. C. Sparks of Macon was appointed General Manager. The new company will issue $4,000,000 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, $684,000 first preferred, $1,084,000 second preferred, and $1,000,000 of common stock. Bondholders under the reorganization will receive in exchange for each one-thousand-dollar old bond a new one-thousand-dollar bond, and $200 in each class of the new stock.

Transcontinental Association.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The new Transcontinental Association was given a fair start to-day, when the General Passenger Agents of the roads interested in its formation met to take up the agreement recently submitted to them by the committee appointed for that purpose. The agreement, the terms of which have already been published, was thoroughly discussed. No friction of any kind was developed, and the indications are that the association will be formed without the usual amount of bickering. A final vote will probably be reached late to-morrow after a discussion of points at issue.

All the lines interested were present at to-day's meeting, except the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Texas Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific. It is understood that these three have given their tacit consent to any agreement which the other lines may adopt.

The Great Northern and Canadian Pacific were represented.

Two Companies Consolidate.

In the office of the County Clerk in Brooklyn yesterday there was filed an agreement for the consolidation of the Batavia and Northern Railroad Company, with a capital of $325,000, and the International and Oak Orchard Harbor Railroad Company, with a capital of $175,000. The consolidated company is to be known as the Batavia and Northern Railroad, with a capital of $500,000. The officers are Gen. Robert Avery, President; William H. Hazzard, Vice President, and George A. Wingate, Secretary and Treasurer.

Oregon Improvement Company.

Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, has denied the application of W. J. Hoffman for a peremptory writ of mandamus directed against Tredcastle & Co., the New-York transfer agents of the Oregon Improvement Company, to compel them to furnish to the plaintiff the books of the company in their possession, and to furnish a list of stockholders. The Court says that, where the issues are in dispute, a peremptory writ cannot issue, and where it is in the power of the person to whom the writ is directed to perform the act.

Oregon Railway Shares to be Sold.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the indenture of said company, dated Sept. 2, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, gives notice that it will sell at public auction, on June 25, at 111 Broadway, 138,272 shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Receiver Edward S. Savage of the Johnson Railroad Signal Company yesterday sold the plant to Oakleigh Thorne, President of the National Switch and Signal Company of Easton, Penn. The price agreed upon is $40,000. The plant is said to be worth $200,000. The liabilities of the concern are set at $115,000. The sale is conditional on the approval of Chancellor McGill of New-Jersey.

—John L. Broome, as administrator of Mary Cochrane Broome, applied to Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for an order requiring the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to show cause why it should not issue a duplicate certificate of sixty shares of stock, the original of which was lost twenty years ago. The order was granted.

—Eastern members of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Directory, who have just returned from a trip over the road, say that the property never was in better shape. Recently, 2,000 new cars and 27 new locomotives were purchased.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week of May were $474,564; for the corresponding week of 1894, $476,619; decrease, $2,055.

—Vice President James McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad will attend the International Railway Congress, in London, next month.

—Henry Villard is said to be taking a hand in the contest for control of the Oregon Improvement Company.

—William G. McCormick has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western.

—John H. Reagon, L. J. Storey, and N. A. Stedman comprise the new Texas State Railroad Commission.

—E. Rollins Morse succeeds S. W. Reynolds as Vice President of the Mexican Central Railroad.

—Oris K. Eldridge of New-York was elected President of the Blue Mountain Railroad a few days ago.

—President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific is in New-York for a few days.

Gov. Werts on Palisades Protection.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 23.—The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Morton to confer with like representatives of the State of New-Jersey with reference to the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson River by securing their appropriation by the United States as a public park and reservation, have had an interview with Gov. Werts. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the presentation of the subject, and promised to prepare a special message to the Legislature at its general session urging the appointment of a similar commission to confer with the representatives of New-York and form a definite scheme for the desired object.

Living In the Past

is not conducive to present success. Conservatism does not mean that one should be behind the times. To neglect the improvement which this wonderful century has brought to us is worthy only of the Rip Van Winkles of the business world. The telephone is now invaluable to every progressive business man and pays its own way many times over in opportunities for successful negotiations and dealings as well as in the saving of messenger and telegraph fees, carfares, etc. For moderate use it costs but 25 cents a day, which pays for our best service with exclusive wire and metallic circuit.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

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18 CORTLANDT STREET.

SHE MARRIED THE BRIDEGROOM

Sued the Best Man, to Whom She Thought She Was Married.

PATERSON, May 23.—The strangest case of non-support ever recorded in Passaic County was tried before Recorder Stewart this afternoon. Annie Martin, a comely young woman, living on Morton Street, sued John Martin, whom she claimed as her husband, for weekly support. Martin's plea was that he was not the woman's husband.

The young woman testified that she met Martin in January, 1892. They were married Sept. 2, 1892. The bond was tied, she said, by the Rev. G. M. Dorwart at the Church of the Holy Communion. She married under the name of Annie Van Orden and Martin under the name of Powers. John Duncan, a cousin of Martin's, acted as best man. Annie said she lived with her husband for five months, when he left her. Their child was born in the meantime, and she has had to support it since.

The Rev. Mr. Dorwart testified that he remembered the marriage, but thought that the girl was united with Duncan and not Martin. The latter, the minister said, acted as best man. The witness said he was positive that Duncan made all the responses during the marriage service, and he saw him place the ring on the girl's finger. He had seen Martin before the ceremony. The latter had explained the conditions existing between Duncan and the girl, and had asked for a private marriage.

Thomas Reilly, a second witness to the marriage, also testified that Duncan had married the girl, and not Martin.

On motion of Michael Dunn, counsel for Martin, the charge against the accused was dismissed. The case is particularly strange in that the complainant seems perfectly sincere in her belief that she married Martin. Duncan was not in court.

AGAINST TROLLEY SPEED INCREASE

Protest at a Meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee.

Brooklyn's Aldermanic Committee on Railroads met at the City Hall last night to discuss the question of increasing the speed of the trolley cars.

President Wallace announced that the meeting would be an executive one, but allowed F. W. Jobelmann of 639 Leonard Street to offer his protest against the increase in speed in the name of humanity, and in accordance with the sentiment expressed in the recent demonstration in Brooklyn.

C. F. Swan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Trust League, wrote that the league represented 150,000 persons, and they protested against the increase in speed, until such times as the accident like that at Bensonhurst on Sunday last, and also like that which killed James O'Connor, on Ninth Street, last week, were ended. They hoped that an ordinance would be created making it a misdemeanor for any car to leave the depots after June 1 without suitable fenders.

Col. John N. Partridge, President of the De Kalb Avenue Railroad Company, wrote a letter favoring the increase of speed, and also presented a petition signed by residents along the route, asking that the speed be increased to the ten-mile-an-hour rate.

The committee then went into executive session.

SCENE AT THE BRIDGE ENTRANCE

Mother,, Carrying Her Child, Slaps Her Husband and Is Arrested.

Mrs. Jennie Harding, the wife of John R. Harding, was arrested at the Brooklyn end of the bridge last night, charged with intoxication and kidnapping her six-year-old daughter, Jennie. She was fashionably dressed.

Fred Cochrane came on from Canada about a month ago, and went to board at 187 Washington Street, Brooklyn, where Mr. and Mrs. Harding lived. Mr. Cochrane and Mrs. Harding struck up a friendship, and two weeks ago they disappeared.

Mrs. Harding returned yesterday and obtained her six-year-old daughter, and was going toward the bridge with her, when Mr. Harding discovered them. He explained the circumstances to a bridge policeman, who placed her under arrest, but not until she had assaulted her husband by striking him in the face.

Cochrane was present at the time, but when he saw Mrs. Harding under arrest he went off. She was locked up in the Flushing Avenue precinct.

Hurricane Wrecks Forty Buildings.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 23.—At Rockport, in the southwestern part of the State, the storm yesterday blew from their foundations forty houses. St. Mary's Catholic Church and the Commercial Hotel were wrecked. Three vessels in the bay drifted ashore, and all the others dragged their anchors. The Rev. Mr. Scarborough, pastor of the Methodist Church, was internally injured. At Corpus Christi half a dozen boats were blown ashore. On the Kerrsville branch of the Aransas Pass road the crops are ruined, and three railroad bridges were washed away.

Crusade Against Saloon Keepers.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 23.—The Law and Order League of this place today caused the arrest of five saloon keepers, a druggist, and a restaurant keeper, charged with selling contrary to law last Sunday. The five saloon keepers were arraigned and held in $200 bail each.

Baldwin and Jacobson claim to have evidence against sixty others for selling contrary to law. That would include all in the village, with five or six exceptions. The saloon keepers have organized to fight the league.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

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THE MINIATURE VALKYRIE

Novel Features of Watson's Forty-rater Caress.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE AMERICA

Yacht Racing Association to Legislate on the Construction of Small Boats—Changes Suggested to the Ailsa.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 15.—The Ailsa, it is said, will have her spars reduced and her lead increased at Tilbury Dock, in the Thames, but there is no reason to believe the rumor true. In beating Britannia in the Mediterranean Ailsa did much more than it was imagined she could do, and her designer, Fife, is not likely to make alterations as long as the Ailsa continues to beat the Britannia, which it is evident she can do in light weather. If alterations are meant to Ailsa before she meets the new Valkyrie in the Clyde at end of June they will be done at her builder's yard at Glasgow. There is no news of any alterations on the Britannia, but Watson's yachts are remarkable for racing at their best, for seasons, as they were launched.

Fife's new forty-rater Isolde shows a very pretty broadside, with a rail almost level and graceful, but her overhangs are not so extreme as they looked before she was launched. Her mast is well forward, of moderate height, her bowsprit short, and her boom only some ten feet outboard. Her spars look altogether moderate, compared with Ailsa's, and, with the beam and length of her hull, she looks as if she would carry her canvas easy.

Watson's new forty-rater, the Caress, built for Mr. Walker, the brother of the owner of the Ailsa, presents a different appearance to Isolde. Her top sides are painted white, like Isolde, but there the resemblance stops. The Caress has a shorter counter than Fife's cutter, but a longer overhang forward, with much rise or spring in it, and a very short bowsprit. Her long bow throws her heavy mast nearly amidships, and leaves great space forward for a big foresail or staysail, always recognized among our sailors as a powerful driving sail. The forestay, on which the foresail is set, must be nine or ten feet inside the stemhead, and yet the foresail will be quite powerful enough to remind yachtsmen of "one of the lessons" the famous old champion, the America schooner, taught, and which was: Don't cut up canvas into small sails, as yachtsmen here have always been fond of doing, but keep it in big areas, as she did, when, with mainsail, fore-and-aft foresail, and staysail, she left the whole English squadron, with all their small kites flying, hull down, racing around the Isle of Wight, for the famous "cup."

Before America crossed the Atlantic, racing skippers here all believed in balloon jibs, stretching from the far end of a forty or fifty foot bowsprit to the rigging. The cutter Volante, regarded as the English champion that would wipe out the America, hauled her wind on opening the northeast headland of the Isle of Wight with a very big balloon jib, and before her crew could get the jib off her, they were up to the waist in the sea coming on board over her stem head. Meantime, the America was luffing out to windward of everything, although a few minutes were lost cutting away the wreck of a jibboom and her only jib. Commodore Stevens had been advised to fit on the schooner, so that she might sail on better terms against the English yachts. The American crew must have laughed to see the British improvement floating astern. The lesson was not lost on British yacht builders, and for the next few years they were busy cutting short their bowsprits and lengthening out their bows, ten and twelve feet being no uncommon length of nose to put on an old yacht. The good effect was instantaneous, but the lesson of the American educator was as usual overdone.

Mr. Watson is still busy interpreting all the meaning of the lesson, and, while the Caress has a very powerful staysail, her jib will be paltry in size. Of course, a long overhang forward was needed to achieve his purpose, without any need for shortening the mainsail boom, which is very nearly the same length as the Isolde's. But it is besides evident that Mr. Watson considers a long overhang of more value forward than a long counter aft. In a breeze of wind the long bow will, when laid down, carry the big foresail and give the cutter the power that shoves a yacht to windward. Of course, in the Caress we have the new Valkyrie outlined, but on a smaller scale.

The fact that taxing dimensions has retarded the progress of yacht designing in the direction of speed cannot be denied. For the convenience of arranging class races by tonnage, taxing dimensions have been of value, but the attainment of speed united with safety has been sadly sacrificed in this country at least, to simplify the elaboration of regatta programmes. The emancipation of speed, to some extent, from the interference of conventional regulations has brought about the dangerous abandonment of some of the precautionary limitations to build. Speed has been suddenly brought into collision with safety, an invulnerable factor in the art of yacht designing. In the novel passion for racing boats of small size the purpose of designer and builder has been, of course, to attain the highest speed by model, construction, lightness, and other accessories. And in consequence, model and construction are being forced beyond the limit of safety. To add to the hazards of unstable design and insecure construction is the novelty of introducing unballasted classes. As might be expected, accidents are already recorded, and more are anticipated.

The dabchicks, a class of new boats designed and built for a harbor, have just been launched and started on a cruise. A correspondent writes that the boats sailed well and "no capsizes," an intimation which suggests that drowning catastrophes are expected.

The Minima Yacht Club, which has its headquarters in the Isle of Wight, and its branches in Thames and various English Channel ports, has just decided that no unballasted boats will be allowed to compete at its regattas, these being especially intended for the racing of the smallest classes. Since the Minima Yacht Club pretty well controls the small yacht racing in the English Channel the unballasted class may be regarded as abolished.

"Death Traps" is the name given to capsizeable boats, ballasted and unballasted, by Mr. Baden Powell, one of the council of our Yacht-Racing Association, in part of sailing yachts and canoes and an unquestioned authority on all matters connected with the sport. Mr. Baden Powell writes to The Field concerning what he has seen of the "Matchbox" build of the "up to date" small racers in the Solent. With every sea they jump through these "Death Traps" quiver and twist and let the sea gush through every gaping seam. And as he writes, water tight bulkheads come and go with the rest of the boat and are quite unfit to keep the sea from flooding the air-tight compartments on which the lives of the crews are supposed to be dependant.

With the one-raters in the Clyde, Dublin Bay, the Thames, the Solent, and in all the creeks of the English Channel, besides mermaids, dabchicks, water wags, seamews, and a lot of other names by which the ballasted and unballasted small classes are known, it is alarming to think what may happen before the season is over with mosquito fleets everywhere, overcanvased and leak like a basket under a press of sail even in smooth water. There can be no wonder that yacht designers are becoming, like Faust, alarmed at their own handiwork, and with the prospect of drowning accidents being laid to their door are begging the Yacht-Racing Association to relieve them of their responsibilities by ruling that a certain strength of build shall be enforced and some more draught be insisted upon by a girth measurement which will check the beamy, shallow, "pancake" model.

The elder Fife has urged a girth measurement for some twenty-five years, and, as he explains, to check the narrow, deep type or the "plank on edge" build, but he could not have foreseen that a girth rule would be demanded to stay the building of shallow hulls with excessive beam.

Of course, boating accidents will happen, but there is no need to encourage them when ballast to prevent boats capsizing and a deck to keep the sea out can be enforced by the Yacht-Racing Association, which promises early legislation on the momentous question of saving life.

ROWING IN FAST TIME.

Cornell's Crew to Go to Henley Doing Excellent Practice Work.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 23.—In their daily practice the Cornell crews are now followed not only by the coaching launch, but also by observation boats, which are regularly crowded with students or visitors interested in the crews.

In the practice yesterday there was a race between the Henley crew, the American 'Varsity crew, and the freshman eight.

The race was rowed over almost the exact distance of the Henley course, and the freshman crew was given a start. All three crews are rowing in excellent form, although the freshmen show occasional raggedness in their attempts to spurt. All the crews row a rapid stroke, though neither Troy of the American crew nor Briggs of the freshmen can touch the terrific clip which Stroke Hamilton of the Henley crew occasionally puts up.

In the race to-day, the men started out with a stroke of about 38, which was gradually increased. The slight lead which the Henley crew obtained over their rivals on the start they seemed unable to increase until near the finish. Hamilton had gradually increased the stroke to 42, and, as the flag at the end of the course appeared in sight, he carried it up to 44, and for the last few lengths he rowed with apparent ease at the rate of 46 strokes per minute. The American crew held their own bravely, and were only two lengths behind at the finish. They claimed two lengths behind at the finish. They claimed the Henley men rowed was sufficient to account for this difference. The time was within a few seconds of the best Henley time, but the fact that the lake water is dead probably makes it some four or five seconds faster than the Thames at Henley.

The Henley men rowed in beautiful form. There was not a break from start to finish, and the high stroke was maintained seemingly without exertion. Coach Courtney's eyes sparkled as he watched the men, but when they came back to the boathouse he merely cautioned one of the men to cure himself of "rushing the slide."

The shells in which the crew will row abroad were ordered last Fall from Waters of Troy, who has made most of the boats used in Henley for the last few years. They have been on the frames all Winter, and every care is being taken to perfect them in every detail. It is confidently asserted that they are the finest specimens of this kind of work ever turned out by any American builder.

In certain respects the race at Henley will be a contest between the English and American systems of boat building and rigging. The American boats are of paper, while the English use the finest Spanish cedar in the construction of their shells. In the matter of rigging, the differences are perhaps more important. In an American eight the seats are arranged in a straight line directly over the keelson. The Englishmen, on the other hand, place the seats alternately on the sides of the boat, which is for that reason made somewhat wider than the ordinary shell used on this side of the water.

The English still row with the stationary thole pins, which have been generally abandoned for swivel row locks on this side of the Atlantic. This year Harvard is experimenting with a shell built somewhat after the English model, but the trial comes too late to be of benefit to Cornell. Most American oarsmen believe that the differences in rigging will work in favor of the American crew, but it is certainly true that the English crews make better average time than those of this country, and it is possible that John Bull may teach us something about this important subject.

The shell in which the race is to be rowed was purchased by the present senior class of the university. After the race it will be appropriately marked and will be preserved in the Cornell boathouse as a memorial of the class. Both shells will be carried to England on the steamer with the crew. When the other side is reached, one boat will be kept at Henley, while the other will be at the training quarters of the crew, a few miles down the Thames. The crew will take a daily practice in each shell, using one over the race course and the other at the point where the training quarters are to be situated.

Manager Hastings sailed yesterday, and will have everything ready for the men to resume training as soon as they reach England. On the passage over the men will be unable to do any training, and the loss of eight or ten days of training, though a considerable disadvantage, is unavoidable.

At the Lyceum Theatre to-night the Strollers Club of New-York presented the farce "Mother-In-Law," preceded by the curtain raiser, "Raspberry Shrub Sec." The performance was a benefit for the crew, and was made a society event. Coach Courtney would not permit the crews to attend, but considerable enthusiasm was displayed by the audience. After the play a reception was tendered to the members of the company at the Alpha Delta Phi lodge.

The Cornell 'Varsity crew will sail for England on the Paris Wednesday morning, May 29, at 11 o'clock, to row for the Grand Challenge Cup in the Henley regatta, July 9, 10, and 11. The oarsmen will arrive in New-York Tuesday evening by an excursion train run from Ithaca on special time over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In order to give the crew the "send-off" they deserve, the Starin steamer W. O. Edgerton, capacity 2,200, has been chartered to accompany the Paris down the bay. The start will be made from Starin Pier, foot of Cortlandt Street and adjoining that of the American Line, at 10:30 o'clock sharp.

As Woman is the Burden Bearer

the world over—she should economize her time and strength.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

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BALTIMORE, Md., May 23.

The New-York Times

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Francillon.
BERKELEY OVAL, Morris Heights—2:00 P. M. Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Corner Grocery.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Prince Karl.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Il Trovatore.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The New Twentieth Century Girl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—8:15—National Symphony Orchestra Concert.
MENDELSSOHN CLUB, 40th St-Broadway—8:15 Aeolian Pipe Organ Recital.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—9:00 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—8:00—De. Obersteiger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	54	51	6 P. M.	73	64
6 A. M.	48	51	9 P. M.	68	59
9 A. M.	56	53	11 P. M.	64	58
12 M.	72	62	12 P. M.	62	58
4 P. M.	78	70			

Average temperature yesterday.....63.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 58.6
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years 62.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

HARRISON AND MORTON.

That Mr. Harrison would like to be a candidate for President next year, with Gov. Morton for a running mate, is not doubtful. That Gov. Morton would care to fill that rôle is much more so. It would be a striking application of the very sure rule of "Heads I win and tails you lose." If the ticket were elected, it would bring no added honor to the Governor, though it would give great honor and power to Mr. Harrison. If the ticket were defeated, the result would be harder for Mr. Morton to bear than for Mr. Harrison, since it would close his political career by a failure, whereas he can—if he continues as he has begun in the Governor's office—close it with great satisfaction. Moreover, in some of the higher qualifications for the Presidency Mr. Morton is distinctly superior to Mr. Harrison, and, while it would be politically impracticable to reverse their former relation on the ticket, it would be much more fitting that Mr. Morton should lead than that Mr. Harrison should.

During the time that they were in office there was one great political issue brought in the way of settlement and another developed to the highest importance. The first was the tariff; the second was sound money. As to the tariff, Mr. Morton had no occasion officially to announce his views, but he never committed himself, as did Mr. Harrison, to the extreme, narrow, and stupid policy of McKinleyism, and it is no secret to those who know him that his sane and trained mind saw with entire clearness the absurdity and inopportuneness, to say nothing of the essential corruptness, of the McKinley policy. In this regard his reputation is distinctly better than that of Mr. Harrison, who is an open advocate of the most hopelessly mediaeval form of protection. Nor is this a consequence solely of Mr. Morton's relatively greater familiarity with the business world and the forces that control modern trade. Mr. Morton is not only a broader man than Mr. Harrison, he is a better American. He has more confidence in, more sympathy with, the self-reliance of the American people. He knows better their capacity to cope with all rivals, of whatever nationality, and he has not the temptation of the Indiana lawyer to hamper them with protection that they do not need. Undoubtedly Mr. Harrison has enough of wisdom after the event to repress his former enthusiasm for swaddling clothes legislation, and Mr. Morton, on the other hand, would adhere to the general policy of his party, but the latter is a much wiser and safer man than the former.

As to the question of the currency the difference is far greater and still more favorable to Mr. Morton. Nobody can doubt where he stands. He is silent, but does not need to be. He is no trimmer. He has convictions, based on intelligent study and wide observation and experience, and he will not compromise or surrender or betray them. All of which is equivalent to saying that he is as completely opposed to Mr. Harrison as one man can be to another. And this fact is universally understood. The other day the official jester of the Republican Party published a cartoon representing Harrison, Reed, and McKinley standing, timid and puzzled, at the parting of the roads which led, respectively, toward gold and silver, while the neglected tariff road vanished in the distance behind them. Mr. Morton had no place in the caricature. He might be imagined as having advanced out of sight of the pitiable doubters in the direction of sound money, but the most reckless lampooner would never have grouped him with the others. This, remember, is the view of a Republican journal, and it is the view that the Republicans of this State and this part of the country uniformly entertain. Since it is probable that the question of sound money will be controlling in the approaching canvass, and since it is certain that if it be not then disposed of the next President will have an immense power and responsibility regarding it, it becomes rather ridiculous to assume that the Republican ticket can with any decency be headed by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton be asked to take the second place on it.

With these obvious reflections as to these two prominent Republican leaders the Democrats may be assumed to have only an indirect concern. But there is another reflection that will necessarily occur to them—that is, that even with Harrison at its head the Republican ticket will be a strong one. The ex-President has his weaknesses and lends himself to the amusement of keen observers. He is not an impressive figure in American politics, but while we may smile at his peculiarities his political strength is by no means inconsiderable. He is a clean man, with a certain homely dignity and a shrewdness that does not make him unpopular, and he has the art of appearing much more trustworthy than perhaps he really is. On matters of principle he is more likely to trim before an election than after, and if he does not inspire impassioned affection or strong confidence he does not offend. He would be a fair representative of the better—though not the best—tendencies of his party, and he could be defeated only by a Democrat who was a still better representative of the best Democracy. That is the fact that the Democrats cannot afford to ignore.

EXTIRPATING HERESY.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has now completed the sequel of the Briggs trial by instructing the Presbytery of New-York not to receive or examine candidates for its ministry who have pursued or who mean to pursue their studies at the Union Theological Seminary. This is not altogether consistent, since the Assembly has already continued on its missionary boards men who had displayed offensive partisanship by supporting Dr. Briggs in his contumacy. Neither does it seem consistent with what is generally held to be the rule in examinations for admission to a profession, which is that a student is to be judged by his qualifications as they are shown by examination, without reference to the place or manner in which they have been acquired. It would be compatible with this rule to exercise a somewhat stricter scrutiny toward the students who had been subjected to the baleful influence of Briggs, to make sure that they had escaped contamination, and even to subject them to a kind of ecclesiastical quarantine, as coming from an infected port. It is hardly compatible with the rule, however, to say that no student shall be licensed, no matter how sound his theology may be or how little he may know about the Bible, if he comes from the seminary where Dr. Briggs is still permitted to profess.

It will scarcely suffice, however, as we have before pointed out, to exclude the pupils of Union Theological Seminary in order to secure the Church against heresy. Neither does our former suggestion that no student who has learned German should be licensed go far enough. The works of the German higher critics have been translated or paraphrased in English by Robertson Smith, Dr. Briggs himself, and other purveyors of immoral literature for the young. In order to make the Church quite safe, it seems that the General Assembly ought to erect an Index Expurgatorius of its own, and secure the pledge of the candidate that he has not read and will not read any of the works included in it. It would be necessary, however, that suspected books should be read by the compilers of the index, and we shudder to think what the effect of this study might be upon their faith and morals.

MR. CARLISLE AT MEMPHIS.

The Secretary of the Treasury very ably represented the sound-money principles of the Administration in his speech at Memphis yesterday. It was an inspiring occasion. The thousand delegates gathered from all parts of the South and Southwest sat in a vast hall in which an audience of some 8,000 was gathered. Mr. Carlisle stated succinctly the consequences of a debasement of the standard of value. He reviewed the great and noble results achieved by the South since the civil war left it impoverished, and declared that he would not believe that its people would now rush into "hazardous experiments with the currency in which all their transactions must be conducted." He analyzed and refuted the arguments of the silver men as to the "appreciation of gold," and elaborately and acutely reviewed the claim that silver coinage would aid the "debtor class."

He concluded:

"A great Government should do nothing to discredit its own obligations or diminish the value of the money in the hands of its citizens, nor should the people of a great country ever consent to the adoption of a policy, through experimental financial legislation or otherwise, which would vitiate the obligations of their contracts, interrupt the regular course of their business, and destroy the foundations upon which their industrial and commercial systems have been constructed. The spirit of conservatism is still strong among our people, and, notwithstanding the delusive promises and selfish appeals that are now largely influencing their opinions in some parts of the country, the truth will ultimately prevail, and I have no doubt of the result when the time for final action comes."

These are plain and sensible words, and from no other public man would they carry so much weight, or have so wide an influence where they are most needed, as from Mr. Carlisle.

THE STANDARD OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

The determination of the Police Board to see that the men appointed as election officers hereafter are of good character and fair intelligence illustrates once more the value of capacity and right motives at the head of the department. But it also suggests very strikingly how important it is to have a separate Department of Elections to look after such matters. The members of the present Police Board may be disposed to do their full duty in testing the fitness of candidates for election officers, but they have so much else to do that it will be a difficult matter without trusting largely to subordinates.

The controlling consideration in appointing Police Commissioners cannot be the performance of such duties as these, and we may have Commissioners hereafter who will not be so careful and conscientious about it. The fact is that the head of the Police Department ought not to have anything to do with appointing election officers. If we had Election Commissioners, they would be selected with special reference to that duty, would have plenty of time to attend to it, and would be under public scrutiny with regard to their manner of performing it.

President Roosevelt recognizes the fact that election officers must be equally divided between the two parties casting the largest number of votes at the last election, and the candidates are to be presented by the party organizations, but he says the Commissioners can require good character and ability to read and write English correctly, and they wish to notify the organizations of the standard that is to be set up. This is all very well, but it is fortunate that the law prescribes the manner of determining the party regularity of candidates presented for Inspectors of Election and poll and ballot clerks.

The law requires that the bi-partisanship of Election Boards shall be real. The standing of the representatives of each party is to be determined by the authorities of the party organizations. This principle is not applied to the Police Board, which is not bi-partisan in the same sense, and is incongruous with the system of election management. There are two Republicans whose "regularity" cannot be questioned, but who is to certify to the regularity of the Democrats? What party organization do they represent? What is to hinder another Mayor from having a Police Board with no Republicans on it, under a law which merely requires that not more than two Commissioners shall belong to the same party? The question indicates at once the humbug of the bi-partisanship prescribed in the new law, and the absurdity of having the election machinery in the charge of a commission such as it provides for. The present board may be safely intrusted with these powers, perhaps, but they are out of place, and the whole system is bad. In unscrupulous hands it would be capable of vast abuse.

PRETTY SMALL GERRYMANDERING.

The promptness with which the Platt-Tammany Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen agreed upon a plan of dividing the city into Assembly districts, after the committee had been Platt-Tammanyized, indicates that the plan had been worked out beforehand and the two new members had been added to the committee to insure its adoption. The purpose was to arrange the districts in such a way as to promote so far as possible Platt's control of the Republican County Committee, the quid pro quo for Tammany's aid to that scheme being a fair chance at the election of future Assemblymen. Platt cares less just now for Assemblymen from the city than for delegates to the County Committee. The latter would not come from Republican districts alone, and these could not be made very numerous at best. This introduces a new principle in the art of gerrymandering, that of strengthening the power of a boss to control a party organization.

So far as representation in the Assembly is concerned, there is very little scope for gerrymandering without a flagrant disregard of the Constitutional restrictions. The boundaries of the twelve Senate districts are already fixed by the Constitution itself, and it requires each of these to be divided into three Assembly districts, except that having the smallest population, which must be divided into two. All the gerrymandering, therefore, has to be done in arranging three districts within certain fixed limits. But the Constitution also requires that these districts be "as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be; of convenient and contiguous territory, in as compact form as practicable," and formed "so far as may be" by grouping the election districts by which the enumeration of 1892 was made. If these limitations are strictly observed, there will be little chance for party or factional advantage in the division, and if they are not observed with reasonable closeness application may be made to the Supreme Court for a review of the operation. The result of the committee's efforts is not authoritatively known yet, and when it is known it cannot be closely analyzed without a map showing all the election districts of 1892, as well as the present Senate districts, with their populations.

A curious incidental question may arise if the bill extending the boundary of the city and county should become a law before the final action of the Aldermen on the second Tuesday in June. The Constitution defines the boundaries of all the Senate districts coming within the city except the Twenty-first, which is to include "all that part of the County of New-York not hereinbefore described," while District No. 22 must "consist of the County of Westchester." If the slice of Westchester County described in the Annexation bill is added to the County of New-York the Twenty-first Senate District as defined in the Constitution will no longer be the one "having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens." Then it would be entitled to three Assemblymen, and the Thirteenth to only two.

VALUE OF THE BERLINER PATENT.

On the day following the reversal of Judge Carpenter's decision in the Berliner telephone patent case by the Circuit Court of Appeals, we directed attention to the probable or possible effect of the decision in the Bate case upon the validity of the patent in question. Even if the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals should be confirmed by the Supreme Court, the validity of the patent may not thereby be established, for the patent may have been killed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bate case. Such is the status of it, if it can be shown that a patent for the same device has been obtained in a foreign country and has run its course there. The Electrical Engineer speaks of a patent taken out by Berliner himself in 1880 in England—where it has expired—which appears to cover a microphone transmitter. We understand that the device in the American patent has been covered abroad by other patents, now expired, which were issued to American applicants. The law says that "every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent."

Even if the Bell Company should be empowered, however, to control the microphone transmitter for thirteen years to come by means of this Berliner patent, it will not be able thereby to control the telephone business. "A better transmitter," says Electricity, "can now be made without the use of the microphonic principle than has yet been made with it, and the simple magneto [now free] has been many times demonstrated to give good articulation between New-York and Chicago." The Electrical Engineer publishes this comment:

"Whatever be the result of the appeal in the Government case, we feel certain that the progress of telephony in the United States will not receive any serious check from the recent decision. Recourse can always be had to the magneto telephone, which had already been brought to a high state of perfection when its use was rendered unnecessary by the decision of Judge Carpenter and that of the Supreme Court in the Bate case. While the decision of last week complicates the situation, it does not appear to narrow the telephonic field of opportunity in any essential particular."

It is also pointed out that the Bate decision invalidated the Bell Company's Edison patents covering the use of carbon in microphones. This material having been released for public use, it is the opinion of many that an entirely successful transmitter can be designed that will not infringe upon the Berliner claim. Moreover, the device shown in the Berliner patent is said to be of no value in practical operation, and it is doubtful whether the courts would permit a broad field to be controlled by a patent based upon a device that is without value from a practical and commercial point of view.

The recent decision has caused great surprise on the part of electrical authorities. It seems very probable that, if it shall be confirmed, it will bring about a revision of the existing patent laws.

STILL GROWLING.

The London Economist, referring to the financial situation of Spain, which is far from encouraging, says that it is the conviction in financial circles in Madrid that Cuba can be pacified under certain conditions. The following is stated to be one of them:

"If the United States and the South American republics can only be made to understand their obligations as neutrals and friendly Governments bound to enforce the usages of international law, both as regards their own subjects and as regards Cuban refugees."

This, so far as concerns the United States, is gratuitous and impertinent nonsense. Spain has made no complaint of the conduct of our Government, and has cause for none. The Economist seems to have in its head a purely fancy image, which it thinks is the United States, and about which it talks as if it were a reality. It would do well, by fasting and proper medicaments, to get rid of it.

MAY RAILWAY EARNINGS.

A steady increase in the volume and the profits of railway traffic is demonstrated by the reports of earnings for the first two weeks of the current month. Some significant and gratifying changes are shown by these figures. The Atchison system, for instance, which reported a decrease in earnings for the first week in May of $38,730, shows an increase for the second week of $51,800. Louisville and Nashville, which suffered a decrease of $3,790 in the first week, enjoyed an increase in the second week of $12,920, and St. Paul cut its habitual decrease down from $47,766 in the first week to about $33,500 in the second week.

The aggregate gross earnings of eighty railroads in the first week of the current month show an increase, as compared with the same month of last year, of $442,402, or 4.02 per cent. The percentage of increase for the second week, as indicated by the score or more of roads that have already reported, is apparently larger. The good effects of the rapidly-reviving industries of the country are now about evenly distributed among the railroads. Owing to the lack of grain traffic during the Winter and early Spring, the roads in the Northwest were compelled to suffer from a longer period of business depression than were the Eastern and Southern lines. Now, however, favorable reports are coming in from every section of the country.

There seems to be no substantial foundation for the reports that recent frosts have seriously damaged the Western grain crops. A number of telegrams have been received here within a few days from prominent railroad men in the extreme West, all giving assurances of the safety of the crops. Vice President E. T. Welles of the Wabash system says that all reports received by him indicate that the damage to wheat by frost in the territory traversed by the Wabash lines is extremely light. Reliable information from Iowa is to the effect that field crops have only been retarded by recent cold snaps, and officers of the Denver and Rio Grande telegraph that the outlook for traffic along that road is first class.

The Northern Pacific Railway continues to report better earnings. For the second week in May an increase of $17,879 is shown. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas reports an increase for the same period of $22,337, and the Southern Railway's earnings show an increase of $19,481. Other railroad lines that are able to report increased earnings for the second week of this month are the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, $14,014; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $13,600; the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, $5,470; Chicago and West Michigan, $3,362; Fort Worth and Rio Grande, $3,676; Flint and Pere Marquette, $3,242; Pittsburg, Chenango and Lake Erie, $6,597; Detroit, Lansing and Northern, $1,904; Kanawha and Michigan, $1,438, and Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $1,949.

In this State all of the lines are making a better showing than formerly. The Lehigh Valley's earnings for the quarter ended March 31 are very gratifying. They show net earnings of $239,454 and a surplus of $51,189, as compared with a deficiency of $78,508 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

ANTITOXINE STATISTICS.

Statistics showing the effect of the use of diphtheria antitoxine in the German cities of Halle and Altona were recently published. Between Nov. 11, 1894, and Jan. 15 of this year 114 cases were subjected to the serum treatment in Halle, and the reports come from thirty physicians. There were only 9 deaths, or a mortality of less than 8 per cent. Of 89 cases treated in private houses, 6 had a fatal termination, and there were three deaths out of the remaining 25 cases, which were treated in hospitals.

In a hospital at Altona antitoxine was used in 63 cases between Sept. 1, 1894, and March 1, 1895. Eight of the patients died, so that the mortality was 12.69 per cent. In 31 of the 63 cases tracheotomy was required, but only 3 of these patients, or less than 10 per cent., succumbed to the disease. This is regarded as a remarkable record for a series of cases of this kind. The annual mortality from diphtheria in this hospital during the preceding seven years had ranged from 29.23 to 37.27 per cent.

A saloon keeper made in one of our courts yesterday the charge that certain Deputy Sheriffs, after seizing his establishment under an execution, had proceeded to make away with a not inconsiderable portion of his stock, not for the future benefit of creditors, but for the immediate solacing of themselves. So far, the story seemed probable enough, but when the dispenser of liquids declared that the Deputies had thus feloniously swallowed the contents of numerous ginger-pop bottles, and eke of sarsaparilla, the court attendants scoffed openly, and even the grave Judge allowed himself the relaxation of an incredulous smile. Now the counsel for these Deputies was Mr. Abraham Gruber, a sometime member of Good Government Club B and now a skilled operator of the Platt machine. Mr. Gruber, ever alert, interrupted the saloon keeper the moment he mentioned ginger pop and sarsaparilla. "Do you expect the court to believe," he asked indignantly, "that New-York Deputy Sheriffs drank soft stuff when there was hard liquor around?" The complainant muttered confusedly something about "on the side," to which nobody paid any attention or seemed to understand, but it was evident that the lawyer's question had crushed every hope in his breast. The case drifted along for a while longer in an aimless, disheartened way, but it was evidently dead, and a decision in favor of the maligned Deputies soon gave it decent burial. Nothing could better show, than did Mr. Gruber's interrogation, the deep and accurate knowledge he has of officialdom's lower strata, or the practical value which such knowledge possesses.

A resident of Ridgefield, Conn., Mr. Edward R. Glenn, took so deeply to heart his wife's refusal to speak to him that, after the cruel silence had endured for a month, he swallowed a large dose of strychnine and is now, alas! no more. Cynics, of course, will say that Mr. Glenn was strangely inappreciative of exceptional good luck, but that only proves how thoroughly disagreeable cynics can make themselves, and convicts them of all such crimes as foster in wives the curtain-lecture habit. Other people, of gentler natures and more sympathetic minds, will sorrowfully ponder over the mysterious problems which this case presents. Why, for instance, did Mr. Glenn choose a death so painful and distorting as that produced by this particular poison? Why did Mrs. Glenn refuse to share with her husband her views on current events? What conversational advantages does he enjoy at the present moment?

We notice that another paper, impressed, doubtless, by comments The Times made some days ago on Mayor Strong's use of the American flag as a private signal, has taken the matter up in the serious way it deserves and is suggesting various designs for a banner whose employment to give notice of the Mayor's presence or absence, his industry or idleness, would cause no offense to any one. Perhaps, however, there is little need for any such flag at all. The people will judge by appointments, rather than by bunting, whether the city's business is receiving proper attention. Just let the Mayor create, when opportunity offers, a few more boards like that now in control on Mulberry Street, and there will be no doubt that he gets to his office on time and leaves it none too soon.

BOSTON'S COLUMBIA THEATRE

Rich and Harris and Charles Frohman Finally Dispose of theLease.

BOSTON, May 23.—After a good deal of talk and much trouble the lease of the Columbia Theatre has at last been sold. On July 1 it will pass from the hands of Rich & Harris into the hands of R. M. Gulick & Co. and Davis & Keogh.

William Harris gave out the facts tonight at the Hollis Street Theatre, and told what arrangements the new proprietors have made to carry on the theatre. Rich & Harris have had the theatre for years, originally leasing it for ten years from the owner of the building, J. J. Grace of this city. Having bought into the Museum, the firm had no further use for the Columbia. Several people have tried to get the lease, but they were not acceptable to Mr. Grace, so the projects fell through. But the firm from Pittsburg were all right, and they will occupy the theatre for the remaining six years of the unexpired lease.

Mr. Gulick began in a small way in Pittsburg, and, securing the Bijou, which had been a losing venture, made a big success of it. Then the firm branched out and secured the National Theatre in Philadelphia. Later they got hold of the Bijou in Brooklyn. This will make a perfect circuit for them, as all of their houses are run on the popular-price plan, and melodramas and farces are given. This will be the policy of the new management, and, with the many plays of Davis & Keogh, which have been very successful, the new firm ought to do well.

There may be some changes in the personnel of the theatre, but probably only in the heads of departments. The present manager, Harry B. Harris, will go on the road next season as manager of May Irwin in "The Widow Jones," which opens at the Museum in September. The next season at the Columbia will begin about Aug. 5.

Opera at the Grand Opera House.

Delibes's lovely ballet "Coppelia" was set down for performance at the Grand Opera House last night by Parry & Van den Berg's company, but Mlle. Giuri, the prima ballerina, had the misfortune to fall and injure her knee so that she could not appear, and the ballet was postponed until Monday night. The evening's performance consisted of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the garden scene from "Faust." The interest in the first work cantred in Miss Helen Bertram's Santuzza, which was of a nature to make thoughtful persons grieve that she had wasted herself on burlesque. If she had devoted herself to vocal and dramatic study she might have achieved something, for she has abundant voice and dramatic temperament. Perhaps it is not too late yet.

In "Faust" a Miss Anna Lichtner made her debut as Marguerite. She has a good voice of sufficient power. As yet she places only the upper register effectively, and displays altogether too much fondness for the tremolo. Mr. Payne Clark made an artistic mistake in attempting to sing Faust when he was in such bad voice. His "Salve Dimora" was such a painful effort that he did not receive a single hand of applause. This is a rare occurrence.

THE NEW PERPETUAL SECRETARY.

His Remarkable Lectures to Which Nobody Cared to Listen.

From The London Truth.

The newly elected Perpetual Secretary of the Academy, M. Gaston Boissier, would be a popular lecturer if the public knew about his lectures at the College of France. He has made ancient Rome his special subject there for I know not how many years. Each year he improved on the same course of lectures, until, by revising, pruning, adding judiciously, and clarifying, he brought them up to a high pitch of perfection. One might say that he gave in words the effects of a magic lantern, the slides of which were painted in the time of Cicero and the early Caesars.

He knew exactly (or his hearers thought he knew) how the Emperors and Empresses lived in their palaces, what they read, how they spoke to their "remembrancers," and how these domestic officials answered them. One enjoyed the illusion of paying a visit to the Vestal Virgins with M. Boissier as an introducer. He took his audience to witness the drawing of lots by young patrician girls for the right to enter into the Vestal's community, and enabled them to understand what a delightful life these Vestals led. It was a mistake to suppose they were vowed to perpetual celibacy. They might leave their order with a splendid dowry while still in the Summer of their beauty, and were then matches for the grandest patricians.

M. Boissier was paid about £2 a year for his lectures. I never saw more than a dozen persons at a time attending them, and they were chiefly superannuated teachers, who went to kill time. There is no competing with those College of France lectures in the subjects in which they deal. This is why historians who lecture there bring out such delightful histories. They try the oral and literary effects before they go to the publisher.

M. Boissier succeeded Renan as Administrator of the College of France, which brought up his income to more than £6 a year from the funds of that institution. He was also for many years the Director of Lectures at the Ecole Normale des Hautes Etudes. He replaced at the College of France the late M. Havet, of whom Renan was a little jealous.

Both Renan and Havet had taken as the work of their lives the springheads of Christianity. Renan saw them more distinctly in Judea than elsewhere. Havet thought the Judean sources rather muddy water, and found the clearest feeders of the Christian river in the Roman stoics. His lectures stole on one like a Greek tragedy and had the same sweet gravity and impressiveness.

Boissier may be regarded as the society journalist of old Rome. I am sorry he has won the more lucrative post of Perpetual Secretary to the Academy. Its multiple and absorbing duties will leave him no time for lecturing. Nobody else in France will have so voluminous a correspondence to deal with. He will have to read the works competing for the great and numerous literary prizes the Academy grants yearly and biennially, to say nothing of the petitions and certificates of candidates for the Montyon prizes of virtue. It is the Perpetual Secretary who practically disposes of the prize money the Academy awards.

THE CASINO LEASE SIGNED

Canary & Lederer Get the Theatre for a Term of Five Years.

Canary & Lederer yesterday signed a lease for the New-York Casino with the attorney of the Bixby estate, which now has possession of the property, on dispossess proceedings brought about by the failure of Rudolph Aronson to pay the rental of the land and the taxes on the property. The term of the new lease is five years, with the privilege of a renewal for an equal period. What rent Canary & Lederer are to pay for the building is not known, except by the interested parties, but a rumor prevailed yesterday that they had secured the house for $25,000 a year.

The building will now be renovated, new seats will be provided, and as soon as the work of improvement is finished, Canary & Lederer will produce "The Mimic World." It is hoped that everything will be in readiness for this production by Thursday of next week, Decoration Day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Higginson—Girvan.

LENOX, Mass., May 23.—The marriage of Augustus B. Higginson and Miss Frances Girvan took place at noon to-day in Trinity Church. A large number of guests from New-York and Boston witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Lawrence of Saratoga, and Kenneth Taylor of Boston was the best man. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were: H. De Forrest Lockwood and Robert P. Blake of Boston.

The church was decorated with lilies of the valley, white roses, and apple blossoms. The bride, who is a piquante brunette, looked very pretty. After the wedding ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast took place at the country house of Mr. George Higginson of Boston, father of the bridegroom. The Lenox Band furnished music for dancing, which, as the day was warm and pleasant, was held on the lawn.

Mr. Higginson recently returned to this country from Paris, where he went a year ago to pursue his study of architecture. The bride is an artist of much ability. She has for the past two years been studying in Paris, where Mr. Higginson met her. Before going abroad she studied with J. C. Beckwith of New-York. She is a native of California.

Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Goodman, Richard Goodman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, New-York; Col. and Mrs. Henry Higginson, Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mrs. Parkman Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Mrs. W. C. Wharton, Miss Wharton, Boston.

After a brief wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Higginson will live in Chicago.

Corsa—Williams.

Miss Clara Castree Williams, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Williams of 60 West Eighty-second Street, was married to Dayton Corsa last night at 8 o'clock in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. S. Harrower, an old friend of the family and pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, pastor of St. Andrew's.

The church was decorated with white and pink roses.

The best man was Charles Herbert Williams, a brother of the bride, and the maid of honor was Miss Bessie Herbert Williams, a sister of the bride. The maid of honor wore a gown of white organdie over white silk. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Williams and Miss Alice Castree, sister and cousin of the bride. They wore gowns of pale green silk, covered with organdie. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin, with a veil of point lace.

A large reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

How West Virginia Stands.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, who has been rated a strong friend of silver, but who is opposed to free coinage, said to-day that he did not believe the attempt to call a silver convention in West Virginia would succeed. "I have opposed the movement," he said, "because I believe it to be ill timed and useless in a year when there is no national convention to which delegates can be sent. Even some of the free-silver newspapers have declared against the convention, and inquiries sent to leading men throughout the State have brought in a great many adverse opinions. Undoubtedly the National Democratic Convention will make some concession to the silver men, but this conc

RUSSIA TROUBLING JAPAN

Germany Makes Slight Objections to Request for Security.

THE ASCENDENCY OF PAK YONG HO

Hayashi's Appointment to the Pekin Embassy as an Evidence of Effort to Renew Friendly Diplomacy.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—It is believed that Russia will not consent to Japan's military occupation of Corea, and that she will soon request Japan to recall her garrisons in that country.

It is learned that Germany has raised slight obstacles against the demand of Russia and France that Japan shall furnish guarantees of the security of European commerce in Formosa and the Pescadores.

It is expected that these obstacles will be overcome, and that the negotiations for the evacuation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula by Japan will be settled within a fortnight.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch to The Globe from Shanghai says it is rumored that China will repudiate her obligation to pay additional indemnity to Japan in consideration of the latter's abandonment of Liao-Tung.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Mr. Pak Yong Ho's ascendency simply means that Japan will rule Corea. He was educated by the Japanese Government, and is more Japanese than Corean.

Advices from Yokohama show that Japan took the initiative to resume diplomatic relations with China by selecting Mr. Hayashi, the Vice Secretary of the Tokio Foreign Office, as its representative at Pekin.

Mr. Hayashi has had a long and successful career in the service of his Government. Prior to his present appointment, he held the office of Governor of Kobe.

He is not yet fifty years of age. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe, is an excellent linguist, and thoroughly familiar with Eastern affairs. He is said to be exceptionally well fitted to discharge the duties of Minister at Pekin.

"Young Li," who adopted son of Li Hung Chang is known, will probably be selected as the Chinese Minister at Tokio. Li has already filled this office. He is thoroughly familiar with Japanese affairs, is popular with the Japanese people, and is regarded by them as a diplomat of the first rank.

A PATHETIC PROCLAMATION.

Chinese Emperor's Autograph Explanation of Japan's Victory.

TIEN-TSIN, May 23.—An imperial autograph proclamation concerning the treaty of peace has been issued, in the course of which the Emperor says:

"How deeply we pondered the settlement no tongue can tell. Since the outbreak of the war no effort was spared to enlist soldiers and provide supplies, but the leaders were incompetent and recruited only the rabble; consequently no victory was gained.

"The country was in a terrible condition, and the crisis demanded a decision. For twenty years we had the privilege of attending her sacred Majesty. How could we permit alarms to disturb her dwelling? Heaven has not withheld its augury. The sea overflowed the coast and camps were submerged.

"Tormented by alternate schemes of offense and defense, we trembled at night and labored and grieved by day. After careful consideration we determined upon our course. The officials and people of the empire must make allowance for our difficulties.

"We pray that our subjects may be moved to eradicate abuses. No laxity can be permitted nor pretense tolerated. The truth henceforth will be supported by the State, which will confide implicitly in the officials in the capitals of the provinces."

PREMIER CRISPI'S CANVASS.

His Eloquent Speech at a Banquet Which Socialists Mock.

ROME, May 23.—A banquet was given in the Theatre Argentina last evening in honor of Premier Crispi. More than 500 guests were present, including leading politicians of the kingdom. Signor Crispi made an eloquent speech.

He demanded a truce to party strife, that he might again lead the nation to its normal status. The Opposition had tried to form a coalition of discontented parties. These hybrid unions had rendered a dissolution of Parliament inevitable. The opponents of the Government had tried to slay a Minister by calumny, which, in a democratic country, said, had become a substitute for the poniard.

Referring to the foreign relations of the Government, he affirmed the pacific sentiments of Italy, whose interests, he said, accorded with the peace of Europe. Never had the cordiality of her relations been greater with all the powers, including the United States.

Premier Crispi insisted upon the necessity of providing for the defense of social order. It was a difficult matter, he said, to distinguish between Socialists and Anarchists. Against the social perils arising from the action of both, he appealed to all honest men to support the formula: "With God and the King, and for the country."

The question now before the electors was, A national monarchy, or social and moral anarchy? He urged his hearers to unite in a fight for the defense of the nation, in the name of the King, concluding with the words, "In Hoc Signo Vinces."

As a mock pendant to the Crispi banquet 300 Socialists held an entertainment in an adjacent theatre, to which they charged 40 centimes admission.

Violent Anarchistic speeches were made, and the crowd became so noisy that they were finally dispersed by the police amid a storm of protests and numberless hand-to-hand encounters.

Several of the ringleaders were arrested. Special police precautions were taken to protect the guests at the Crispi banquet.

AFGHANISTAN AMEER'S PRINCE.

Nasr Ullah Khan Is to Become London's Guest at Dorchester House.

LONDON, May 23.—Nasr Ullah Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

He will disembark to-morrow, attended by a guard of honor, composed of British bluejackets and marines, and proceed to London by special train.

He will be received at the station by the Lord Chamberlain, the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, and a guard of household troops.

Shahzada Nasr Ullah Khan, to give the Afghan Ameer's second son his correct title, will reside at Dorchester House, Park Lane, where the splendid reception rooms —probably the largest in London—are handsomely furnished. The famous collection of pictures upon their walls includes portraits by Velasquez, landscapes by Claude, and fine examples of Hobbema, Ruysdael, Cuyp, Rembrandt, Paul Potter, and Wouvermans.

The Prince is hardly twenty-one years of age. He is likely to visit some of the great manufacturing and industrial centres of the Midlands and the north of England after he has spent a few weeks in the metropolis.

The suite of about ninety persons accompanying the Prince includes some five or six Afghan nobles of high rank and several priests and their assistants, for the due observance of strict religious ceremonial. Miss Hamilton, M. D., and her sister, who have been for some time past in medical attendance upon the ladies of the Ameer's household, are returning to England.

Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Political Aide de Camp to the Secretary of State for India, and Sir Steuart Bayley, Political Secretary at the India Office, made the arrangements for the Prince's reception and well-being on behalf of the Government.

BISMARCK ADDRESSES LEIPSIC.

Necessity of Russian Relations and of Monarchical Alliances.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, May 23.—A deputation of 1,600 persons from Leipsic was received by Prince Bismarck to-day. In reply to the address of the spokesman of the deputation, the Prince said that his family on his mother's side was related to Leipsic.

As a statesman he had ever found political sympathy there, and this sympathy had not diminished since he retired from office. He recalled the battle of Leipsic, and the consequences thereof, and warned the Germans ever to keep good relations with Russia, without weakening their friendly ties with Austria.

The monarchical powers, he said, ought to try to secure peace among themselves, as monarchies were menaced with losses both through wars and revolutions.

Prince Bismarck is again suffering from neuralgia, which has recurred with increased acuteness. His health otherwise is satisfactory.

SHIPS FOR KIEL FESTIVAL.

Lieut. Singer Counts Their List Forty-five, Excluding Germany.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Lieut. Singer, in charge of the office of Naval Intelligence, has prepared a list of the vessels which will participate in the great celebration at Kiel next month, based on information received up to date.

The list will probably be subjected to little change, although it is not unlikely England will add a vessel or two to her fleet of eight ships, in order that she may not be exceeded in number by Italy, which will send nine.

Forty-five ships are included in the list exclusive of those of Germany, the number of whose representation is not given. Italy leads in point of strength with nine, and is followed in order by England, with eight; the United States and Austria, four each; France, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, three each; Denmark, Norway, and Roumania, two each, and Portugal and Turkey, one each.

ECUADOR'S GRAVE REVOLUTION.

Steamship Ranger Ordered to Proceed at Once to Guayaquil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The revolution in Ecuador has assumed so threatening an aspect that the Navy Department this afternoon cabled the commander of the United States steamship Ranger to proceed with his vessel to Guayaquil.

Press dispatches telling of the recapture of Esmeraldas were confirmed by a cablegram received at the State Department to-day, and the Navy Department was informed with the result stated.

Guayaquil is situated on the Guayaquil River, and the Ranger will be obliged to proceed about 100 miles up that stream to reach the port, which has cable connection with the United States.

LORD SALISBURY ON ARMENIA.

Massacre Reports Correct, but Despotic Governments Are Feeble.

LONDON, May 23.—Speaking at Bradford, Lord Salisbury said that he did not doubt that the reports of the Armenian massacres were, in their main features, correct, but he doubted whether the Turkish Government was answerable for the outrages.

He warned against indulging in threats or protests which were powerless of enforcement, because this would only exasperate fanatical feeling and aggravate the sufferings of the Armenians. If it were possible forcibly to interfere, if there were just cause therefor, and if there was a prospect of genuine benefit resulting, he would urge that this be done.

MAXIMO GOMEZ PERHAPS DEAD.

Insurgent Prisoners Say the Chief's Body Was Carried Away.

HAVANA, May 23.—Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba indicate a growing belief in that vicinity that Maximo Gomez, the insurgent Commander in Chief, was either killed or seriously wounded in Monday's fight. Insurgent prisoners assert that he was killed in the fight at Dos Rios y Bijas, May 20, and that his body was carried off by his followers.

MADRID, May 23.—A dispatch from Havana to The Imparcial states that Maximo Gomez was killed at the battle of Dos Rios, in which José Marti also lost his life. The body of Gomez, the dispatch adds, was removed from the field by his followers.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON VOTE

A Conservative Elected to Succeed Peel, Liberal-Unionist.

LONDON, May 23.—The election in the Parliamentary District of Warwick and Leamington to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, Speaker of the House of Commons, resulted in a victory for the Conservatives, their candidate, Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, receiving 2,816 votes, against 2,236 cast for his opponent, Mr. James Duckworth, Liberal.

At the last election, Mr. Peel, who is a Liberal-Unionist, was returned without opposition.

CONTAGION IN MEXICAN PORTS.

Yellow Fever Is Epidemic in Vera Cruz and in Mazatlan.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—According to advices received by the Marine Hospital, yellow fever prevails on both sides of Mexico.

The Consul at Vera Cruz telegraphs that the death rate there is lower than that of last year.

A semi-official paper of Sonora, Mexico, says that in Mazatlan there is an average of three or four deaths a day.

OSCAR WILDE'S TRIAL AGAIN.

Shelley, Who Testified Against Wilde, Declared Mentally Deranged.

LONDON, May 23.—The trial of Oscar Wilde was resumed in the Old Bailey Court this morning. Nothing new was elicited.

The Judge dismissed Shelley's testimony as that of a witness mentally deranged.

The court then adjourned, and Wilde was again released over night on his old bail.

Reception by Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard.

LONDON, May 23.—A reception given this evening by Mrs. Bayard, wife of the American Ambassador, was largely attended. Among those present were the leading Americans in London, the Austrian Ambassador and his wife, Lord and Lady Esher, Lord and Lady Knutsford, and Lord and Lady Kelvin. London society was fully represented.

A Tahiti Girl Marries an American.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 23.—According to advices received from Tahiti by an evening paper, Jacob Doty, the American Consul there, was recently married to a native girl of Popeete. Doty is twenty-six years of age, and was appointed to his present position by President Cleveland.

Venezuela's Request About France.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Venezuela has not asked the United States to instruct Ambassador Eustis at Paris to act as an intermediary in restoring friendly relations between France and the South American republic, but to permit Ambassador Eustis to protect Venezuelan interests in France.

George W. Smalley Returns From England.

LONDON, May 23.—Mr. G. W. Smalley, for many years the London correspondent of The New-York Tribune, sailed from Queenstown for New-York on the steamer Teutonic to-day. Mr. Isaac N. Ford has assumed the duties of Tribune correspondent in succession to Mr. Smalley.

The Zircon Sunk After Collision.

LONDON, May 23.—The steamers Zircon and Ahdeek were in collision to-day on the Goodwin Sands. The former was so badly damaged that she sank. No lives were lost. The Ahdeek has arrived at Dover with her port bow damaged.

Jabez Spencer Balfour Committment.

LONDON, May 23.—In the Bow Street Police Court to-day Jabez Spencer Balfour, the Liberator Building Society wrecker, was formally committed for trial.

Change of Time on the Sandy Hook Route.

Beginning May 26 boats will leave New-York, Pier 8, North River, at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45 and 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

Arrive at New-York 8:35, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 12:00 M., 6:50 P. M.

Additional trains will leave New-York for the seashore from foot Liberty Street, via All Rail Route, at 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

TESTING STEEL FOR ARMY RIFLES

Many Inventions Sent to the War Department that Have No Practical Value Whatever.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The army has had some difficulty in securing steel suitable for conversion into barrels for the new magazine rifle. These rifles are now issued to the troops, and the 100,000 pounds of steel necessary to supply the barrels for these weapons was purchased of two concerns, the Midvale Steel Company and Spaulding, Jennings & Co.

A large number of tests were made of sample metal before the contract was awarded. The leading steel concerns of the country contributed to this test, which included ten barrels of Swedish steel sent to this country through the intervention of Capt. E. L. Zalinski, a retired army officer. The material was tested for tenacity, elasticity, and elongation at the Springfield Armory. The Bethlehem Iron Company submitted some nickel-steel, but this was found to work very hard and with difficulty throughout. From five pieces of steel submitted but two barrels were obtained. Some of the metal was held at a price too high for its quality, in the opinion of the experts. In other cases the properties were too low or the metal not uniform, or could not be worked with the usual tools. Some steel received from Krupp's was harder than stock in use, and was not smooth in rifling. In addition to this, it cost more than the material adopted. The tests are still in progress in hope of finding material which will come up to the required properties and be in accordance with the War Department's idea of the cost.

There have been since the adoption of the Krag-Jorgensen many inventions submitted by people who believe they have an improvement on the weapon. One man in Laramie, Wyoming, has recently sent what he regarded as a valuable invention, and which, on arrival at the Springfield Armory, was found to be a simple breech-loader, and therefore not such as is now suitable for military service. In addition to these faults the experts at Springfield say: "As a simple breech-loader it is inferior to other known arms of the kind."

A Western inventor, of Berkley, Cal., sent a drawing and description of the repeating arm designed to supply defects in the adopted army weapon. Careful attention was given to this inventor's proposition, with the results that the experts have reported that the inventor had "assumed defects which so far have not been found to exist, and should they develop hereafter means to overcome them can then be sought." The officers also regarded the California arm as more complicated than the magazine rifle.

A Kentucky man who appears to have been more persistent than successful lately asked an examination of a "machine gun "by persons who have no interest in any other gun." The Springfield officers wrote back to Washington that the previous examinations of the Kentuckian's designs showed that they possessed no merit. He failed to give desired information from which the experts could gain an intelligent opinion of his invention. They said in a report to the Chief of Ordnance, "Judging from what has gone before, this inventor has little conception of what constitutes a desirable magazine arm, or of what may be worthy of trial."

ELECTION DAY ON YALE CAMPUS

"Slapping" of the Lucky Candidates for Admission to the Senior Societies—Many Surprises.

NEW-HAVEN, May 23.—The Yale campus was crowded this afternoon with spectators and students to witness the annual "slapping" of lucky candidates for election to the senior societies. Each present member of the societies wended his way through the crowd, found the candidate he sought, and tapped him on the back, as the crowd cheered for the successful man. The list of the elected follows:

Skull and Bones.—A. P. Stokes, Jr., New-York; M. C. D. McKee, Washington; Maitland Griggs, Hartford; Wm. Isham, Mt. Beard, Poughkeepsie; Ward Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.; Alexander Brown, Philadelphia; Samuel Thorne, New-York; J. H. De Sibour, Washington; Edward L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; R. B. Treadway, Sioux City, Iowa; F. C. Weyerhauser, St. Paul; W. R. Smith, New-York; Brinkerhoff Thorne, New-York; James Neale, Kittanning, Penn., and W. R. Cross, New-York.

Scroll and Keys.—G. Nettleton, Boston; George Z. Gray, N.-York; W. S. Hoyt, Stamford; Norman Williams, Chicago; Clarence De Witt, Hartford; H. H. Benedict, New-Haven; Clarence Day, New-York; Edgar C. Lackland, St. Louis; Russell Colgate, Orange, N. J.; A. G. C. Sage, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. S. Miller, Chicago; Elliott Sumner, New-Haven; L. P. Sheldon, Rutland, Vt.; Harry J. Fisher, New-York, and A. E. Foote, New-Haven.

Wolf's Head.—O. A. Parrett, South Orange, N. J.; Walter Haven Clark, Hartford; E. D. Alexander, New-Brighton, N. Y.; C. F. Mackey, Franklin, Penn.; Howland Twombley, Newton, Mass.; P. C. Peck, Hudson, N. Y.; A. L. Curtis, New-York; J. P. Eagle, Brooklyn; J. H. Knapp, Norwalk; F. C. Lee, Port of Spain, Trinidad; W. B. Ford, Detroit; Thomas F. Archibald, Scranton, Penn.; George X. McLanahan, Washington, D. C.; Alexander S. Cochran, New-York, and Alfred H. Bello, Dallas, Texas.

As usual, there were many surprises in to-day's elections, and some of the chosen ones declined to accept the honors conferred because they had wished to join other societies than those to which they were chosen.

ORDERS FOR THE PEEKSKILL CAMP.

Gen. McAlpin Arranges the Dates of the Encampments.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to-day issued an order providing tours of duty for the following organizations at the State Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, the coming season:

Seventh Regiment, from June 22 to 29.

Forty-seventh Regiment and the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-eighth Separate Companies, from June 29 to July 6.

Seventy-first Regiment and the Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, and Fortieth Separate Companies, from July 6 to 13.

Twelfth Regiment, from July 13 to 20.

Seventy-fourth Regiment and the Eighth Battalion, from July 20 to July 27.

Twenty-second Regiment and Sixty-ninth Battalion, from July 27 to Aug. 3.

The First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Batteries, from Aug. 3 to Aug. 10.

The commanding officer of the Third Battery will detail one Sergeant, two Corporals, one musician, and twelve privates for duty at the camp from June 22 to Aug. 3. A band will be furnished by the State, and regimental bands will not be taken to camp from June 29.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-eighth Separate Companies will form the First Provisional Battalion, and will be commanded by Capt. Remmer of the Twenty-eighth Separate Company.

The Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, and Fortieth Separate Companies will form the Second Provisional Battalion, and will be commanded by Capt. Yates of the Thirty-sixth Separate Company.

Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adjutant General, is detailed to the command of the camp, and the following officers are assigned to duty under him: Post Adjutant—Major H. P. Stacpole, Tenth Battalion; Post Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence and Ordnance Officer—Col. Joseph G. Stone, Assistant Chief of Ordnance; Post Inspector—Col. G. James Greene, Assistant Inspector General; Inspector of Guard Duty —Capt. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment; Inspectors of Drill—Major Charles S. Burns, Twelfth Regiment, and Capt. Henry C. Lyon, Forty-seventh Regiment.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin denies the stories in circulation that he intends abandoning the plan of having certain organizations which have not been ordered into camp take a week's march through certain sections of the State. Gen. McAlpin says that these marches will strengthen rather than weaken the organizations participating. The Third and Fourth Brigade organizations selected for marching are: The Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo; Fourth Brigade; Tenth Battalion, Albany; Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Separate Companies of Troy; Seventh of Cohoes; Ninth of Whitehall, Eighteenth of Glen's Falls, Twenty-second of Saratoga, Twenty-third of Hudson, and Thirty-second of Hoosick Falls, Third Brigade. The separate companies are to be formed into battalions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 P. M.—14 Bowery; chimney; no damage.

2:45 P. M.—169 Canal Street; awning; damage, $30.

3:50 P. M.—185 West Eighty-eighth Street; Miss Judd, flat; damage, $500.

4:35 P. M.—43 Liberty Street; James Silo, auctioneer; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—Pier 19, North River, freight-house; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—471 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; Jeremiah Hopkins and others; damage, $5,000.

TEA FOR GEN. HARRISON

Ronan, as a Turk, and Three Orientals Visit the ex-President.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE AT HIS HOTEL

Mr. Platt Moves Nearer Mr. Harrison and there Is a Convenient Parlor for Conference—Call from Mr. Brookfield.

The announcement in The New-York Times yesterday that Harrison and Morton were to head the Republican ticket in 1896, unless the plans of the politicians miscarried, was widely commented upon.

Republicans admitted that such was the programme. One of them said:

"I can speak for a number of fellow-believers, and we are all convinced that the old ticket will prove the best that we can put into the field in the Presidential race."

The ex-President experienced more pleasure yesterday than on any day since he came to town to have his picture taken. Several circumstances combined to make the Indiana man feel good.

In the first place, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt moved down from above to the same floor in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on which are situated Mr. Harrison's apartments. This of itself was encouraging. The change brought the Tioga statesman into much closer proximity to the ex-President. Mr. Platt has a small room in the front of the hotel, without any parlor. Mr. Harrison has a large parlor in the rear of the hotel. Both are on the same hall. The parlor is large enough to hold Mr. Platt and most of his prominent local political allies.

Mr. Harrison was further encouraged by receiving calls from William Brookfield, Commissioner of Public Works, and from George E. Green, President of the Republican State League of New-York. Mr. Brookfield visited Mr. Harrison early in the morning. He staid with the ex-President an hour, and came away looking pleased. Mr. Harrison followed Mr. Brookfield down stairs, also looking pleased. Mr. Green likewise looked pleased after coming away from Mr. Harrison. None of the three would talk politics.

"Mr. Harrison is an able and popular man," said Mr. Brookfield.

Senator Stewart was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, but he did not call on Mr. Harrison.

"I called on him," Senator Stewart said, "one month after he was elected President, and that was my last visit. I shall not send up my card. I am at least consistent."

It was learned yesterday that when Senator "Tom" Carter's card was delivered to Mr. Harrison on Wednesday, at his room at the hotel, he said: "Tell him I will be down in a little while. I will see him as I go out."

So Mr. Carter waited and Mr. Harrison saw him as he went out.

Among Mr. Harrison's visitors yesterday was Thomas Ronan, the "Bowery Depew." Mr. Ronan was decked out as a Turk, with red robes and a big white turban. He was accompanied by three genuine Orientals, in similar regalia. The delegation came to present the ex-President with a pound of Ollie Teall's new kind of tea, which Mr. Ronan is advertising in bizarre costume.

Mr. Harrison was at luncheon, and two cards sent up at long intervals by Ronan failed to bring the meal to an end. Finally, after the lapse of an hour, Mr. Harrison, not suspecting that Mr. Ronan was in full uniform, strolled down stairs to shake his hand. The three Orientals were asleep on a sofa, but Mr. Ronan, who was on the watch, hastily awoke them with a couple of dexterous punches, and they all sprang up in a jiffy and arranged themselves around the little man from Indiana.

Mr. Harrison rarely betrays excitement, but one look at Mr. Ronan's living tea chromos caused him to spin half round. His beaver hat settled on one side of his head and he looked almost paralyzed. The chromos hemmed him in. "Baby" McKee was with him, and he grasped his hand.

Mr. Ronan made a salaam and described himself as an old political supporter of Mr. Harrison. The three other chromos made salaams and gazed with interest on Mr. Harrison, who took off his high hat and swung it around as if it was a scythe. Mr. Ronan made another salaam, and the three chromos performed a like office, looking more surprised than before.

The "Bowery Depew" introduced the chromos. "These gentlemen," he said, "are genuine residents of the East. They are glad to meet you."

The three chromos said "Sa-ve" in unison, and salaamed again. Mr. Harrison repeated the grass-cutting motion of his arm, with the high hat firmly grasped.

It was very funny. The bystanders laughed, and even the chromos were smiling; but Ronan and the ex-President were solemn. The latter looked annoyed, and tried to back away.

"Hold on a minute!" said Ronan, jerking Ollie Teall's box of tea from the folds of his gown and extending it toward Mr. Harrison.

"Here's a box of genuine, first-class Asia tea," he said, seductively. "Take it."

Mr. Harrison patted "Baby" McKee on the head and waved away the tea.

The three chromos looked astonished. Mr. Ronan again proferred the tea, and the little boy took it, and he and Mr. Harrison hurried to the elevator, the ex-President bowing as he went.

Mr. Harrison sat again for his portrait yesterday.

THE MITCHELL-WALSH CONTEST

Witnesses Testify to Receiving Money From the Contestant's Friends.

The taking of testimony in the Mitchell-Walsh Congressional contest was resumed at 335 Broadway yesterday.

John J. Fitzgerald of 188 Monroe Street said that he had been given $21 by Mr. Rawson, Mr. Mitchell's counsel. After the indictment of Justice Divver, he said, Mr. Mitchell gave him and a number of others, including Jones, Palmerly, Lynch, Fanell, Cochrane, Nathan, Bernstein, and Bovolsky, a dinner at Mouquin's in celebration of the event. All of those who were at this dinner were witnesses for Mr. Mitchell, the witness testified.

"There were always a lot of witnesses at Mr. Rawson's office," said Fitzgerald. "and a great deal of drink for them."

He further testified that a man named Phelan had given evidence for Mr. Mitchell under the name of Reilly.

On cross-examination the witness said he had nothing against Mr. Rawson for the way he had been treated while he had worked as an electioneer for the Good Government Club.

"You always gave me as much as you could afford," said the witness. "Once you gave me $10 to pay my rent, and at other times you gave me other sums of money. You also gave me money to give to the others. They had to live, you know."

Fitzgerald said he had worked for the Good Government Clubs as electioneer, and while so working had always plenty to eat, drink, and smoke at Mr. Rawson's office. He said he had been arrested three or four times for drunkenness.

At the evening session, Frank Hermann was called on behalf of Mr. Walsh. He said Nathan found him in the Bowery, and told him he could earn from $10 to $50 and a suit of clothes by doing as he was told. After a visit to Mr. Rawson's office, Nathan paid for his lodging and drinks. He and other men also had plenty to eat and drink in New-London. He did not know whether he had voted on election day.

Hermann said he was not sober at the time of his former testimony, but some of his answers were true.

Testimony in rebuttal for Mr. Mitchell will be given at 44 Pine Street Tuesday morning.

Probable New Bridge Commissioners.

Mayor Schieren yesterday said that he would appoint residents of the Eastern District as Commissioners for the new bridge. Col. Andrew D. Baird and William Batterman are mentioned as the likely Commissioners.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, May 24.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York May 18 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Browhead at 4:26 A. M. this morning.

YOUNG KLEIN AGAIN ARRESTED

This Time the Cleveland Boy Is Charged with Robbing Trunks of Valuables and He Is Locked Up.

Clarence Klein, 17 years old, the son of Dr. Henry Klein, of 123 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, who was arrested in this city some three months ago for stealing $300 from his father, was once more a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

He is accused of breaking open the trunks of all of the boarders in the house kept by Miss Sarah E. Bissell, M. D., at 51 East Twentieth Street, and taking over $400 worth of valuables.

The boy was taken back to Cleveland by his father some three months ago. At that time Dr. Klein said he was going to give his son another chance. It was the boy's last opportunity, for now his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and he is known to the police as a professional thief.

A week ago last Monday Klein went to Miss Bissell's boarding house and engaged a room. He said his name was Chauncey Rouis. He brought two trunks, which Miss Bissell afterward discovered were empty. The next day one of the inmates of the house reported that he had been robbed. Two days later young Rouis disappeared, and with him went nearly all the valuables of every one in the house.

Miss Bissell notified Headquarters, but the detectives could find no trace of the young fellow. Miss Bissell then visited all the stores in the neighborhod of her house, and asked the shopkeepers to notify the policemen on post in case the boy should come in.

Klein called at the Grammercy Laundry, 38 East Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Word was sent to a policeman and the boy was arrested.

When he was searched a bankbook on the Union Dime Savings Bank was found in his pocket. It showed that he had $495 to his credit. The account was opened May 17, and since May 23 a deposit had been made every day. No money had been drawn.

Klein was taken before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court. There he was recognized, but in spite of that fact he stoutly denied his identity. At the request of the police Justice Simms remanded the boy to Headquarters.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry A. Chittenden, Sr.

Henry A. Chittenden, Sr., died at his residence, in Montclair, N. J., early yesterday morning. He had been ill for some time of a complication of diseases.

Henry Abel Chittenden was born in Guilford, Conn., April 29, 1816. He began a business career at an early age in New-Haven, whence he went to Hartford, where for a number of years he was a prosperous merchant and a leading spirit in temperance work, being at the head of what was known as the Washingtonian movement. He removed to this city, where he was associated with his brother, the late Simeon Baldwin Chittenden in the wholesale dry goods trade, which later he carried on in the firm of Chittenden, Coe & Co. He was a resident of Brooklyn until his removal to Montclair, N. J., in 1858, being one of the first of New-York's business men to settle in that place, then West Bloomfield.

He introduced Henry Ward Beecher in the Broadway Tabernacle to his first Eastern congregation, and, with Horace Claflin, James Freeland, Tasker Howard, Henry C. Bowen, and Daniel Burgess was instrumental in the calling of Mr. Beecher from Indianapolis to Plymouth Church.

Mr. Chittenden afterward attracted much attention on account of his physical resemblance to Henry Ward Beecher and his really remarkable oratorical power. He and the great preacher were about the same size, clean shaven, wore their hair in the same way, and were frequent speakers in Plymouth prayer meetings.

Mr. Chittenden was one of the pioneers in the anti-slavery movement, a companion of Joshua Leavitt, Lewis Tappan, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. He was active in the "underground railroad" system, assisting by his contributions and personal services in helping numbers of fugitive slaves on their way to Canada and freedom, at one time, in consequence of his prominence in that work, narrowly escaping lynching in Baltimore. For six years he maintained individually in Washington, D. C., a Congregational Church dedicated to the cause of "free speech" on the slavery question.

Prior to 1843, Mr. Chittenden adopted the "Millerite" interpretation of the Scripture prophecies, and, leaving his business, made a tour of the West preaching the Second Advent to large audiences with marked effect. In 1845 he issued "A Reply to the Charge of Heresy," on the occasion of his expulsion from Dr. Horace Bushnell's Congregational Church in Hartford, during that broad-minded thinker's prolonged absence on a European vacation, for maintaining as a Scripture doctrine that there is no immortality outside of Christ, a pamphlet which is still in circulation in its two-hundredth edition.

Mr. Chittenden married, in Cincinnati, in 1844, Henrietta Gano, a descendant of a Huguenot refugee, who became one of the founders of New-Rochelle, N. Y. His widow and six children of this marriage—Henry A. Chittenden, Jr., Mrs. David D. Duncan, Daniel Gano Chittenden, Charles Baldwin Chittenden, Mrs. Dr. William E. Pinkham, and William Lawrence Chittenden—survive him.

Mr. Chittenden was a man of strong individuality, marked characteristics, and generous impulses. He took interest in the charitable institutions of his home town, and at one period was active in its public affairs. During recent years he devoted the most of his time to the superintendence of his farm, at Great Notch, and occasional attendance at Adventist camp meetings in different parts of the country.

André Louis Bagger.

André Louis Bagger, Vice Consul of Denmark and of Sweden and Norway in Washington, and a prominent and successful patent attorney of that city, was found dead in his bed at Ocean Grove, N. J., yesterday morning. Mr. Bagger had gone to Ocean Grove for the benefit of his health and reached there Wednesday night. He was in New-York on Wednesday.

Mr. Bagger was born in Copenhagen in 1844 and came to America when twenty years old. After a year of newspaper work in New-York he went to Washington and was city editor and subsequently managing editor of The Patriot, a daily newspaper. Through extreme friendship for W. W. Corcoran, the millionaire, he was led to challenge Alexander R. Shepherd, Governor of the District of Columbia, to a duel, but nothing came of it. Mr. Bagger went into the patent business. He was decorated by the King of Denmark a few years ago.

He was a member of the Knights of Denneburg, which is a very high order, of which there are only 200 members. No one can become a member until the number is reduced below 200 by death. Mr. Bagger leaves one child. He was engaged in the Franco-Prussian war on the German side and made a brilliant record.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Daniel G. Gulliver was found dead by the roadside at his country seat at Norwich, Conn., late Wednesday night. The medical examiner rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. Dr. Gulliver was a brother of the late Dr. John P. Gulliver of Andover, and was born at Boston May 29, 1826. He was graduated from Yale in 1848. Among his classmates were Judge David Foster of Boston and Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford. In 1852 Dr. Gulliver was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He was a member of the Broadway Church of Norwich. He leaves a wife, two sons, and four daughters.

—Mother Bastide died at the Sacred Heart Convent, Sack River, Montreal, Wednesday, aged eighty-six years. She had been Superioress of convents of the order in Ireland and at London, Ontario. For the last twenty years she was employed in directing the building operations of the order in the United States and Canada, an employment for which she had much aptitude.

—Capt. Robert P. Tremaine of the New-York and Hudson River Steamboat Line, died suddenly at his home in Athens, N. Y., Wednesday evening. He was in his sixty-nth year.

—A. B. Davis, a veteran of the war, died at Yaphank, L. I., on Tuesday. He was fifty-four years old, and a member of Louis O. Conklin Post, G. A. R., of Port Jefferson.

—James R. Kline, sixty-eight years old, of Clinton, N. J., died yesterday morning.

An Escaped Convict Recaptured.

TROY, N. Y., May 23.—John Mullen, an escaped convict from Clinton Prison, was captured here to-day. Mullen was working in a trench outside the prison wall Sept. 6, 1893, when he escaped. He is from Brooklyn, and was convicted there of grand larceny in the second degree. Mullen was about to take a train in Troy when he was placed under arrest by Detective Spotten.

Dining Cars on Royal Blue Line.

Two additional trains on the Royal Blue Line to Baltimore and Washington have been equipped with dining cars, making five in all. The dining-car service on the Royal Blue Line is noted for its excellence. Trains leave New-York from Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

BOYCOTT PLACED ON UNION

No Presbytery Can License a Student of That Seminary.

VERDICT OF THE GEN RAL ASSEMBLY

An Indirect Blow at Dr. Briggs, Although Personally He Is Ignored by the Assembly Proceedings.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—The one hundred and seventh assembly entered upon its second week's session this morning. Its business is well in hand. What remains on the docket to be disposed of is in the nature of unfinished business. Most important of this is the findings of the standing Committee on Bills and Overtures over the hundred or more propositions submitted to it on resolution or overture from the lower judicatories of the Church.

Dr. Mutchmore, Chairman of this committee, had the floor this morning to make report on these propositions. Most of them will be disposed of by recommendations of no action, but others will doubtless arouse debate. The recommendations of the Committee on the Relations of the Church to the Union Seminary graduates is expected to meet the opposition of the Briggs men. The committee recommends a deliverance which shall act as an injunction upon loyal Presbyteries against the reception of students of that institution. The rule in the Presbyterian Church is for students of the ministry to present themselves to some Presbytery at the outset for examination and approval of their intention to enter the ministry, and to appear regularly during their course of study for further examination and approval of their progress. Such a student is said to be under care of the Presbytery. The Presbytery is supposed to take the place of a father to him.

This custom arose in the days when there were no theological seminaries, but when students selected some eminent minister as their instructor. The rule of the book, then, was that students should place themselves for instruction and guidance for two years under some "approved divine" of the church. The "approved divine" has given place in custom, although there has been no change in the book, to an approved theological seminary.

The deliverance, if it is adopted, will order presbyteries to receive no students who are pursuing studies in seminaries that have been disapproved. There is but one such disapproved seminary—namely, Union—and this resolution is practically the declaration of a boycott upon Union. But a young man may enter Union without asking for the care of a presbytery, and may complete his course there and still enter the Presbyterian ministry. There is nothing in this deliverance or in any rule of the church book to keep him out, provided he answers the first seven questions of the order on his theological examination. The deliverance, if it is adopted, simply boycotts students of Union during the progress of their studies.

The overture received from the Presbytery of New-York on this subject reads:

The Presbytery of New-York overtures the General Assembly to instruct it in its relations to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care who are pursuing or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the General Assembly disavows responsibility.

The committee recommends that the following answer be given:

We recognize

FLORETTA BEATEN AT LAST

Axiom Did It in the Clover Stakes at Gravesend.

DISCIPLINE FOR UGLY JOCKEYS

Jockey Littlefield Has His Collarbone Broken in a Race—Daily Racing Not Provided For—Extra Meeting Probable.

With a bright, pleasant afternoon, the first one since the opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting, there was an old-fashioned every-day racing crowd at the Gravesend track yesterday. It was the largest attendance since the opening day, when the Brooklyn Handicap was run, even though there was nothing particularly attractive in the programme, unless it was the running of the Clover Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, in which Mr. Belmont's unbeaten Floretta was to appear at five furlongs, which was a bit further than she had been asked to run before.

It had been stated that so little a filly as she could not stay the distance, and therefore the owners and trainers and the lovers of sport were anxious to see her measure strides against P. J. Dwyer's filly Axiom, who had up to yesterday proved of no account in races, though she had done marvelous trials in her private work.

It was a good general card throughout, and the sport was of a high class, with good finishes in nearly every race. People are gradually becoming accustomed to the new system of speculation as between man and man and the absence of the regular bookmaker with his posted odds, and are taking kindly to it, so that the domination of the gambler at the races grows less and less with each day's continuance of the sport. Given pleasant weather, and there is no doubt whatever that racing will be a pronounced success here, even under the restrictions as to betting that have been placed upon it.

Starter James Rowe yesterday made up his mind that he had fooled long enough with the jockeys and permitted them to annoy him and exasperate the public for a sufficient length of time. So he began a bit of adverse tactics, which ought to result in better starts in the races and less delays at the post.

In the first race he fined Jockeys Taral, Griffin, and Doggett, the three most prominent jockeys in this part of the country, $50 each for misbehavior at the post. As no one of them was riding a horse form a stable to which he was under contract the boys will have to pay this out of their own pockets. This punishment was supplemented in the second race by fines of $10, imposed on six of the nine jockeys for disobedience of orders. So after that the boys tried to obey orders, and there will probably be less delay at the starts in races in the future. Save in the races for green two-year-olds the jockeys are generally at fault for the delays, and the fines imposed yesterday were well merited and should have a beneficial effect.

There was a rumor about the track that after this week there would be racing every week day, but President Dwyer said this was not the fact. There will be racing on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week only, but after the close of the regular meeting on Thursday, June 6, the club will probably give an extra meeting to fill in the time up to the opening of the meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club. In that time, should the patronage warrant it, there may be racing every day, but this will depend entirely on the apparent public wishes in the matter.

The first serious accident of the season occurred in the fifth race yesterday, when "Tom" Doswell's colt fell on the turn by King's Highway and rolled over his jockey, Fred Littlefield, breaking the lad's collar bone. The horse also broke one of his foreiegs near the shoulder and will probably have to be destroyed, as it was with great difficulty that he was gotten from the track to the table that M. F. Dwyer used to occupy, near the place of the accident. Littlefield was taken to the stable occupied by the Messrs. Morris, where the fracture was reduced. It will be some weeks before he will be able to ride again.

Mrs. August Belmont, who has been a constant attendant at the races since the opening of the season, was at the track yesterday with a party of friends, all of whom hoped to see Floretta win the Clover Stakes, the third race on the card. Floretta is the pet of the Belmont stable, as gentle as a kitten, and willing as any horse ever foaled. But yesterday she was asked to concede seven pounds to the horses running against her at a longer distance than she has yet been asked to go. She is a little thing and lacks nearly a week of being two years old, though under racing rules that has been her age for nearly five months. The task was too much for the little filly, however, and she was defeated, very much to the regret of Mrs. Belmont and her many friends.

Seven started in the race, with Floretta a pronounced favorite in the speculation, the Morris filly—Tenderness—a strong second choice, and the rest outsiders, Axiom, the much "touted" filly of P. J. Dwyer, among them, as she had not performed in past races up to anything like her private trials, when she is reported to have worked half miles in 0:48¾. Yesterday the daughter of Maxim was a racehorse all over, possibly because she had not run her race in her trials for this stake.

Floretta, who is very quick at the start, got away in front of her field, and led them a merry dance, with Tenderness and Axiom following, until the head of the stretch was reached. The Belmont filly ran easily, in spite of her weight, for a half mile, and then the effort began to tell. Tenderness, Axiom, and Fascination all closed on her at the last furlong, and then there was a driving fight for a sixteenth of a mile. Out of the struggle Axiom came victorious, and, standing the punishment well, eventually won the stake, eased up a trifle at the finish, by a length, with Tenderness, Fascination, and Floretta in a bunch behind her, and but necks apart. The little black filly had made a game race of it, but found the weight too much and the distance too far when against a filly like Axiom, who seems to have raced herself back into form, and may be proving anything but the counterfeit she had been put down as being up to yesterday's race. It will take more weight and the full two-year-old distance to really make her class plain.

The other stake race was the Falcon, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth. This was really only a high-class selling stake, and the Littlefield family were very much in evidence in it. The winner turned up in Bright Phoebus, who was at 6 to 1 in the betting, is owned by Charles Littlefield, and was ridden by his son, Fred. The second horse was Bombazette, owned by Charles Littlefield, Jr., and as the pair were placed the family was all right in case of any bidding up.

The race was a pretty one, Bombazette making the running all the way in company with Miley, while Bright Phoebus and Rey el Santa Anita had the favorite's call. Rey was in difficulties before a half mile had been run. In the stretch Miley quit, and Langdon and Bright Phoebus rushed to the front to join issue with Bombazette. It was a hot fight to the end, Bright Phoebus making a spurt just at the finish in time to get the money, Bombazette, Langdon, and Sun Up were all in a bunch just behind the winner and only heads apart.

"Jack" McDonald, good judge of a race as he is, did not think his colt, Rubicon, was good enough to beat Wernberg in the opening dash of three-quarters of a mile. So he let him run loose and played Jack of Spades for the place. Wernberg being a strong favorite. But Rubicon found the track exactly to his liking, ran in his old form, and beat the sprinters at their own game, after a furious drive with Jack of Spades, whom he only beat by a head. Wernberg was a very poor fourth in a field of five.

Rey el Santa Anita had an easy task in the handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the second race on the card. There were nine starters in it, but after Our Jack and Ed Kearney had run themselves out in the early stages of the race the Californian came up from the rear, mowed down the field one after another, and won as he pleased from Stowaway. Ed Kearney lasted just long enough to get the third money.

After the two stakes had been decided there was a five-furlong scramble for two-year-olds, for which the Gideon & Daly colt Ogdensburg was a hot favorite. It was in this race that the accident to Fred Littlefield and Hanoverian, already referred to, occurred. The horse most interfered with by it was Annalyle, the eventual winner, as she was just behind the unlucky Doswell horse at the time of his tumble. The finish was the best one of the year, as Annalyle, Bloomer, Ogdensburg, Arline, and Dr. Wylie were only heads or necks apart as they flew past the judges. The winner, Annalyle, came from the rear in the stretch with such a marvelous burst of speed as to show that John Madden has a most useful mare in her, and one that may trouble some of the stake horses.

Sandowne made a certainty of the last race by running in front from start to finish. Long Beach, who was very slow at the beginning, closed a lot of ground at the end of the running, but was too late to get the money, though he struggled bravely for it.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes, for all ages, of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

1—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lilly R., 122 pounds.(W. Midgley)
2—Jack of Spades, Blemton Stable's b. c., 4, 112. (Griffin)
3—Sister Mary, W. B. Sink's b. m., 5, 109.(Taral)
4—Wernberg, 4, 112. 5—Hermanita, 3, 95.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Rubicon	6—5	8—5..Wernberg	1—2
3—1..J'k of Spades	4—5	50—1..Hermanita	10—1

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

1—Rey El Santa Anita, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 4 years, by Cheviot-Alaho, 125 pounds. (Griffin)
2—Stowaway, McStea & Clarke's ch. h., 5, 106. (Littlefield)
3—Ed Kearney, Ed Leach's ch. c., 4, 109.. (Doggett)
4—Equity, aged, 105. 7—Peacemaker, 4, 110.
5—Our Jack, 4, 104. 8—Assignee, 4, 97.
6—Marshall, 5, 99. 9—Aurelian, 4, 91½.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Rey El Santa Anita	4—5	4—1..Our Jack	8—5
7—1..Stowaway	5—2	6—1..Peacemaker	2—1
4—1..Ed Kearney	6—5	12—1..Assignee	5—1
30—1..Equity	8—1	40—1..Aurelian	15—1

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Clover Stakes, for fillies two years old, of $50 each, or $20 if declared, starters to pay $100 additional, with $2,000 added, of which $1,500 to first, $300 to second, and $200 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Axiom, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., by Maxim-Touche Pas, 115 pounds.....(J. Lamley)
2—Tenderness, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 115.....(Penn)
3—Fascination Oneck Stable's ch. f., 115.. .....(Doggett)
4—Floretta, 122. 6—Belle Amie, 115.
5—Ardath, 115. 7—Religion, 115.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
15—1..Axiom	3—1	8—1..Ardath	5—2
5—1..Tenderness	7—5	30—1..Belle Amie	6—1
20—1..Fascination	4—1	10—1..Religion	8—5
4—2..Floretta	Out		

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Falcon Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, or $20 if declared, starters to pay $100 additional, with $2,000 added, of which $1,500 to first, $300 to second, and $200 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51.

1—Bright Phoebus, C. Littlefield's b. c., by Falsetto-Buff and Blue, 112 pounds.(Littlefield.)
2—Bombazette, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 92. .....(Keefe.)
3—Langdon, Preakness Stable's ch. g., 105.. .....(Penn.)
4—Sun Up, 107. 7—Miley, 98½.
5—Irish Reel, 96. 8—Monte Carlo, 104½.
6—Maretti, 100½.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Br. Phoebus	2—1	8—5..Irish Reel	3—5
4—1..Bombazette	7—5	8—1..Maretti	5—2
8—1..Langdon	2—1	15—1..Miley	5—1
12—1..Sun Up	5—1	50—1..Monte Carlo	10—1

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.

1—Anna Lyle, J. E. Madden's b. f., by Strathmore-Kingcup, 100 pounds.....(Sheedy)
2—Bloomer, P. Lorillard's b. f., 105.....(Penn)
3—Ogdensburg, John Daly's ch. c., 105..(Griffin)
4—Arline, 107. 8—Nick Johnson, 105.
5—Sir Carleton, 108. 9—Wellman, 103.
6—Dr. Wylie, 103. 10—Trident, 100.
7—Septour, 104½. 11—Hanovarian, 108.

Betting.

To win.	Place.	To win.	Place.
20—1..Anna Lyle	8—1	15—1..Septour	6—1
5—2..Bloomer	4—5	30—1..N. Johnson	10—1
6—5..Ogdensburg	2—5	30—1..Wellman	10—1
6—1..Arline	2—1	15—1..Trident	6—1
8—1..Sir Carleton	3—1	8—1..Hanovarian	3—1
15—1..Dr. Wylie	6—1		

Won by a neck; the same between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57½.

1—Sandowne, McStea & Clarke's ch. h., 5 years, by Spendthrift-Zuleika, 104 pounds..(Griffin)
2—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's blk. h., 108.. .....(Doggett)
3—Baroness, C. Cornehlsen's b. f., 4, 98½.. .....(R. Doggett)
4—St. Michael, 5, 108. 6—Harry Alonzo, 6, 104.
5—Chiswick, 5, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win	Place.
5—2..Sandowne	1—1	5—1..St. Michael	8—5
9—5..Long Beach	7—10	9—2..Chiswick	8—5
8—1..Baroness	3—1	20—1..Harry Alonzo	6—1

Won by a half length; a length and a half between second and third.

THE SKELTON MARE WON.

Defeated Mr. Meyer's Trotter in a Match Race at Parkway.

The trotting turfites of Brooklyn enjoyed the first bit of light harness sport "for blood" this season at the Parkway track yesterday afternoon. Some time ago Christian M. Meyer, who lives at Maspeth, matched his trotting mare Annie against the brown mare Rose, owned by Harry Skelton, an undertaker at Newtown, who is fond of a fleet roadster. The rivalry arose from friendly brushes on the road, and the race was made for $100 a side.

Francis D. Creamer, President of the Parkway Driving Club, was asked to name the day and track for the contest, and he selected the 18th inst., when his club was to have its annual opening. The rain made the footing so heavy that it was decided to postpone the race from last Saturday to Tuesday of this week. Again the weather was unfavorable, and it was decided to wait for the first good day and track.

The conditions were favorable yesterday, and though the notice was short there was so much local interest in the result that over 500 spectators assembled. President Creamer acted as starter, with H. F. Mollenhauer and Fred Moore the other two judges. Mr. Skelton had sent his mare to Trainer John W. Driscoll about a fortnight ago to be prepared for the match, and Mr. Meyer entrusted his trotter to Charles G. Moser, another Parkville trainer. Annie had raised a foal last year by Quartermaster, and Driscoll found she could not beat 2:40 when he began to handle her. Rose was in better shape, and was looked upon as a pretty sure winner, so that the private wagers between the friends of the two owners were in favor of Mr. Meyer's roadster.

Driscoll had made a great improvement in the Newtown champion, however, and captured the first heat so cleverly in 2:35¼, that there was no further doubt as to the result. Rose could only force her rival out the next time in 2:37, and the race was as good as ended. Then Driscoll decided to try and beat 2:30 with Annie, and she stepped the deciding heat in 2:29½ to the joy of her backers and the delight of the sporting undertaker who owns her.

This is Driscoll's first appearance in the sulky since he met with the accident on the Parkway track last year, which caused a fracture of the thigh and laid him up for the rest of the season. His victory was the more popular on this account, and as the trotter he drove went up on the bit all through the race, the injured limb needed special care last evening. Annie is one of the first lot of foals by Stamboul, and was bred in California. She is the second trotter of the season to enter the fast list in this vicinity.

Summary:

Match Race.—Trotting; stake, $200.

Annie, b. m., by Stamboul,(Driscoll)	1	1	1
Rose, br. m., breeding untraced, (Moser)	2	2	2

Time—2:35¼; 2:37; 2:29½.

The sweepstakes of $300 between Green B., Lucky Baldwin, and Jube will be trotted for at the Parkway track to-morrow afternoon if the weather permits. Jube is the favorite at present, but as his two opponents are both trotters fast and game, the contest promises to be a lively one.

Berlin Trotting Races.

BERLIN, May 23.—At the trotting races here the Derby prize of 15,000 marks and a silver statuette (3,200 meters) was won by Bambus; time, 5:39 4-5. Acanthus was second; time, 5:47 2-5, and Lille was third; time, 5:54½. All of the horses trotted the same distance.

The Forest House Prize of 1,800 marks, (2,400 meters) was a dead heat between Green Eye and Ella; time, 3:54. Trumann (2,400 meters) was third; time, 3:54 1-5.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett's Grace Simmons, which was handicapped at 2,575 meters, among eleven horses, came in fifth.

The race for the Welcome Prize, 1,200 marks, 3,000 metres, was won by Lizzie Vaughan, (3,060 metres.) Time—5:06. Moltke (2,970 metres) was second, in 5:07 2-5, and Sutter Maid, (3,150 metres,) third, in 5:07 3-5.

The race for the Mazeppa Prize of 1,400 marks, 2,800 metres, was won by Lucille, (2,800 metres.) Time—4:04. Mazeppa (2,830 metres) was second in 4:24½, and Kleber (2,830 metres) third in 4:25. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's Helen Leyburn, (3,030 metres,) which was handicapped among eleven horses, got a place.

OUGHT TO BE A BIG MEET

State Division Cyclists Working for Fine Races and Large Crowds.

PLANS OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The Thirteenth Regiment Armory Engaged for a General Headquarters During the Week of the Races.

If hard work on the part of those interested in the promotion of the State meet of the League of American Wheelmen to be held at Manhattan Beach on June 15 counts for anything, the meet is by this time an assured success, as was demonstrated at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the Brooklyn Bicycle Clubhouse. The reports from the Chairmen of the several committees were received, and Chief Consul Potter complimented the committees on the successful work that was being done.

The Reception and Entertainment Committee, through a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, has secured the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, corner of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, for the week of the meet, and it will be opened as a headquarters in Brooklyn on Thursday, June 13, at 10 A. M., when arrangements will be completed for the checking of wheels and separate rooms fitted up for the use of the different committees in charge of the meet.

All league members will be furnished with badges, and none will be recognized as such unless he produces his membership ticket. This arrangement makes it compulsory for all league members to bring their tickets with them; nor will any entry be received for either of the State championship races unless the applicant be a member of the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, and his number must appear on his entry blank.

The Transportation Committee will be on hand to countersign all railroad tickets, so as to enable league members visiting the city to return home at one-third the regular rate, as per arrangement already made with several trunk lines running to New-York.

It is expected that arrangements will be made to have all those who arrive in the city on Friday morning, as well as all New-York and Brooklyn members, assemble at the Plaza at 1:30 P. M., where a photograph will be taken, after which there will be a run to Coney Island and a theatre party in the evening.

On Saturday morning the officers of the State Division will hold a meeting, after which everything will be in readiness to join in the parade of the Good Roads Association, which is scheduled to start at 1:30 o'clock sharp. In the evening there will be a large display of fireworks, especially arranged by the Pain's Pyrotechnic.

Chief Consul Potter read a letter from Col. Pope, in which was inclosed a check for $100. The Colonel stated that the check was to be used to further the object of the division for good roads on Long Island.

MR. GIDEON'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Official Notification of Johnson's Suspension and a Long List of Sanctions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The weekly bulletin issued by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen is as follows:

John G. Johnson is declared a professional.

Godfrey Schmidt, Los Angeles, Cal., is transferred to Class B; Thomas Hayoiden and Joseph Mahoney of Oakland, Cal., have been suspended for thirty days, from April 20, for competing at unsanctioned races, and P. G. Liest, C. H. Leopold, W. H. Connory, and A. Mordical of Savannah, Ga., for thirty days, from May 13, for the same offense.

Fred Taylor of Dallas, Texas, is suspended pending an investigation of his amateur status.

C. H. Lush of Amityville, L. I., is suspended from all track racing pending an investigation of his amateur standing.

July 29 has been assigned to the Big Four Cycle Club of Mansfield, Ohio, as a national circuit date. It assumes all risk of rain.

As the income derived from sanction fees is insufficient to provide for one official referee to follow the national circuit. It has been decided by the board that an official referee may be appointed for each circuit meet.

Under Rule 25, Racing Rules, Thomas W. Eck, trainer, has, by a unanimous vote of the Racing Board, been suspended from all track privileges for one year, from May 17, 1895.

Transfers to Class B, under Clause G, Class A, Rules, have been made as follows: Paul Grosch, New-York, N. Y.; Fred C. List, Fred H. Fellows, Fred W. Fisher, and Fred J. Barry, all of Syracuse, N. Y.; C. M. Evans, George Weiler, A. W. Caine, Jr., H. J. Ripperton, Instruction; E. Schofield, Frank Thatcher, H. B. Conibear, Morley Hazzard, Arthur Liday, and Thorwald S. Hensen, all of Salt Lake City, Utah; L. V. Raymond, B. L. Lucas, H. B. Hewitt, M. J. Lee, Charles Frazier, John F. Stowe, and Carey Howe, all of Portland, Oregon; L. D. Remington and O. H. Marshberger, both of Woodburn, Oregon.

The following sanctions have been granted:

May 30—Lobdell Cycling Club, Marinette, Ohio.

July 29—Big Four Cycle Club, Mansfield, Ohio.

May 24—Indiana Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Terre Haute, Ind.

May 30—Columbus Wheel Club, Columbus, Ohio.

May 30—C. D. Brooke, Coshocton, Ohio.

May 25—Independence Athletic Association, Independence, Ohio.

June 20—Pennsylvania Bicycle Club, Philadelphia, Penn.

May 31—Rutgers College Athletic Association, New-Brunswick, N. J.

May 30—Denver Athletic Club, Denver, Col.

May 24—Manual Training School Athletic Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

June 8—Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 435 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

May 30—Alameda Cycle Racing Circuit Confederation, Santa Anna, Cal.

June 12—California Cycle Racing Circuit Confederation, Bakersfield, Cal.

June 15—California Cycle Racing Circuit Confederation, Fresno, Cal.

June 29—Berwick Bicycle Club, Berwick, Penn.

May 30—Elmira Athletic Association, Elmira, N. Y.

June 11—Potomac Wheelmen, Riverview, Md.

May 25—Interscholastic Athletic League, Syracuse, N. Y.

July 4—Howard County Agricultural Society, Cresco, Iowa.

June 15—Modern Woodmen of America, Madison, Wis.

May 24—Armour Institute Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill.

May 30—Port Huron Athletic Association, Port Huron, Mich.

May 30—Kankakee Ramblers, Kankakee, Ill.

June 6-7—Grinnell Cycle Club, Grinnell, Iowa.

May 24—Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Grinnell, Iowa.

July 4—Rockford Cycle Club, Rockford, Ill.

June 8—California Cycle Racing Circuit Confederation, San Diego, Cal.

May 30—A. F. G. W. U, No. 8, Steubenville, Ohio.

May 30—Fred Haverman, Marion, Ohio.

May 30—Alfonso Caswell, Dover, N. H.

May 30—W. J. Smith, Westfield, Mass.

A PLEA FOR BETTER CYCLE ROADS

Need of a Street from Harlem to the Battery for Use of Wheelmen.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The statement made by one of the speakers at the good roads meeting in Brooklyn last Tuesday evening, to the effect that "Brooklyn is already ahead of New-York" in the matter of cycling roads, is so true that it is trite; and he might have added that there are scores other cities throughout the country which have recognized the needs and rights of wheelmen, and have met or are meeting those needs in a manner and to an extent which leave New-York so far behind that its citizens are forced to go elsewhere to enjoy the facilities denied them at home. New-Jersey and Long Island are reaping the benefits derived from New-York's niggardliness and want of public spirit and common sense. The thousands who throng the ferries and railroads every fair Sunday, hurrying away from New-York, sufficiently attest this fact. North of the Harlem River lies a section of country more picturesque than can be found anywhere else in the vicinity of New-York; a section made interesting by many historical events and associations, and threaded by miles upon miles of winding, shaded roads, but long since deserted by wheelmen for the more inviting, because better kept, roads of New-Jersey and Long Island.

There is one element in this matter of providing good roads which New-York seems slow to recognize. I do not believe there has been anything within recent years which has tended more to the building up of New-Jersey and Long Island towns and villages than the growth of bicycling. A great many New-Yorkers, I venture to say, have taken up their residence in those places for no other reason than that there they can enjoy the pleasures of cycling; and the exodus will continue and increase until this city wakes up to the needs of the cyclists and affords them adequate facilities.

We should have better roads in the outlying districts, the old aqueduct should be converted into a cycle path, and we ought to have a street from the Harlem to the Battery for the use of our bicycle-riding citizens. Millions are being spent on the Speedway along the Harlem for the benefit of a few rich men, but not a cent toward providing suitable roads for the wheelmen; yet in point of numbers and in the aggregate amount of taxes paid, the wheelmen probably outrank the horsemen.

It seems to me that if the New-York bicyclists, men and women—for the ladies are interested in this matter, too—should make a vigorous and concerted demand for their rights, they would secure them. Would it not be a good idea for them to hold a mass meeting, arouse public interest, secure the attention of those in power, and make a formal demand for increased and better facilities? I move that this be done.

May 23, 1895. NEW-YORKER.

NEW ROADS FOR CYCLERS.

Coney Island, West Drive, and Fort Hamilton Avenue to be Improved.

Every cyclist will be pleased to learn that Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has approved the bill offered by Senator Reynolds providing for the expenditure of $50,000 for paving the west drive of the Coney Island Boulevard, and also $130,000 for the improvement of Fort Hamilton Avenue from the parkway to the shore road. It is said that the approval of the Mayor practically makes the bill a law, as there is some doubt as to whether the Governor can veto it or not.

Park Commissioner Squier, it is said, will have the selection of the kind of pavement to be used, and it is announced that he has time and again declared his preference for vitrified brick. This makes a surface almost as smooth as asphalt, and is not half as slippery in rainy weather.

President Angell of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association was interviewed yesterday on the matter of the Mayor's approval of the bill, and was quoted as follows:

"The Park Commissioner has said that wheelmen can use the vitrified brick road when it is finished, and it will undoubtedly relieve the cycle path a great deal, but it does not by any means do away with the necessity of a return pathway from the island. There will always be more or less traffic upon it, and the wheelmen will be crowded off. The road will be used by the drivers of slow horses who do not want to be in the company of the speedy ones that use the main driveway, and family parties will also use a new road. A hard road is just as easy on a slow horse as a soft one, and the slow ones will all take the vitrified brick road, and I think there will be little room for the wheelmen. However, it will relieve the traffic on the pathway to some extent, and until we get the return pathway I suppose it will have to do. The other features of the bill, providing for the pavement of Fort Hamilton Avenue and Bay Parkway, are excellent ones, and the city authorities cannot put them into effect too soon to suit the wheelmen."

Titus in the Irvington-Millburn.

Those who have been speculating as to the probable winner of first honors in the great Irvington-Millburn road race, to be held on Decoration Day, will be surprised to hear that Fred Titus has entered for the handicap. Titus is now at Louisville with the Spalding team, and will take part in the races there to-day and to-morrow. He will leave there on Saturday night and arrive here Monday morning. Titus's entry gives a great impetus to the importance of this race, for he is one of the greatest distance riders the world has yet seen, as his record performance at Springfield last year clearly proves. At the Springfield meet Titus created a world's record for one hour, riding 26 miles and 1,488 yards. It is the intention of Titus to try not only for the Irvington-Millburn record, but will have timers along the course at intervals, and try for the world's record as well. Belated entries received yesterday now bring the total up to 104, which is one less than the number of entries last year.

Dunwoody and Banker Were Second.

PARIS, May 23.—In the Valodrome de la Seine to-day Dunwoody, the Florida wheelman, was second in the amateur race of 2,000 meters, Paul Marchand being first.

In the 2,000 meters professional race Wheeler was beaten a head by Maurice Farman, who also won the final heat.

In the match heat race between Houben and Banker, 2,000 meters, for 1,500f., Houben won the first heat, Banker the second, and Houben the final.

Union County Team Race.

ELIZABETH, May 23.—The ten-mile team road race for the championship of Union County and a handsome trophy will take place June 8 over the Elizabeth-Springfield course, and only two teams will compete—the Elizabeth Wheelmen and the Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers. The wheelmen have won the trophy twice, and their opponents once. Should the wheelmen again win this year it will become their property.

Is He After Sanger?

It is now said that Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has his axe sharpened, especially for Walter Sanger, the giant of the speed path. Mr. Gideon was asked yesterday to affirm or deny this report, and he would do neither. The belief is gaining ground that the Chairman will endeavor to be consistent, and that others will fare as Johnson did. If this should prove to be the case, a league for professionals cannot be far off.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—E. C. Bald of the Columbia team reached Springfield last Saturday from San José, Cal., where he has been doing some great riding. He is in first-class condition, and appears to be a little heavier than last season. Bald and his teammates intended to ride at Waltham on the 30th inst., but have decided to visit Manchester, N. H., on that date. On June 1 they will race at Columbus, N. Y., at Albany on the 6th, Clinton on the 8th, Syracuse on the 11th and 12th, and on the 15th they will attend the big New-York State meet at Manhattan Beach. After this they will follow the regular circuit meets. Among the other riders who can be seen daily on the Hampden Park track are C. Rueda of South America, A. H. Davy of Greenfield, and L. A. Stoner, members of the Syracuse team. Beginning next week, "Sandy" Sinclair will give the track his constant personal supervision.

—President-elect H. M. Duncan of the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing has appointed the following committees. House—John Clark, S. W. McCreery, and H. C. Rath; Entertainment—George Downing, C. C. Downing, A. W. McCoy, A. D. R. Brown, and H. D. Forman; Race—G. A. Roullier, R. B. Bailey, Frederick Long, C. S. West, E. Andrews, Jr., H. D. Forman, E. Richardson, Jr., R. A. Linden, E. J. Clark, and Christopher Clark; Library—James Bunting, H. H. Howells, and M. D. Gould.

—One of the prettiest of the ladies' wheels shown this year is the Cleveland Swell Special, made by H. A. Lozier & Co. This wheel has very graceful lines, and weighs but 21 pounds. Sidney B. Bowman says that it is the greatest seller in ladies' cycles that he has ever handled. It is on exhibition at Lozier's office, 337 Broadway, and at Bowman's store, Eighth Avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth Street.

—President E. D. Miller of the Springfield Bicycle Club will act as one of the judges at Waltham on the 30th inst., and George M. Hendee will referee and E. A. and C. B. Nelson and Treasurer L. H. Adams will serve as judges at the Easthampton meet on the same date.

—"Pinkey" Bliss is in fine shape for the Chicago road race. He is a 6 to 1 shot in the betting. By the way, the firm making that book in Chicago is reported to be doing a land-office business.

—The Sayville (L. I.) Bicycle Club had a lantern parade on Wednesday night. About thirty-five wheelmen and several wheelwomen participated.

—"Sammy" Brock of the Libertys is said to be going great guns on his preparatory work for the Long Island meets.

—The Falcon Wheelmen will have their five-mile members' handicap on the Flushing turnpike on June 19.

—William Wenzell of Philadelphia has been training at Syracuse under the tutelage of "Tom" Eck.

—On Sunday the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will have a run to Bath Beach.

—Ernest Graff has been chosen President of the Corona (L. I.) Wheelmen.

HALMA'S LATONIA DERBY.

Hanover's Son Won the Race Easily in Fast Time.

LATONIA, Ky., May 23.—Halma, the colt purchased recently by C. Fleischmann & Sons from Byron McClelland, won the Derby to-day. The race was worth $6,720, and the odds were 9 to 20 against the colt. Thirteen thousand persons saw the race, the weather was delightful, and the horses and track in the pink of condition.

Halma, Blasco, Basso, Free Advice, and Satsuma were the starters. Halma was a hot favorite, first at 2 to 5, then at 9 to 20. The Smith entries, Basso and Blasco, were at 2 to 1, and finally went to 3. Satsuma was offered at 8 to 1, and Free Advice sold at 15 to 1. On Halma against the field, 3 to 2 was the best offered.

Halma came on the track first, and was loudly cheered. After a warming up the five horses were sent down the track for the start. There was much delay, and the flag was dropped with horses fairly well bunched. Blasco had a the advantage of Basso, with Halma a close ... and Satsuma and Free Advice fighting for ... vantage. At the first quarter Blasco still led, with Halma next, close up. At the half Blasco had fallen to fourth place, Basso having taken third place and Satsuma, running hard, was having trouble to keep within a length of Halma, who was gliding smoothly along, apparently at perfect ease.

At the mile and a quarter Halma Satsuma, and Basso were two scant lengths apart, Free Advice following a half length after, and Blasco last. Satsuma came up half a length, and then fell back rapidly. Free Advice getting within three lengths of Halma, who led right along. Blasco dropped away back and was virtually lost. In the homestretch Halma still led by three good lengths, Basso following. Past the post they swept, Halma coming along in kingly style, with Free Advice three lengths behind, and Basso third.

Halma won easily. There seemed to be no time when the race was not his. It looked as though Thorpe, his jockey, had the colt under a pretty sharp pull in the homestretch. The quarters were run in 0:28¾, 0:50½, 1:16¼, 1:42½, 2:08¾, 2:34½. Following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Henry of Navarre, 117 pounds, (Perkins,) 1 to 10, won; Selika, 107, (H. Williams,) 10 to 1, second; Tariff Reform, 109, (T. Blevins,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Mary Keene, Elva, and Tom Elmore also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Marion G., 101 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 8 to 5, won; Koko, 102, (Burrell,) 4 to 1, second; Ashland, 104, (Freeman,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Mill Boy, Mate, Golden Hope, Governor Hill, imp., Talequah, Alonzo, and May Not also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Penury, 107 pounds, (Newcom,) 4 to 1, won; Rondo, 110, (A. Clayton,) 5 to 1, second; Sherlock, 107, (Perkins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Adonis, Free Coinage, Royal Choice, Japan, and Yorktown also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Latonia Derby, for three-year-old colts. One mile and a half. Halma, 125 pounds, (Thorpe,) 9 to 20, won; Free Advice, 117, (A. Clayton,) 10 to 1, second; Basso, 117, (Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:34½. Satsuma and Blasco also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Brace Girdle, 110, pounds, (Perkins,) even, won; Frances, 110, (Freeman,) 8 to 1, second; Henrietta, 107, (Walker,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:55½. Miss Frances, Shuttlecock, Copenhagen, Belle of Fordham, Nellie Parker, Susanna, Mass, Society, La Galondriana, and Lufra also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Caesarian, 105 pounds, (Perkins,) 9 to 10, won; All Over, 101, (Cassin,) 10 to 1, second; Metropole, 109, (Freeman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Glen Lilly, Prince Imperial, La Creole, Summer Coon, and The Sculptor also ran.

COSTLY ERRORS LOSE THE GAME.

New-Yorks Beaten by Cleveland—Hits Were Not Bunched.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cleveland, 10; New-York, 5.
Brooklyn, 9; Louisville, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 8.
Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	18	8	.692
Cincinnati	18	9	.667
Chicago	18	10	.643
Cleveland	16	10	.615
Boston	12	10	.545
New-York	12	11	.522
Philadelphia	12	11	.522
Baltimore	10	10	.500
St. Louis	10	17	.370
Brooklyn	8	16	.333
Washington	7	16	.304
Louisville	5	18	.217

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 23.—Costly errors by Stafford and Murphy and failure to bunch their hits lost to-day's game for New-York. The hitting of Childs, Doyle, and Van Haltren were the features. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1b	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	3	0	0	0
McKean, ss.	2	2	1	3

YALE EXPECTS A VICTORY

Does Not See How She Can Fail at the Intercollegiate Games.

SOME CLOSE CONTESTS LIKELY

Never So Much Interest Shown Nor Better Athletes to Compete as This Season—How to Reach Berkeley Oval.

Never in the history of athletics has there been a more general interest manifested in an intercollegiate meeting than is shown in the games to-day and to-morrow at Berkeley Oval. There have been other intercollegiate meets where the entry list has been much larger, but nothing like so general or of such a high quality of athletes, as the very cream of all the leading colleges throughout the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, is represented. It is the first time that the colleges from the far West have displayed such a marked interest, and the athletes they have sent on are to be by no means overlooked, as there are liable to be some dark horses among them. In fact, the University of Iowa feels that it has something up its sleeve in John V. Crum, who sprinted the hundred in ten seconds flat, on Wednesday, in practice over the intercollegiate course at Berkeley Oval. It is whispered that his manager thinks so well of him that after this meet Crum will turn professional and be pitted against all the cracks of the country.

Possibly the fact that it was decided at the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, held in this city a few months since, that the organization would send a team to Europe this Summer to compete with Oxford and Cambridge, the same as Yale did last year, may be the incentive that caused this spirited response from the best athletes from all parts of the country. For it was then decided that where the winners were unable to go abroad, the choice of going should go to the next in order down to the man who finished fifth, if such a thing should be necessary.

There are 451 individual entries, and many of the competitors are entered in more than one event. It is expected that all or nearly all of the preliminary events will be run off to-day, and that to-morrow the games will be reduced almost strictly to the finals.

According to Article V. of the by-laws of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the championship games shall include: Running, 100 yards; running, 220 yards; running, one-quarter mile; running, one-half mile; running, one mile; hurdle racing, 120 yards, 10 hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches; hurdle racing, 220 yards, 10 hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches; walking, one mile; running high jump, running broad jump, pole vaulting, putting the shot, 16 pounds; throwing the hammer, 16 pounds; bicycle racing, two miles.

The games will begin promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the order of events will be as follows: Track Events—100-yard dash, trial heats; 120-yard hurdle, trial heats; half-mile run, trial heats; two-mile bicycle, trial heats; 440-yard dash, trial heats; 220-yard hurdle, trial heats; 220-yard dash, trial heats. Field Events—Throwing the hammer, trials; pole vault, trials; running high jump, trials; running broad jump, trials; putting the shot, trials.

The most important work will come to-morrow when all the finals will be decided. The games will, like to-day, be started promptly at 2 P. M., and the order of events will be as follows: Track Events—100-yard dash, semi-final heat; 120-yard hurdle, semi-final heat; half-mile run; two-mile bicycle semi-final heat; 120-yard hurdle, final; 100-yard dash, final; one-mile walk; 440-yard dash, final; 220-yard hurdle, semi-final heat; 220-yard dash, semi-final heat; one-mile run; two-mile bicycle, final; 220-yard hurdle, final; 220-yard dash, final. Field Events—Throwing the hammer, final; pole vault, final; running high jump, final; running broad jump, final; putting the shot, final.

There are two car lines by which the participants and spectators can reach Berkeley Oval by train. One is by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway from the Grand Central Station, and the other is by the elevated railway to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue and then the Northern Railroad to Morris Heights. The driving is also most excellent, and, as this is the way that many hundreds of bicyclists will make the journey, the management has made ample provision for the storage of their wheels.

The association is composed of the following twenty-six colleges, although all are not represented in the games this year: Amherst, Browne, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Georgetown, Iowa University, Harvard, Lafayette, Lehigh, University of Michigan, College of the City of New-York, University of the City of New-York, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Stevens, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Trinity, Union, University of California, Wesleyan, Williams, and Yale.

There is much speculation at present as to how many points are liable to be secured by the competing clubs, but, while it is pretty generally believed that Yale will carry off enough honors to secure first place, there is just a possible chance of there being enough surprises to even upset Yale's calculations. Capt. Hickok feels confident that Yale will secure all three places in the hammer throwing, at least two places in putting the shot, first in both the high jump and mile walk, and has a good chance to secure points in the 100 and 220 yard dashes, the hurdles, pole vault, high jump, and bicycle race. In fact, figure as liberally as he may, he cannot see how they can possibly be prevented from taking from thirty to forty points. So many will unquestionably be divided among the other competitors that the Yale men feel that the points they are sure to win will give them first place.

Second and third places, it is believed, will be captured by the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard, but even the athletes themselves are liable to make mistakes in their calculations, and get badly dumped on their surest things. It is doubtful if so many first-class men were ever brought together at an intercollegiate meet as are on hand at present, and it is a question if any one has anything like a "cinch" on any event.

The Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association held rather a protracted meeting last night in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The committee consisted of E. P. Andrews of Cornell, G. P. Kirby, Columbia; E. J. Walschied, University of New-York; George R. Swain, Princeton; George Crampton, Harvard, with President S. M. Kendrick, University of Pennsylvania, and Secretary Russell Vaz Ardah of Rutgers.

Protests were made against John V. Crum, University of Iowa; Messrs. Ruppert and Howard of Columbia, P. R. Freeman and R. A. Sterritt, University of Pennsylvania. After due consideration it was decided that the protests would not hold.

The name of G. Gray of Dartmouth was stricken from the list of competitors by request of his Captain. The name of F. F. Goodman of Princeton was also withdrawn.

It was charged that the Union College last year entered a man who was not in the college. An investigation will be made, and if the charge can be proved, the Unions will be disciplined at the next meeting of the association. It was decided that everybody, spectators and competitors, must pay admission fees at the gate both days, and the money would be refunded to those who actually compete.

There are at present about 650 entries, but it is not likely that over 450 will compete. Among the entries Yale has 93, Harvard and Princeton each 81, and the University of Pennsylvania 63. Nearly all of the competitors are now in this city. The Dartmouth and California men are stopping at the Bristol, the Pennsylvanians at the Savoy, Yale and Princeton at the Murray Hill, Harvard at the Windsor, and Cornell, Syracuse, Union, and Swarthmore at the Grand Union.

Trains will be run every ten minutes after 1 o'clock on the New-York Central and Northern Railroads.

Manager North, who has charge of the team representing the University of California, and who has come the closest so far in his various forecasts since his team has been in the East, is of the opinion that Ramsdell is liable to prove the turning point in the intercollegiate games. If he is in his proper form, he figures the University of Pennsylvania the probable winner by three points from Yale, but, in case he is not, Yale is sure to win with hands down, while second place will lie between Harvard and Pennsylvania, with the chances in favor of the former. The field, he thinks, will capture at least thirty points, if not more.

In the 100 and 220, he gives five points each to Pennsylvania, two each to the field, and places Richards of Yale third in each. First and third in the 440 he gives to Bingham and Vincent of Harvard, while second place will either be taken by Sands of Union or Koch of California. The half-mile he gives to Kilpatrick of Union, second to Orton of Pennsylvania, and third to Hollister of Harvard. First and second in the mile will go to Jarvis and Orton of Pennsylvania, and third to Morgan of Yale. Throll of Yale will win the walk, and either Drew or Phillips of Harvard will come second, with third to be taken by either Hinton of Amherst or Bogart of California. The 120 hurdle will go to the field, Dyer of California getting first and Chase of Dartmouth second, with third probably being taken by Hatch of Yale.

In the 220 hurdle, he picks Brenner of Harvard for first and Cody of Yale for third, while he thinks second will go to either Chase of Dartmouth or Torry of California. The two-mile bicycle race will be won by Goodwin of Princeton, with Osgood of Pennsylvania second and a Yale man third. Yale, he thinks, will take first and third, with Hickok and Brown, in putting the shot, with Knipe of Pennsylvania second. Paine of Harvard will win the high jump, with Windsor of Pennsylvania second, and the third will go to the field. Buckholz of Pennsylvania will win the pole vault; Hoyt of Harvard will come second, and Kershow of Yale will get third. The broad jump should go to Sheldon of Yale, with Stickney of Harvard second, and Rogers of Princeton third. Hickok and Cross of Yale will take first and third in the hammer, with Edgren of California second.

Mr. North, in speaking of his team of eleven men, thinks that Barnes has a good chance for the 220 and Koch for the 440, while he expects Torry and Dyer to give a good accounting in the hurdles. In the hammer throwing Edgren will throw in his own style. He took some lessons from Mitchell when he came on first, but the style was so different that he was all at sea in his other attempts at throwing in the East.

NEWFOUNDLAND MAY PAY ITS DEBTS

Loan or Royal Commission Could Bring About That Result.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 23.—In the Assembly to-day Premier Whiteway stated that information had reached him within the last twenty-four hours which justified him in announcing the probability of the colony being able to meet all of its obligations on June 30 and thereafter. He admitted that it was possible that he might be mistaken, but it was more than probable that he was correct. He expected to make a final and fully satisfactory answer on Monday.

Most of his hearers considered the announcement equivalent to an admission that Colonial Secretary Bond had obtained a loan. Others regarded it as signifying that he had failed and that the Government had accepted a royal commission.

Premier Whiteway also tabled the dispatches between the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, and the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to Canada's proposal that England assume $5,000,000 of Newfoundland's public debt. The Marquis of Ripon's final reply is a refusal and an intimation that England cannot interfere respecting Newfoundland affairs until after a report by an English royal commission, which commission will be appointed as soon as it is asked for.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 23d day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$94,048,133.84	
Gold bullion	52,702,370.73	
Total	$146,750,504.57	
Outstanding gold certificates	48,642,959.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	83,620.00	
Total	$48,559,339.00	
Balance		*$98,191,165.57
Standard silver dollars	$345,963,068.00	
Silver bullion	604,709.60	
Total	$346,567,807.60	
Outstanding silver certificates	329,249,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,393,055.00	
Total	$322,856,449.00	
Balance		23,711,358.60
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$24,387,759.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,020,712.25	
Total	$148,408,471.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	148,384,280.00	
Balance		24,191.25
United States notes	$75,570,844.64	
Outstanding currency certificates	44,505,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,190,000.00	
Total	$43,315,000.00	
Balance		32,255,844.64
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,758,462.00	
National bank notes	4,548,933.21	
Fractional silver coin	16,621,048.99	
Fractional currency	69.43	
Minor coin	1,252,010.56	
Deposits in national banks	15,631,446.42	
Bonds and interest paid	1,829,324.60	
Total	$69,641,351.21	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,463,156.99	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,108,360.87	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,654,094.77	
Post Office Department account	2,367,423.72	
Miscellaneous items	2,019,424.84	
Total	$40,612,461.19	
Balance		29,028,890.02
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$183,211,450.08

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$601,486.19	$9,589,253.62	$137,577,302.35
Internal revenue	453,509.61	7,967,610.27	128,609,147.04
Miscellaneous	93,502.53	1,574,308.15	13,539,326.01
Total	$1,148,498.33	$19,131,172.04	$279,725,775.40

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$144,000.00	$5,023,000.00	$86,295,456.75
War	43,000.00	3,484,000.00	47,226,088.12
Navy		1,717,000.00	26,633,521.84
Indians	7,000.00	483,000.00	9,292,728.69
Pensions	275,000.00	11,665,000.00	129,950,124.90
Interest	7,908.50	1,701,183.65	30,574,645.91
Total	$476,908.50	$24,079,183.65	$329,973,156.21
Excess of receipts over expenditures	671,594.83	†4,948,011.61	†50,247,380.81

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$22,347.50	$231,265.00	$11,490,720.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	38,179.00	1,072,309.50	11,633,481.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	Td Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,862,422	$12,513
Treasury notes, (since 1890)	74,073,598	5,590
Total	$345,936,020	$18,103

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Salvation Army Had Him Arrested.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., May 23.—Joseph Steinert, Jr., son of ex-Supervisor Joseph Steinert, a member of the Queens County Bar Association, is under arrest here on a charge of disturbing a meeting of the battalion of the Salvation Army stationed in this village.

The complainant is James E. Ruge, an attaché of the Army. The case will come up before Justice Sobey at Roslyn.

Since the detachment of the Salvation Army located here, its members have been subjected to all kinds of annoyances. They caused the arrest of a young man named Davis a few weeks ago, and he was fined $25.

Steinert will be defended by his father, who expects to prove that it was not his son who disturbed the Salvationists.

Deaf-Mute Struck by a Dummy Engine

NEWTOWN, L. I., May 23.—A deaf-mute employed by John Feltman of Ridgewood was struck by a dummy engine on the Middle Village and Cypress Hills Railroad this afternoon at the Myrtle Avenue crossing and had both legs cut off. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital in a dying condition.

Charged with Stealing $2,000.

PATERSON, N. J., May 23.—Winfield Zeluff of 39 Benson Street was arrested tonight charged with having robbed Thomas Smith of Signac of $2,000, April 19. Two men called Mrs. Smith to the door that night. One talked with her while the other was getting the money. Zeluff furnished a two-thousand-dollar bond.

FRIDAY'S QUICK-STEP PRICES

touch all the flotsam and jetsam of the stocks. Dress Stuffs of every sort come down in showers—dress lengths and under, lonely colors, patterns that have been slow. We've no room for slow goods. If a thing hangs fire there's fresh price-priming and a new flint for it. Friday is "clean-out day."

SILK REMNANTS

Four lots for Friday. From the quickest colored Silk sellers of the week, and at about half what you've been paying every day.

25, 45, 58 and 75c.

Odds and ends of black Silks almost as much under prices.

Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

Thousands of them; 2 to 10 yds. Cheviots, tweeds, serges, crepons, Cashmeres, mohairs. On sale at 9 A. M. 40 to 75c kind at **22c.** 85c to $1.25 kind at **44c.**

French and German suitings, 45 to 52 in., navy brown, gray, tan, and blue mixtures, $1 kind at **65c**; $1.25 kind at **75c.**

Near Rotunda.

WHITE GOODS REMNANTS

Never in the history of the house such White Goods selling as in the week just gone, never so many remnants and odd lots. You may take them for about half—the price of muslin. In the lot are

White Dotted Swiss	India Linen
Victoria Lawns	Plaids
Piques	Dimities
White Organdies	Nainsooks
White Tarvtans	White Real Swiss.

A rich harvest of daintiest material for children's dresses.

Broadway.

CLEANING AND DYEING

A new department.

If there is dyeing to do or clothes to clean or gloves or blankets—almost anything in the wear or house finishing line—we are ready to do the work in the most thorough manner.

Gloves cleaned, **5, 10, 25c** pair.
Men's ties cleaned, **5c** each.
Blankets cleaned by a new process that leaves them soft and fluffy. If sent in now they will be wrapped in moth-proof paper free of charge.

Desk, second floor, near Rotunda.

GAS STOVES

Summer comfort in the kitchen. No dirt, no dust, no ashes. Strike a match—going full head. Hot exactly where you want heat. Boils, bakes, stews—anything, everything just as well as if you were blistering over a range. When you're through—puff!—and there's the end of it.

2 burner Gas Stoves, nickel, **95c.**
Gas Ranges, **$7.50** to **$24.25.**
Gas Hot-plates, **$1.75** to **$4.75.**
Polished copper Tea Kettles, No. 7, **85c**; No. 8, **95c.**
Nickel plated Tea Kettles, No. 7, **87c**; No. 8, **97c.**

Basement.

DO YOU RIDE A WHEEL

Madam or Miss? How about a Suit that will suit? Easy, stylish.

Women's tan and gray Bicycle Suits, with Norfolk jacket, **$14.**
Women's navy blue cheviot Bicycle Suits, **$16.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

VANILLA MARSHMALLOWS

1 lb. boxes at **18c**; the 40c kind.

Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

$1.50 RIBBONS AT 25c

Those wonderful Ribbons!

By 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was hard to get near the counters.

Pure silk Ribbons that would bring 2, 3, 4, 5, even 6 times the prices that we ask for them!

Still in good supply—and all at 25c yd.

Double satin Ribbons, black and colors, 50 and 75c kinds.
Dresden Ribbons, up to 5 in., you've paid up to $1.50 for.
Antique moire black satin Ribbons, up to $1. All widths.
Peau de Soie Ribbons, that were $1.50.
5 in. moire antique Ribbon.
Plisse Ribbons, black velvet Ribbons, up to No. 22.

AND ALL AT 25c

Greatest Ribbon occasion of the season. 48 sales-people—more to-day.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Fashioned for boys; with every care that men's clothing gets in stilted shops. Suppose we can make unheard-of prices on these things—and still have a profit; are you wedded to old ways and old rates?

Boys' Trousers in corduroy and all-wool Scotch tweeds and cheviots, plain blue, brown, and gray stripes and mixtures, patent elastic waist band, seams double stitched and taped, **$1**; the $1.50 kind.
Boys' laundered percale and cheviot Shirt Waists, all new, this Summer's goods, in blue, red, black, and brown, neat checks, hairline stripes, dots, and figures, new patent tape button on waistband, **50c**; originally 75c and $1.

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

SERGE AND DUCK SUITS

Summer favorites. Think of any style you please, if it's modern and handsome, you're sure to find it here and with less to pay than you expect—if you only know the usual store ways and prices.

Blazer Duck Suits in white ground and pretty stripes, and dark ground with polka dots, **$2.**
Dresden Ribbons, up to 5 in., you've paid up to $1.50 for.
Blazer Duck Suits in white ground and very pretty colorings, felt seams, **$3.**
Very fine Duck Suits, jacket and skirt very prettily made, extra large, full sleeves, large pearl buttons, **$5.**
Fine all-wool Blazer Suits, jacket has bound seams, full sweep skirt, black and blue, **$13.50.**
Fine all-wool serge Blazer Suits, full sweep skirt, blazer half lined, black and blue, **$15.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

SILVERWARE

We want you to keep thinking of it. It's worth your thinking of—this new Silverware store of ours. Take one item:

100 fine, beautifully engraved, extra heavy plate Butter Dishes, **$1.**

The whole stock is on that basis. All goods bought in our Silverware store will be cleaned as bright as new **FREE OF CHARGE** at any time. We have a staff of people to clean silverware, to engrave it, to re-plate it.

Tenth Street.

AGUILAR LIBRARY IN NEW QUARTERS

Eleven Thousand Carefully Chosen Books Free to the Public.

The Aguilar Free Circulating Library, Up-Town Branch, has been removed recently to 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, where it is now in quarters much better adapted to its work than those formerly occupied on Lexington Avenue. The new place has been tastefully fitted up and presents an inviting appearance with its ashwood furnishings. Its compact and well-filled shelves contain about 11,000 volumes of works of fiction, history, biography, travel, science, and general literature, all of which have been carefully chosen.

The large collection of juvenile books also has been selected with discrimination, so as to be an aid to teachers in the direction of the reading of school children, for the Aguilar Library strives to encourage the valuable co-operation of school and library. Hence, for suitable occasions, such as the anniversaries of the birthdays of great men, or important national holidays and events, lists are prepared of books about such characters or events, thereby facilitating their study. Such lists were made in the last year upon Washington, Lincoln, Franklin, Hawaii, Japan, China, Corea, Arbor Day, the history of labor, and very many other subjects.

In its reference department the library offers good opportunities for consulting the encyclopedias and dictionaries. The library is open daily, in charge of a staff of competent and courteous librarians. It is entirely free, for the use of the people, young and old. Other branches of the Aguilar Free Library are at 197 East Broadway and 624 Fifth Street.

Fought the Green Goods Men.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., May 23.—In an attempt to get back $300, out of which he had been swindled by "green-goods" men, Hugh Mullin, Jr., of 26 North Front Street, Philadelphia, was nearly murdered by four of the swindlers in a hotel at Lyndhurst this afternoon. Mullin went to the hotel with James Graham, and was taken to an upper room and made a bold attempt to get away with a roll of genuine money. He was terribly beaten, but escaped through a window. His companion was knocked down the stairs. Mullin's assailants drove to Passaic after the assault in a carriage hired from a Rutherford hackman, and escaped. Mullin will recover.

GEISNER'S $2,000 MORTGAGE WORTHLESS

He Found That Out When He Looked Up a Title in Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 23.—Christian Geisner, who said he lived in West Seventy-fourth Street, New-York, visited the Register's office to-day, and presenting a mortgage to Frank Carlton, a clerk, asked him to look up the property named in it. In a careful examination no trace of the property was found, and the matter was referred to Register Riker, who pronounced the deed worthless.

When Geisner was informed of the fact he said he had been swindled out of $2,000. He gave a man in New-York, named Manning, $2,000 to invest for him, he said. In exchange he received the mortgage, and received interest on it regularly. Recently Geisner determined to see just how matters stood, and accordingly visited the Register's office to ask if the mortgage was all right.

On the back of the paper was indorsed, "Filed in the County Clerk's office, Newark, N. J., Feb. 24, 1894, at 2 o'clock, Book 97." The indorsement, "Book 97" was new to Register Riker, as all the books are marked by letters. Mr. Geisner returned to New-York. He says he will sue Manning if the latter does not make good the amount.

Prayer Book Seller Arrested.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., May 23.—An aged man in clerical attire, who was selling prayer books, was arrested on Borden Avenue, this city, this afternoon.

At the police station, the Rev. Father John McGuire, pastor of St. Mary's Church, charged the prisoner with vagrancy. The man said his name was Brother Benjamin Day, and that he was connected with the Franciscan Missionary Brothers. He had in his possession two prayer books, and the addresses of Frederick C. Mullen, City Clerk of Bridgeport, Conn., and Patrick Cashman of 507 Water Street, that city, and a typewritten copy of a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, stating that he was authorized to collect donations. The letter was addressed to the Rev. Father Peter Korkemus, a Maronite priest.

Father McGuire said that he had known the man for years, and that he was an impostor.

The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice Duffy in the morning.

Hotels.

GERLACH, Select (Fire-proof) Hotel. 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

226 rooms, with bath; delightfully cool; tiled halls; ventilation perfect; Summer rates; European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.50 per day and upward; rooms in suites for family parties. CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the World! Coolest Location in the City.

Hotel Majestic.

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN. Entire Block Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets. New-York.

A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the YEAR, MONTH, OR DAY. Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates. For terms and particulars address RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

HOTEL BALMORAL, LENOX AV. AND 114TH ST.

Desirable family suites; excellent table; reasonable rates: by year or month. RODGERS & CO.

The Warwick

BROADWAY & 40TH ST., N. Y.

Everything new and first-class throughout.

FINEST CAFE IN THE CITY.

Rooms, singly or en suite. Large outside rooms, $1. Entrance to restaurant on 40th St.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

The favorite family hotel of the city. Fire-proof; European plan; am now prepared to make SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SUMMER. Near Central Park; pleasant surroundings; Broadway cars pass the door. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

Instruction—City Schools.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

Instruction—Country Schools.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT NANTUCKET.—For boys wishing to do special work, and boys wishing to make up college conditions; delightful home life. For information inquire F. P. JOHNSON, 578 5th Av.

Families Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,242 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

5 0th ST., 26 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; newly furnished; under new management; desirable rooms, with board; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES, OR WILL let single to gentlemen; private table optional; references. 63 West 50th St.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 195, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 194 East 125th St., 278 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer Home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT, AND ON THE SHORES OF **LAKE CHAMPLAIN.**

A NEW illustrated book, describing this unequalled summer resort section, offering the BEST TABLE BOARD, hospitable people, outdoor pleasures, fishing, boating, or perfect rest. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. Prices from $4 per week upwards. Mailed free, on application to

A. W. ECCLESTONE, or **S. W. CUMMINGS,** G. P. A., 353 Broadway, New York. G. P. A., St. Albans, Vt.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES, NEW-LONDON, CONN.

WILL OPEN ON JUNE 1.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address **Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.**

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Opens June 1st. Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

PROFILE HOUSE, White Mountains, N. H.

Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1. New-York office, (in charge of F. A. Budlong,) Windsor Hotel, and from 10 to 12 each morning at N. E. Summer Resort Association, No. 5 Park Place. TAFT & GREENLEAF.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

Hotel Breslin.

SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH. NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER. Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of

J. H. KING, of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA. N. Y. address, Gilsey House.

HATHAWAY INN, Deal Beach, N. J.

Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished; everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address THOMAS & WELCH, Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH. West End Hotel and Cottages.

COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 15. HOTEL OPENS TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE, 52 Broadway, (Room 39.) D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. OPENS JUNE 5.

Very favorable rates during June. Apply 309 Broadway, Room 1,313, W. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

NEW-YORK.

"THE HALCYON"

AND COTTAGES. FORMERLY HALCYON HALL. **Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.,**

Will open May 20, under new management; the finest Summer resort in the country; 1,000 ft. elevation; terms very much reduced; beautiful scenery, fine drives, excellent cuisine. For particulars, H. B. ROBERTSON, JR., PROPR. ROOM 59 TIMES BLDG.; ALSO OFFICE OF E. P. DUTTON & CO., 31 W. 23D ST., FROM 3 TO 5 P. M.

1,000 ISLANDS.

Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels, modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms. H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,000 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

THE ELMER.

Select Family Hotel. Under one management 29 years. Delightfully situated. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. W. E. ELMER.

Catskills.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE,

KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15. J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.

who may be seen at the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and 42d St., N. Y., with diagrams.

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Cox's Mountain Home, Windham, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Catskills.

NEW GRAND HOTEL, Western Catskill Mountains,

OPENS JUNE 27. RATES REDUCED FOR JULY. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION 2,500 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address S. J. CORNELL, HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Broadway and 36th St., New-York City.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH. **MANHATTAN HOTEL,** NOW OPEN. CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, OPENS JUNE 22. Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHANSET

House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20. New-York Office Now Open. For terms and circulars, call or address THOMAS H. BRUSH, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y. Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices. D. J. SPRAGUE.

Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. POPULAR PRICES. **Congress Hall.**

Season opens June 26th. ACCOMMODATES 1,000 GUESTS. 400 rooms, with board, at $3.00 per day. 200 rooms, with board, at $3.50 and $4.00 per day. First-class in every respect. H. S. CLEMENT, Manager. CLEMENT & COX, Owners & Proprietors.

THE WINDSOR---SARATOGA.

Everybody knows Saratoga. No such air, and waters, and scenery anywhere else. But do you know the WINDSOR? Homelike, white waiters, late dinners, delightful society. Rooms $4 per day and upward. Write for booklet. R. G. SMYTH, Manager.

Adirondacks.

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New, strictly first-class, in the midst of the grandest scenery in the ADIRONDACKS. Near the beautiful AU SABLE LAKES. Opens June 15. Special rates for the early season. **BEEDE & HOUGHTON, Prop's.** Beedes, Essex Co., New-York. At Fifth Av. Hotel May 28-30.

HOTEL DEL MONTE opens May 15.

This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand. For rates, &c., address J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE. **HOTEL WAWBEEK.**

Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for July. Write for illustrated pamphlet. HARLOW H. CHANDLER, Manager, Wawbeek, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL, GLEN SUMMIT, PA.

2,000 feet elevation; on the LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.; mountain air; spring water; all modern improvements; 5 hours from New-York City; long-distance telephone. W. H. CROSBY, Manager, at IMPERIAL HOTE

TALKS ON BIMETALLISM

Address of Louis Windmuller Before the German-American Union.

WHAT FRIENDS OF SILVER AIM FOR

A Free-Coinage Act Would Cause a Premium of 100 Per Cent. on Gold Speeches by Dr. Friedriche and Others.

"Bimetallism" was the subject of an interesting debate before the members of the German-American Reform Union in Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth Street, last evening. There was a fair attendance of members, and Vice President Joseph Winters occupied the chair.

The proceedings were opened by Louis Windmüller, who took for the theme of his address, "Where will free silver coinage lead us?" He said, in part:

"The amounts paid by New-York banks in settlement of their balances through the Clearing House demonstrate what proportion of money is required for the transaction of business. The clearings in 1893 amounted to $34,421,350,870, and were settled by a transfer in cash of $1,696,207,171. For twenty years the average cash settlements did not exceed 4½ per cent. of the clearings; 1 per cent. was usually paid in gold coin or certificates, and the remainder in United States Treasury notes. Similar conditions prevail in other financial centres, and the estimate lately made by a well-known expert, Mr. McLeod, that 99 per cent. of all commercial dealings are based on credit must be accepted as correct. That the remaining 1 per cent. ought to be of uniform value because the structure of individual and national credit rests on its basis is self-evident.

"Within two months securities at the New-York Stock Exchange have risen in value several hundred million dollars without the addition of a dollar to our circulating medium simply because confidence in its stability begins to return.

"The zeal which the worshippers of silver display is worthy of a better cause; it would be less ardent could they realize the results to which their efforts may lead.

"I propose briefly to consider these consequences, dividing the friends of silver into classes, according to the object each of them seems anxious to attain.

"Miners of silver claim that the protection of our Government is due to their industry, not alone because it produces wealth, but also because it gives employment to many people. But what has been their experience since they began to enjoy 'protection' by the Bland bill? At that time, (1878,) the annual production of silver in the world was 80,000,000 ounces, and the price $1.15; since then the annual production has constantly increased until it now amounts to 160,000,000 ounces, while the price has declined to 65 cents the ounce. It is reasonable to expect that free coinage would further stimulate the production; but may that not again diminish the value of the white metal as well? These consequences both followed upon the liberal purchases by our Government under the Bland and Sherman laws. An act of Congress may encourage the production and circulation of silver and drive gold out of the country, but it never can make fifty cents equal to a dollar.

"The inflationists constitute a second class. They affect to believe that our farmers would find advantage in the higher prices which their produce would bring when measured by cheaper dollars; it is probable that the bushel of wheat would be worth $1.50 instead of 75 cents, a pound of cotton 14 cents instead of 7 cents, also that the farmer would derive some profit by these higher values, but it would be confined to that portion of the cost which is represented by the use of land and the wages of labor, land and labor being the last to respond to any change of prices; for everything else the farmer would have to pay as much more in proportion as he would get for his products. Manufacturers of exportable merchandise the value of which consists largely of labor would, for some time at least, derive considerable benefit from the measure; they could make their goods cheaper as long as they could keep the wages of their operatives down. We find an example in Japan, which is on a silver basis, and where the cost of mechanical labor has depreciated in proportion to the decline of silver.

"The philanthropic silverites seem to have overlooked that we can enjoy the blessings which they promise only at the expense of the laboring classes; their accumulated earnings would depreciate to one-half their present value, whether deposited in savings banks or consisting of life insurance policies; the same applies to the fixed incomes of all salaried persons, as well as to those of widows and orphans.

"On the other hand, while they do not openly avow it, a majority of this class of fanatics expect to derive this advantage, that they will be able to realize during the period of inflation for a portion of the property they carry under a load of debt a sufficient amount to pay for the balance. In plain English, they would fain be repudiators to the extent their creditors would suffer, who would be obliged to accept depreciated money for the honest dollars which they loaned.

"A free-coinage act would avow our determination to pay coin obligations in silver worth one-half of what our creditors expected to get, and had the right to expect. The first effect would be a premium on gold of 100 per cent., as equivalent of the depreciation of silver. The late bond syndicate and other bankers with foreign connections would have engaged all available gold in anticipation of the passage of the law to pay for the securities, which would be returned to us. Of these, some $3,000,000,000 are believed to be held abroad, which capitalists would be more anxious to sell than they now are to buy; in times of a panic people seldom stop to reason. We have a stock of about $530,000,000 in gold in this county now; what would be left of this would be demonetized and become merchandise, while our stock of silver and the paper redeemable in silver would form no basis for commercial transactions. Even this depreciated money would for some time become scarce, on account of the withdrawal of so much gold. As usual in such periods, the banks would call loans, margins would be exhausted, and collaterals sacrificed for what they may bring; in short, bankruptcy would stare us in the face. The speculators who expected an advantage from inflation would be 'wiped out' long before they could avail themselves of the opportunity.

"I have chiefly referred to silverites who favor free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1, for they constitute a majority; but there are others who would be satisfied with the present value of thirty grains of silver to one of gold; or they would like to see both metals used as a basis at their respective honest market values. Most of these are 'international bimetallists'; they admit that they can only succeed with the co-operation of the chief commercial nations of the world. But England and France have for centuries tried in vain to establish bimetallism at a fixed rate when the divergence between the two metals was smaller, and, if they did succeed, what would be the consequences?

"There remains one other class of silverites to be disposed of. They talk more, but say less, than either of the foregoing. They care for finance as long as it offers political advantage, and espouse the cause of silver or bimetallism while they believe it to be popular. This popularity will not last much longer. Before they come to the polls the next time, it probably will have vanished. We see on all sides indications of returning prosperity. The rise of prices is no longer confined to a few articles of merchandise; it extends to wages as well. These are better arguments for the continuation of a gold basis than any I can make; they urge us to 'leave well enough alone.'"

Dr. John Friederich, who announced himself as an opponent of the free coinage of silver, made a long argument in favor of bimetallism. He favored the coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio to be fixed by statute.

Internal Revenue Collector Grosse and other members of the union took part in the debate. They were all opposed to the free coinage of silver, but while some favored a gold standard, others spoke on behalf of bimetallism.

CONEY ISLAND FIREMEN CELEBRATE

Parade and Dance on the Water System's Anniversary.

The volunteer firemen had a parade at Coney Island last evening, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the introduction of the water system. More than 200 men in full uniform, with Chief of the Department Robert J. Sutherland at their head, were in line. They assembled at Fire Headquarters, on West Eighth Street, at 4 o'clock with their machines, and marched to Bushman's Hotel on the Bowery, where a collation awaited them. Dancing followed. Chief and Mrs. Sutherland led the grand march.

Among those present were Fire Commissioner Wurster, Excise Commissioner Forrester, Police Commissioner Willis, Senator George Owens, Drs. Hill, Chambers, and Van Cleef, ex-Senator P. H. McCarren, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Bernard Lamb, and Dr. John Corrish.

TALKED OF A BETTER CITY

Last of the Municipal Conferences—Commissioner Roosevelt on the Police Standard and Duties of Citizens.

The last of the Municipal Conferences for this season, under the management of the City Vigilance League, was held last night in Amity Hall, at Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

When the programme was made up, it contained the names of Mayor Strong, as presiding officer, and had named Dr. Parkhurst as one of the speakers. Neither of these, however, was present, but in place of the Mayor, Commissioner of Police Roosevelt presided. Dr. Parkhurst is at Hampton College.

The topic for the evening was "The People's City," and Mr. Roosevelt made a short address in opening the meeting. He said that he had felt great trepidation in first coming to his duties in this city, fearing that he would be drawn into a maelstrom, but that he was now glad that he had come to a work that needed such careful looking after, and in which there was so much chance for reform.

The Commissioner spoke of the Police Department, and what he proposed to make it. He said that the men were to be fearless in the discharge of their duties, courageous, and ever faithful toward the preservation of the peace.

"I want to see the police force here," he said, "the finest in the world, and one that the citizens of this city can be proud of. I know that there are many men, especially in the lower ranks, who will cooperate to this end, and I want them to feel that the power of politics and force is over.

"In this work we must have the help of outsiders. I want to say to you, that, if you know of any abuse, you will be doing us a kindness by calling our attention to it. First, get your facts straight; and, if the facts warrant it, come to us. I want to make the members of the force who do their duty feel that in me they have a stanch friend, and those who do not do their duty to feel that they have to dread me as a vigilant superior officer."

Speaking on the City Government, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"We want an honest City Government for the sake of our self-respect; we want decency for decency's sake, and honesty because it is honesty. We want such a city as we as citizens have a right to be proud of, and we will hold our heads higher if our municipal officers will bear the most searching investigation. Don't say that you have no right in politics, because they are too dirty. If they are dirty, all the more reason why you should try to cleanse them. Exercise a careful scrutiny over your officials, and, if any one of them swerves so much as a hairbreadth from the straight path, let him know that he has not your support.

"I believe in the spirit of criticism carried to certain bounds, but do not think that you can always do better than the man who is in. Help to do some of the work, and you will burn with indignation when you see things go wrong. If you do these things, you will feel two ways. You will be charry in criticising a man simply because he holds views different from yours; but, on the other hand, never let your charity degenerate into a weak condoning of crime.

"Have the milk of human kindness, but not the milk and water. If people cannot condemn bad, I don't think much of their approbation of good. To do all these things, we must have the help of the average decent American citizen—not because he hopes for reward, but because his conscience tells him that it is right."

Mornay Williams spoke on the "Making of the City," drawing the distinctions between the true and the false individualism, and the true and the false socialism.

The Rev. Walter Raudenbusch then read a short address on "New-York as It Might Be," in which he spoke strongly for increased facilities in nearly every branch of the city's various departments.

The conferences of the year, in which nearly every topic relating to the welfare of the people was discussed, were voted a great success, and the programme may be continued next season.

AGNES BERTHOLD FAINTS TWICE

UNDER EXAMINATION ALL DAY IN THE WHITEHEAD CASE.

District Attorney Fellows, Dr. Parkhurst, and Recorder Goff to be Called as Witnesses.

When the roster of witnesses for the defense in the case of Dr. Newton Whitehead is closed, it will make a star list.

The name of District Attorney Fellows was added to those of Dr. Parkhurst, Recorder Goff, and the other celebrities who, according to Whitehead's lawyers—Charles W. Brooke and William F. Howe—are to be called for the defense.

Col. Fellows, Mr. Howe declared yesterday, will be asked to testify to certain facts relating to the circumstances surrounding the indictment of Dr. Whitehead and the others connected with his case.

The trial of the doctor on the charge of having performed a criminal operation on Agnes Berthold was resumed yesterday before Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions. The Berthold girl was on the witness stand all day.

On two occasions, when she was closely pressed while under cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, Miss Berthold fainted. She was revived without much trouble and resumed her testimony. Mrs. Foster, the Tombs missionary, sat beside the girl throughout the day, closely holding her hand and endeavoring to keep up her spirits.

At the morning session Agnes went over the story of her visits to Dr. Whitehead again, giving the details of what occurred on each occasion. She got along very well for a while under cross-examination until Mr. Brooke advanced, shaking his finger at her and demanding:

"Are you not a prisoner in the Tombs now for trying to extort $10,000 out of the doctor to get you to let up on him?"

"No," answered the witness. She then fainted, but within fifteen minutes she recovered.

Mr. Brooke then asked her about her relations with Joseph H. Britton and Bennis G. James of the Society for the Enforcement of Criminal Law. She said she went with them to Essex Market Court and secured a warrant for Whitehead's arrest.

"Did you ever receive a check from Dr. Whitehead?"

Again the witness fainted, and ten minutes elapsed before she recovered.

Shaking a check at her, Mr. Brooke then said:

"Did you ever attach your indorsement to one of the doctor's checks?"

"Yes. That was a job put up on me," declared the witness, with tears in her eyes.

The check was then offered in evidence. It was for $1,500, and was dated Jan. 18, 1895. It was drawn on the Second National Bank. She presented the check at the bank, and the paying teller, Mr. Beck, refused payment, saying it had been stopped.

"Was it not a fact that you agreed to take $10,000 from the doctor, give $3,000 to Britton, $1,000 to Meismer, and go to Germany with the $6,000?" said Mr. Brooke, with emphasis.

"No," said the witness.

"Did you ever see Britton and Webb in the District Attorney's office, and there agree to take $10,000 from the doctor?"

"No," said the witness.

"But you did promise money to Britton?"

"No," replied the witness.

This closed the cross-examination, and on the redirect examination, in telling about the check, the witness said that while she was stopping with Frederick Meismer, a barber, at 165 Essex Street, a man came in there on Dec. 15 last and got shaved. The next day the man came back and took Meismer up town to Dr. Whitehead's house, and the doctor broached the subject of the girl's condition and her lack of money. The doctor then proposed that a trip to Europe would do the girl a great deal of good, and told Meismer that he would be willing to give a sum of money to her if she would go and leave him alone.

Meismer made several visits to the doctor thereafter, and proposed to the girl that she should accept money from the doctor. The girl says she refused to do so, and went to Assistant District Attorney Weeks and told him her story.

An adjournment was then taken until to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

A. Bleecker Banks of Albany is at the Waldorf.

John M. Francis of Troy, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

Lieut. Preuss of Dar-es-Jalaam, East Africa, is at the Hoffman.

Lieut. MacHutchin of her Majesty's ship Mohawk is at the Windsor.

Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware, E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica, and L. Vogel, Secretary of the Swiss Legation at Washington, are at the Holland.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Baron von Hengelmüller, Austrian Minister at Washington, and George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

Tan shoes are cooler than black—everybody knows that.

Now! what sort of tan shoes do you want—fine shoes? average shoes? light shoes? dark shoes? Bring all your wants to be satisfied.

$2.50 and $4; the average man had better buy the four-dollar shoes. Low tan shoes $3.50.

Socks. Handy and pretty kinds for low shoes.

Black with white feet 25 cents.
Black with silk embroidery 50 cents.
Lisle thread with breathing holes for the feet 75 cents.
Lisle thread black and white changeable stripe 75 cents.

Fast colors of course—dyed by "Onyx" process.
Golf stockings with cool feet.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

RIOT IN A TRUANT HOME

Four Brooklyn Boys Escape Through Windows.

THEN THE OTHERS RAISED A TUMULT

Knives, Forks, and Tin Plates Sent Flying in Every Direction—One of the Runaways Recaptured.

The boys in the Truant Home in Brooklyn raised hullabaloo yesterday. The Superintendent called it an insurrection, but the boys only called it fun. Four of the boys escaped in the mêlée. One of them was caught, returned to the institution and thrashed with a rattan cane. The other boys are still at large, and are supposed to be hiding in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The moon did not shine last night, and these little fellows no doubt got a glimpse of the ghosts that haunt the Ridgewood heights.

The Truant Home is a big brick building, with barred windows, standing in the midst of a large grassy lawn in the suburbs, on Jamaica Avenue, at Enfield Street. In the rear of the institution is a small farm, which is cultivated by the little truants, who range in age from ten to fourteen years. All kinds of bad boys go there, provided they are guilty of nothing worse than petit larceny. The boys are committed by the police magistrates at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Brooklyn Common Council two weeks ago turned out the Democrats at the Truant Home and put in Republicans. The place of Superintendent, held by Patrick Henry Corrigan for nine years, was abolished, and on Eugene Martyn, for twen-nine years a teacher in the institution, devolved the duties of Superintendent. The old keepers were discharged and two new ones appointed—John Lewis and Caleb L. Van Cott.

John Lewis, the new day watchman, went on duty for the second time at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Van Cott, the night watchman, had marshaled the boys in to their breakfast in the large room in the basement under the schoolroom.

According to the rules, the young incorrigibles—the "truants"—go down to breakfast at 7 A. M. First they pray—that is, they listen, more or less attentively, to somebody else's prayer; then they eat bread and milk for twenty-five minutes. They then form in line and go up stairs, where they study for half an hour, and then get a recess of forty-five minutes. This programme was varied yesterday.

The boys, eighty-three of them in all, went down to breakfast as usual. They were a little boisterous, but Watchman Lewis's rattan checked any threatened outburst of the lurid language for which these boys are noted. Prayers were said, mixed with customary smothered groans and grunts. The bread and milk were devoured, and then the march to the schoolroom was begun. Watchman Lewis stood on the stairs, half way up the flight, rattan in hand, superintending the procession. Half way down, between him and the basement floor, was a window opening on the stairs. It was not barred.

A few of the boys walked up stairs all right, and then the rest made a rush, at a concerted signal, and, before Watchman Lewis realized what was up, the rogues were disappearing, leapfrog fashion, out of the window. The watchman shouted and rushed at the window. Then the racket began. Such yelling was never heard at the Truant Home since the last time the keepers were changed, eight years ago, on which occasion six of the boys got away.

By the time Lewis reached the window four of the agile boys had climbed out and were skedaddling bareheaded across the cabbage patch, toward the cemetery, as fast as their legs could carry them. There was nothing for the watchman to do, but to go out the window also, leap-frog fashion, in pursuit.

As soon as the by no means fragile form of keeper Lewis vanished through the window, the 79 other bad boys left in the basement, set up a fearful noise. It was such a tremendous racket that all the dogs in the neighborhood took up the refrain.

Some of the boys grabbed the tin plates and sent them scaling through the air. The plates made plenty of noise whenever they touched. Knives and forks went flying up to the ceiling, and some of the forks stuck fast. As for the cups, they, too, circulated everywhere. Crusts of bread and gills of milk were scattered in profusion. With it all, the boys howled and yelled and shouted and hooted and groaned and hissed and danced and stamped, and clapped their hands, and pummeled one another, and swore long and loud. A dozen tried to escape through the window at once, but they were so much in each other's way, and they clawed and pounded so, that none of them could climb out.

Prof. Martyn and Prof. Tassle, his assistant, were both in the schoolroom when the tumult broke forth. Prof. Martyn had been in the Truant Home too long not to know what was the matter, and he grabbed two rattans, yelled, and dashed down the stairs at top speed. Prof. Tassle, with another yell, and two rattans, scurried by another route, and they burst simultaneously into the pandemonium in the basement.

Prof. Martyn gravely assured a reporter for The New-York Times last night that neither he nor Prof. Tassle had recourse to the rattans in quelling the riot. They are men of dignity and strict veracity, and what they say is to be taken in the most literal sense. Somehow, the riot stopped very shortly after these two professors arrived on the scene—whether by hypnotic influence or by the mere focusing on the boys of the stern professors' eyes is not known. The seventy-nine truants were soon marching up stairs to their lessons.

Meanwhile Watchman Lewis was engaged in a mad chase after the four acrobatic truants, who had gone out through the window. Three scaled the cemetery fence with wild "hooplas" of satisfaction, but the fourth, Tommy Connolly, stubbed his foot and fell. The keeper had a hard time in capturing him. The boy fought like a cat, kicking right and left. He lay on the ground and wouldn't budge. Finally he was picked up and partly carried to the institution. There he passed into the care of Prof. Martyn, who applied the rattan cane as a curative.

"This thing happens every time the keepers are changed," said the professor last night. "It was all over to-day in ten minutes. We quelled it, Mr. Tassle and I, by the mere power of our presence."

The boys who got away were James McArdle, 263 Front Street; Mathias Pfeifer, 344 South Fourth Street, and Herbert Wright, 637 Union Street. They had all served two terms in the Truant Home. Tommy Connolly, who was caught, escaped from the institution seven weeks ago.

Prof. Martyn telephoned the exciting news to Superintendent Wilkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and there was some talk of the police, but they were not called in.

All was quiet at the Truant Home last night.

Friday & Saturday.

Men's Negligée Shirts
$1.00.

½ Hose,
(Onyx silk dye).
25 cts. per pair,
value 50c.

Gloves,
for Cycling and Driving,
(lisle thread—kid palms).
75 cts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Art Loan Exhibition.—Many people visited the Art Loan Exhibition yesterday afternoon and partook of tea. At the tea tables were Mrs. George C. Clark and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who were assisted by a number of young girls. Miss Clark, Miss Crawford, Miss Ketchum, Miss Neeser, Miss Priscilla Barnes, and Miss Hopkinson Smith poured tea. Among the visitors were Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Meagher, Miss Page Nelson, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, and Lorrimer Worden. In the evening Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne gave dramatic recitations. Mrs. Magussan of Iceland will be at the galleries to-day. She will wear her native costume, play on the guitar and spin, and will display the wonderful Icelandic relics and curiosities which she has spent years in collecting. Mrs. Magussan is endeavoring to raise a fund for her school for girls in Iceland. Her visit in the Loan Exhibition is to aid the charities for which it is held.

—Lady Hesketh in Town.—Among those who arrived from England on the steamship Germanic yesterday was Lady F. E. T. Hesketh, wife of Sir Thomas Hesketh of England. She is the daughter of the late Senator Sharon of Nevada. Lady Hesketh is accompanied by her husband's solicitor, H. L. Wright, who will advise her legally regarding a large tract of land in the West which is now owned by her. She is staying at the Holland House.

—The Burden-Sloane Wedding.—Preparations are going on at Lenox on an elaborate scale for the wedding of Miss Adele Sloane and James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., which is to take place early next month. Mr. Burden is a member of several of the leading clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the latter organization through descent from his great-great-grandfather, Col. John Williams of Revolutionary fame.

—June Weddings.—Cards have just been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Brown for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jessie Brown, to John Taylor Marsh on June 4, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and by Mrs. Charles F. Hunter for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Frances Hunter, to Andrew Christian Zabriskie, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, June 6, at 8 P. M.

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter Coming Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter and the Misses Potter of New-York and London will come to this country the latter part of July for the season at Newport. The Misses Potter are very charming girls. They were presented at the Court of St. James at the first of the May Drawing Rooms.

—Fire Island Cottagers.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert and family will occupy the Coudert cottage at Fire Island during the early Summer. Dr. Franklin Townsend of Albany, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hendrickson and family of Brooklyn will also occupy their cottages at the same resort.

—The Pruyn-Erving Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. John Erving of Manursing Island, Rye, have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Erving, to John V. L. Pruyn of Albany. The ceremony will take place June 11 in Grace Church chantry.

—To Open Their House in the Catskills.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hopkins and Miss Hopkins, who have been spending the Winter in France, will return to this country next week and open their Summer house in the Catskill Mountains.

—The wedding of Miss Julia Beverly Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Robinson of Staten Island, to Mr. John E. C. Higgins of London, England, will take place on June 22 at the home of the bride's parents.

—To Spend the Summer in Europe.—Gen. and Mrs. John Watts Kearny and Miss Kearny will close their town house the first part of next month, and sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer.

Gen. Julio Rengifo in Town.

Gen. Julio Rengifo, Secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington, was a passenger by the steamship City of Para, which yesterday arrived from Colon. He said that he was going direct to Washington. Beyond that he refused to talk for publication.

Flint's Fine Furniture

QUAINT AND QURIOUS

are the carvings and designs of our antique pieces which one would think, from their solidity and old-time beauty, had been taken direct from some ancient feudal castle. Made to wear and last as well as to please the eye.

Baronial hall pieces in quartered oak, Buffets, chairs, and bedroom suits, massive and stately. They are worth more than a glance, so we invite critical inspection.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Factory: 154 and 156 West 19th Street.

BEST & CO.

This Suit, $5.

For boys from 6 to 15 yrs., is made of the dark blue cheviot-finished serge, which from long experience with its wearing qualities we have found so desirable, being absolutely all wool, and of a changeless color. Youths sizes, 14 to 18—long trousers, $10.

Your Boys' Clothes,

If bought here, are bought of the maker; you pay *one* moderate profit, and receive a guarantee of satisfactory wear.

If you pay less, elsewhere, it will be either

Because the material is undesirable, and will not give satisfaction;

Or because it is cheaply made up—in unwholesome places—perhaps;

Or the trimmings are not first-class;

Or for some other reason to be found in the poorer quality of the goods.

The well-known fit and finish for which our establishment is distinguished, adds nothing whatever to the cost.

60-62 West 23d St.

ONE JUROR LACKING NOW

Three More Selected Yesterday to Try McLaughlin.

MEN ONLY PROVISIONALLY CHOSEN

Question of a Talesman as a Member of the Masonic Fraternity—One Man Faints—Justice Pratt's Attitude.

The result of yesterday's attempt to get a jury for the McLaughlin trial was to fill provisionally seats Nos. 9, 10, and 11.

The three men selected were Henry Drowne, a salesman for Faulkner, Page & Co., commission house, 67 Leonard Street; Henry W. Houston, manager of a milk depot at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, and Harry D. Howell, a printer at 21 West Third Street.

The excitement of the day was furnished by Talesman Isaac Horyheimer of East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, who, while penned up with a hundred other talesmen in the poorly ventilated jury room, fainted, and had to be carried out. He was revived by a physician from the Health Department and resumed his place as talesman. The incident called attention to the poor accommodations offered to the talesmen while waiting to be examined.

A new panel of 200 talesmen was sworn in yesterday and considerable time was occupied in calling the roll.

More time was taken in hearing the legal excuses of the talesmen, about two-thirds of whom were armed with excuses valid and otherwise.

Meanwhile Inspector McLaughlin was in the corridor of the Criminal Court Building holding a consultation with Lawyers Friend and Elkins.

There was a rumor that Col. James was going to Brooklyn to take some further steps toward securing another stay. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, when asked whether he had heard anything about the rumor, said he had.

"I have heard a rumor," said Mr. McIntyre, "that the defense is going to make some further efforts to secure a stay, but I have not been able to trace it."

Lawyer Elkus, counsel for the defense, saw, however, that there was no truth in the rumor.

"We did get one stay," he said, "and that stay was dissolved. The trial is now going on, and no stay can be granted."

The first two talesmen called had formed an opinion in the case and were immediately excused.

Henry B. Thornbury of 1,200 East Seventy-second Street was next called. He said he was a wholesale jeweler, with offices at 195 Broadway.

"Do you know the defendant?" asked Mr. Fox.

"He was pointed out to me once in the street when he was Captain of the First Precinct," Mr. Thornbury thought he would make a fair and impartial juror. He said he was a member of the same Masonic council as Lawyer House of the defense.

"Would the fact that you belonged to the same Masonic council as counsel for defendant affect you in any way in coming to a fair decision in this case?" asked Mr. Fox.

Lawyer Elkus jumped to his feet and said excitedly:

"I object to the question, as there may be something in his oath as a Mason that prevents his answering it."

This got Mr. Fox excited also, and he said:

"We have come to a strange state of things when we are told that a talesman cannot answer questions because he happens to belong to a secret organization. I now challenge this talesman, your Honor."

After some sharp words on both sides, in which Mr. Fox intimated that Inspector McLaughlin might be a Mason and Mr. Elkus emphasized the fact that he was not, the talesman was excused.

Henry Droune proved satisfactory to both sides, and to him was given Seat 9, provisionally.

Henry W. Houston was challenged by Mr. Elkus on the score that he had been convicted and fined by the Health Board for selling adulterated milk. Judge Barrett overruled the objection, and scored the lawyers for asking so many unnecessary questions. Houston took Seat 10, provisionally. After the examination of a few more talesmen who had formed an opinion the day session closed.

At the night session three talesmen were called. Alexander Frankenstein was a member of the Seminole Club and a Mason, and he was excused.

Talesman Howell said the only opinion he had of McLaughlin was that he was in hard luck. He proved satisfactory to both sides, and took the eleventh seat in the box.

The court adjourned until this morning after examining one more talesman.

While Justice Calvin E. Pratt was on his way to the Supreme Court in the Brooklyn Court House yesterday, he was approached by Assistant District Attorney Battle of this city, who asked him whether he would hear application on a motion to vacate the stay which he had granted Inspector McLaughlin last Friday. Assistant District Attorney Battle said he had all the papers, and would submit them at any time.

Lawyer McCall, who was also present on behalf of Inspector McLaughlin, said he would oppose such a motion, and contended that the stay was still good and regular, and that Justice Ingraham's proceeding in vacating the same was irregular.

Justice Pratt declared that he would not vacate the stay, nor would he hear any application for it. He said he had been most careful to consider the question before he granted the stay, and that now the counsel would have to act as they deemed best.

J. M. Finkbone Held for Larceny.

John M. Finkbone, a Brooklyn lawyer, was held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on Grocer Mono's complaint of the larceny of $22. The complainant declared that Finkbone got that amount on a worthless check on the Hudson River Bank for $30, tendered in payment for an eight-dollar debt.

O'NEILL'S
SIXTH AVENUE
20th TO 21st ST.

DUNN SAYS
the weather will be FAIR to-day.

CLEARING SALE.—We place on sale To-day all odd lots of Upholstery Goods, Lace Curtains, and Draperies, together with a large assortment of Mattings and Rugs, at these Special Prices.

Furniture Tapestry.
1,200 yards 50-inch Furniture Tapestry; Regular Price 3.25, at
1.28 yd.

Portieres.
350 Pairs Tapestry Portieres; Regular Price 6.00, never sold for less, at
3.48 Pair.

Curtains.
800 Pairs Scotch and Nottingham Lace Curtains; Reduced from 1.80 and 2.00 pair to
96c. to 1.25 Pair.

Mattings.
900 Rolls China and Japan Mattings, all this season's designs and colorings, at
40 Per Cent. Below
Regular Prices.

Table Covers.
Chenille Table Covers. Ought to sell for double these prices.
Six Quarter, 69c. Eight Quarter, 1.55

Japanese Crepes.
Gold Printed Japanese Crepes, especially desirable for Summer Draperies,
9c. Yard.

Japanese Rugs.
Best Quality Made.

36	x 18 in	35c.
54	x 26 in	75c.
60	x 30 in	98c.
72	x 36 in	1.45
9	x 6 ft	4.38
10½	x 7½ ft	6.25
12	x 9 ft	8.47

All Purchases Delivered by Express Free of Charge at Any Point within 100 Miles of New-York City.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Subscriptions are coming in rapidly to the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, in whose behalf the memorial exercises will be held at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Decoration Day. On that occasion Mayor Strong will preside, with Gov. McKinley as one of his distinguished supporters, and a most elaborate musical programme will be rendered. The Treasurer of the Memorial Committee is Gen. N. W. Day, who may be addressed at the headquarters, Room 4, City Hall.

—In acknowledging the receipt of contributions for the family of Michael Melvin, the names of C. H. Coster and Mrs. Colt were inadvertently omitted by The New-York Times of yesterday. Mr. Coster sent a check for $10 and Mrs. Colt sent $2. Another check for $5 has been received from Atwood, Violett & Co., for the family, making the total amount received by The Times something over $40. The money was paid over to Mrs. Melvin, who received it with many expressions of gratitude for the kindness of the donors.

—The first annual dinner of the Morse Club will take place this evening at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The occasion will be the fifty-first anniversary of the transmission of the first telegraphic message. There will be present a number of prominent persons who were identified with the telegraph in its early days.

—The surgeon at the Harlem Hospital said yesterday that Antonio Gargolio, who was injured by an explosion of rockets at One Hundred and First Street and First Avenue on Wednesday night, was in a critical condition. It is said that the entire left side of his face was blown away.

—Arnold, Constable & Co. will close their store on Saturdays during the four Summer months at noon in order that their great force of clerks may enjoy a half holiday.

Brooklyn.

—The will of the late Vincent Wilt Chapman was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. His estate, which is valued at $56,000, is bequeathed to his sister, Stella Boquet Chapman, of 674 Lafayette Avenue.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Long Island Order of Foresters of America Home was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Samuel W. Lambert, Dr. Sylvester Roe, William H. Hodges, John McDonald, William Thomas, William McKeenan, Louis N. Post, John Pettersen, John Tracy, John Egan, John Oliver, and Edward Braham.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has settled for the full amount the suit begun against them by Abraham Ryman for $10,000 damages for injuries received by being run over by a trolley car by which he lost both feet. Of this $7,400 will be invested for the boy's benefit, and $2,600 will go to his counsel, Baldwin F. Strauss.

—Annie Dacey, the wife of "Billy" Dacey, the pugilist, was arrested yesterday on complaint of her husband, who produced a letter from District Attorney Kluck of Oneida County, in which it was stated that she was wanted in Rome upon the charge of bigamy. Mrs. Dacey is a burlesque actress.

—Mrs. Louisa H. Van Duser has begun an action against the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company for $25,000 damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed three months ago at the Alabama Avenue Station of the road. She alleges that the accident was due to the badly lighted structure.

—President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company had a conference with the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday in relation to the connections to be made with the new entrance to the bridge. As no plans were adopted another conference will take place next week.

—Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell, Mrs. Lillian N. Betts, and Miss Dennis called upon Supervisor at Large Fitchie yesterday and asked him to approve the item of $10,000 in the Board of Education budget for teaching sewing in the public schools. He promised to consider the matter.

—George Tietjen, fifty-four years old, of 94 Monitor Street, Brooklyn, was committed to jail without bail by Justice Laimbeer yesterday charged with homicide in causing the death of his wife, who died Wednesday.

—John Grady, a keeper in the Kings County Penitentiary, was fined ten days' pay for insubordination by the Charities Commissioners yesterday.

Long Island.

—Michael Mallon and William Murphy, employes of Livery Stable Keeper John Wynn of Far Rockaway, were arrested yesterday morning on a warrant secured by J. T. Cronin, for destroying a tree in front of his house while moving Mr. Wynn's stable to the corner of Broadway and Cornage Avenue. The men were admitted to bail to await trial.

—The body of an unknown man, apparently fifty years old, was found floating in the East River, off Astoria, yesterday. He had on a light suit, blue flannel shirt, and lace shoes. His hair was gray and his face smooth shaven. The only articles found in his possession were a quantity of shoestrings. He had some in every pocket in his clothing.

—The congregation of Methodists who have held services for a year in the old Hook schoolhouse, at Easthampton, have commenced to raise funds for the erection of a church. Nearly $1,000 has already been subscribed. The pastor of the church is the Rev. John Leggett.

—All but three of the twenty-one teachers employed in the Jamaica village schools have been re-engaged for next year by the Board of Education.

Yonkers.

—A special communication of Nepperhan Lodge, F. and A. M., was held last evening for the purpose of conferring the first section of the third degree. At the stated communication, an hour and a half later, the sublime degree of Master Mason was conferred upon four candidates. Deputy Grand Master John Stewart gave the historical address. Grand Master Charles W. Cushman and District Deputy Grand Master Alfred B. Guion were present and assisted.

—A sociable will be held in Immanuel Chapel, Nepperhan Avenue, this evening, under the direction of the young lady teachers of the Sunday school, among whom are Miss Mary Randolph, Miss Havemeyer, Miss Flagg, and the Misses Heermance. A literary programme will be carried out and refreshments served.

—Peter Squazzo, three and a half years old, son of Frank Squazzo, while playing about a sink in the rear of the house at 100 Nepperhan Avenue with two other children, Wednesday afternoon, accidentally fell in and was drowned.

—The second team of the Yonkers Bowling Club was defeated on Wednesday night by the Mohican Bowling Club of Tremont, the score being 1,432 to 1,390. A return game will be bowled at the Yonkers alleys on June 3.

—The work of repairing the walls of the new Holy Trinity Church, in Walnut Street, which

Friday
May 24-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

SWINDLED SALOON MEN

Four Fellows Practice a Confidence Trick with a Ring.

IT COST EACH OF THEIR DUPES $25

One Man Loses the Ring, Tells a Lugubrious Story; Partner Finds It and Sells to Saloon Keeper —Two Caught.

Some of the 9,000 saloon keepers in New-York City have contributed $25 apiece toward supporting in luxury and idleness a gang of four clever swindlers, who have been carrying on a new form of the confidence trick with ability and success.

Two of these swindlers were caught on Wednesday through the exertions of Bernard McMahon, one of the credulous saloon keepers. They were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where they gave the names of Frank Sullivan and John White. When they encountered Mr. McMahon they gave the names, respectively, of Wellman and King. Although they offered to give McMahon back his $25 and call it square, Police Justice Simms held them for examination in $1,000 each.

In the hidden recesses of Greenwich Village, at Greenwich and Thirteenth Streets, Bernard McMahon has kept a saloon for the last seven years. His customers have been chiefly frequenters of Gansevoort Market or employes from several large factories, which abound in that region.

During all this time Mr. McMahon has kept a vigilant lookout for swindlers of every description. Conscious of his youthful appearance, he has been exceedingly alert when any one showed an inclination to ask him to cash checks or to give him beer without paying money for it. Mr. McMahon has been proof against all games of the "flimflam" order; he has never, according to his own account, changed a counterfeit bill, nor has he advanced money on watches or jewelry, no matter how small the amount nor how large the apparent value of the articles.

Yet, on the afternoon of May 2 last, Mr. McMahon fell into the hands of four strangers, who took $25 of his money at an outlay of 30 cents for beer. It is true that he never rested until he had captured the two principals who were held in Jefferson Market Police Court; but he feels very sore for all that, because he had had enough conceit to imagine that, because he had never been swindled before, neither the man nor the method existed which could do it.

Mr. McMahon's account of his downfall in his own esteem was given to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, after a good deal of coaxing. He said:

"A slim, well-dressed young fellow came into the saloon on the afternoon of May 2 and asked for a glass of beer. As he took the 5 cents out of his waistcoat pocket he let something drop on the floor, and I called his attention to it, but he didn't seem to mind it for the moment and went away.

"Just about that time another man came in, not so well dressed as the first, and he also asked for a glass of beer. He drank it, paid for it, and went into the room adjoining the saloon.

"Then the first man came back and began to raise the slats in front of the counter, as if he had lost something. I asked him what it was, and he told me he had lost his mother's ring. I asked him what it was worth, and he said: 'Not much, only $125 or so, but that is not what I care about. It was a family relic and I would not lose it for anything. I would give $50 or even $100 to have it back.'

"He said this out loud, and the room was pretty well filled with customers at the time. The first thing that struck me was the awkwardness of the matter for the customers. Any of them might be suspected of having stolen the ring, and I knew that they came from the neighborhood, so I did not want to offend them, whatever happened.

"The man who said he had lost the ring then told me that his name was Wellman and that he was a clerk in the Gansevoort Bank, just up the street. He was near crying and said he couldn't face his family without the ring, and went on in such a way that I never felt so sorry for a man in my life.

"He spoke about advertising a reward in the papers, and pulled out money—ten-dollar bills—and offered to leave any sum with me to give to any one who might find the ring. I told him to keep his money, as I did not want it. But offering the money settled me. If it had been counterfeit money or anything of that sort I would have been on to him as quick as a flash. Then he left the saloon the second time after writing his name on a blank deposit slip of the Gansevoort Bank.

"Wellman had not been long gone when the second man came out of the back room and showed me a ring which he had found. It had a large diamond in the middle and two small ones on either side, and answered the description of the one which Wellman said he had lost.

"I was so sorry for Wellman that I never stopped to look at the ring, but offered him $25 for it, telling him that I knew the owner. He gave me the ring and I planked down the money."

Here Mr. McMahon paused impressively for a moment before he uttered the crowning words of his story. When he resumed it was in the saddened tones of a man who has lived through a terrible experience, which pierces him to the soul even to think about.

"When I sent up to the bank and found that no such man was employed there I knew I had been done. I think if I had found him that night I could have killed him."

Mr. McMahon then told how he had gone to the Charles Street Police Station and told his woes, and of the scant sympathy and encouragement he had received from the officers in charge. The more he thought of how he had been swindled the more his blood boiled.

He told his regular customers, with assumed nonchalance, that Wellman had called for the ring and had paid him back the $25, and as he told one customer after another the same story he became more and more deeply convinced that it was a duty which he owed to the public to hunt the gang of swindlers down.

For three weeks Mr. McMahon spent all the time he was able to be absent from his saloon hunting for Wellman, and King, as the confederate called himself. He hunted high and low, peering into saloons and standing for hours at street corners in the hope that he would catch sight of the men who had got his $25.

At last he saw one of the two principals on Greenwich Street in company with another man whom he immediately recognized as one of two other well-dressed strangers who were drinking in his saloon at the time he lost his money.

Thirty yards further he saw the other principal walking along the street, inspecting carefully the various saloons on his route. He waited for nearly half and hour in order to get both men at one swoop, but finally his patience gave out and he invoked the assistance of a policeman.

Then there was a sudden recognition by Wellman, the man who had dropped the ring, and instant flight. McMahon, with his three weeks' exercise, gave chase and caught his man before he had gone a hundred feet. The second principal did not see the capture of his comrade, and was caught soon afterward.

"They must have had a good thing in this business until I caught them," said Mr. McMahon. "There were four of them, all well dressed, and looking as if they wanted for nothing. They were working the game when I caught them and might have gone on for a long time. Every saloon keeper who was bitten by them would think too much of his reputation to tell any one that he had lost the money. You see they would rather lose $25 than have their customers guy them about it.

AN IMPORTANT TAX APPEAL CASE

The City of New-York to be Heard in Court To-day in a Case Involving $14,000,000 of Contested Taxes.

ALBANY, May 23.—The General Term of the Supreme Court in this city will to-morrow hear arguments on the appeal made by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York from a decision made in favor of the State involving taxes amounting in round numbers to $14,000,000. Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott is expected to appear for the city, and Attorney General Hancock will represent the State.

When it was first proposed that the State should assume the care of the insane of New-York and Kings Counties, and that the buildings erected by the city should be turned over to the State at a nominal sum, the municipal authorities suggested that as a quasi compensation the State abandon its claims to these arrears of taxes. This it declined to do and secured a judgment. The action to be tried to-morrow is to reverse this decision. When the bill transferring the Ward's Island property to the State was under consideration by the recent Legislature, Senator McMahon attempted to amend it. He showed that when the city secured this property from the State $1,000,000 bonds had been issued, which are still outstanding, and he proposed that the present transfer price should at least be equal to the interest on these. This was unsuccessful, and the bill in its original form was passed by both houses.

THE CALL TO THE REV. DR. MOXOM

Some Think He Will Not Take Charge of the West Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, who has been called to the West Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-second Street, is one of the most prominent liberal clergymen of his denomination.

His ideas of Socialism and his theological views in general are so well known that it is considered doubtful by some whether he will accept the call. It is believed, however, that Dr. Moxon's liberalism, combined with his eloquence and scholarship, will eminently fit him to lead such a movement as is said to be contemplated by the West Presbyterian Church to build up a large congregation.

Dr. Moxom is forty-five years old and of commanding presence. He has always attracted the best minds, particularly among the young, in all the parishes he has had. Previous to his moving to Springfield, Mass., where he is now in charge of a Congregational church, he was pastor of the oldest and richest Baptist Church in Boston. He left it about a year ago on account of some friction with the wealthy members, who took umbrage at his outspoken views on Socialism, and some practical efforts which he made on behalf of the cause, that materially affected the financial interests of certain of them.

When pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, he was attacked by the conservatives of his own denomination for his enthusiastic champioing of the "new theology."

Dr. Moxom is thoroughly in touch with the advocates of higher criticism. He believes in a mythical element in the Bible.

The West Presbyterian Church has been known for many years on account of the wealth of its members. Conspicuous among them have been Jay Gould, Russell Sage, and Henry M. Flagler. The salary paid is $10,000. Dr. Moxom has a number of warm friends in the congregation and they believe that he can be pursuaded to drop his charge in Springfield and accept the call to this city.

WOMAN ASSAULTED BY DOG CATCHER

Anxious for a $1 Fee, He Dragged Her Newfoundland Away From Her.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 23.—William Halloran is the official dog catcher of this village, and receives $1 for every unlicensed dog caught.

While Mrs. Lewis Wood, a young married woman, was walking down Main Street, to-night, leading a Newfoundland dog, a man stepped out of a hallway and clutched at the dog's collar, at the same time throwing Mrs. Wood against a building. He walked away with the brute, leaving the lady in a fainting condition.

She made her way to a neighboring drug store, where she told her story, and was given medical assistance. The indignant witnessers of the scene insisted that she prefer a charge against her assailant, which she says she will do.

Many complaints have been made recently of outrageous treatment received by women from Halloran, and this last offense may result in his removal.

ROBBED AND THROWN OVERBOARD

A Visitor Who Drank With Strangers Says He Was Drugged.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., May 23.—Graham Halleck, a citizen of West Hampton, L. I., was here last night on a visit to his son, who works in this place. He drank with some strangers and it is said was drugged and robbed by them of his gold watch and $50 in bills. He was then carried down to the long wharf and thrown overboard.

The cold water restored him to consciousness sufficiently to cry out. Two passing men heard him and got him ashore. He had only a vague idea as to who his assailants were. He said they were Germans. A German left town on the early train this morning.

Halleck was taken care of at the village lockup for the night.

Commander Booth Made a Citizen.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 23.—Ballington Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, and Mrs. Maud Elizabeth Booth, were made American citizens to-day, the oath being administered to them by Lay Judge Kenny.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth have been residents of this country eight years, and of New-Jersey five years. Their present home is in Montclair, but when they took out their first papers they were residents of this city. Two weeks ago they came here to take the oath, but found that under the new law they must give ten days' notice of their intention to take out their second papers.

Brings Reserve Up to $98,000,000.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $98,000 was added to the gold reserve, that sum being the surplus value of the gold received Monday on foreign bond account from the Etruria.

The amount originally credited to this shipment was $900,000. Its value is now determined to have been $98,000 greater. The addition increases the gold reserve to $98,000,000. It is expected that gold now in transit for the reserve will make it at least $100,000,000 within a few days.

More Work for General Appraisers.

Work before the General Appraisers has increased recently to such proportions that they have organized a third division to handle it. Heretofore two divisions have been sufficient.

The cases to be considered by the new division will be appeals on sugar invoices and steel wire, which have multiplied under the new law, and appeals on firecracker invoices, which are usually many at this time of year.

Further readjustment of work is possible, and will be made, if necessary, to facilitate operations.

CORONER HOEBER EXCITED

Very Much Opposed to the "Undertakers Bill."

STILL THE MAYOR MAY APPROVE IT

Coroners Fitzgerald and O'Meagher Also Give Their Opinions at a Hearing in the City Hall.

After the hearing on the Coroners' bill in the Mayor's office yesterday, the general conviction was that the bill would be forwarded to Gov. Morton with the approval of Mayor Strong.

The act is generally known as the "Undertakers bill." It amends Sections 1,766, 1,769, 1,775, and 1,776, of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882. It provides that the Coroners' office shall be open at all hours of the day and night throughout the year.

The bill seems to add only one clerk, at $1,500 a year, to the office, while some persons, including the Mayor, decide that it adds another clerk at $3,500 a year.

Defining the duty of all citizens in cases of death that should come under the cognizance of a Coroner, the bill provides that report of such death shall be made to a Coroner or to "the clerk in attendance," and in the absence of a Coroner, such clerk shall issue a permit of removal, and also can issue an order to remove or disturb on or near the body, while those who do this without such order are liable to imprisonment for a year or a fine of $500, or both.

At the hearing a number of undertakers appeared with Charles Steckler to speak for them. Coroners Hoeber, Fitzpatrick, and O'Meagher, and Coroners' Physicians Donlin and Weston were also present. Mayor Strong announced that he would first hear opponents of the measure.

Coroner Hoeber was absolutely opposed to the bill, and even Mayor Strong smiled at his vehemence, irascibility, and punctilio, which several times brought him into dispute with Coroner Fitzpatrick, whose unpardonable offense was an effort to set his colleague right.

Coroner Hoeber began with: "I am against it—my name is Coroner Hoeber," and said that he had not heard any good argument in favor of the bill. It was conceived in mystery, and was "no good whatever." It was carried through without the knowledge of the Coroners, he said. It simply meant that all the powers of the Coroners were superseded and left the clerk no discretion, but compelled him to issue a permit to any applicant.

There were many cases, Coroner Hoeber said, when it was of the utmost importance that the Coroner should see a body in the exact place and conditions of finding, but under this law all chance of getting proper information would be gone forever. Coroner Hoeber announced that he had put a telephone in his house, and was prepared to attend to his duty day and night, as he had done ever since he took office. Besides, no one clerk could attend from 4 P. M. to 9 A. M. on ordinary days, 2 P. M. Saturday to 9 A. M. Sunday, and from noon of Sunday to 9 A. M. Monday, continuously.

Coroner Fitzpatrick said that at first he took this view. It was a question of physical endurance of not less than seventeen hours and as much as twenty-one hours of duty, and that, if the Coroners had been consulted, they would have suggested two clerks for the work. He was, however, ready for all calls during the over hours. He feared it would be difficult to secure a clerk proof against temptation and the tricks of unscrupulous undertakers.

Mayor Strong drew attention to the mandatory character of the bill. He thought that, by readjustment of clerical duty, the issue might be met, and he thought that the Coroners' office closed too early. Besides, in his opinion, the bill provided for two clerks, one at $3,500 a year and the other at $1,500.

"If the bill provides for two clerks," said Coroner Fitzpatrick, "I am in favor of it."

Coroner Hoeber exhibited acrimony in maintaining the arguments he had advanced and insisted that only one clerk was provided for.

Mr. Steckler said he had heard nothing against the bill, and instanced the evils of the present system. The bill was in the interests of humanity.

"Would it not," asked Mayor Strong of Coroner Hoeber, "relieve you to have a clerk at night?"

"Yes, it would. The Coroners would be relieved by not being called up. But I doubt if Mayor Strong would delegate the powers and duties of his office to a clerk. As to our hours, our work begins when we leave the office."

After another bout with Coroner Fitzpatrick, Coroner Hoeber gasped and exclaimed:

"I feel weak, Mr. Mayor. Will you permit me to sit down?"

The permission was granted, and Coroner O'Meagher advanced to announce:

"I take pleasure in saying that I unqualifiedly approve of the bill. The public needs more accommodation. I regret that it does not provide for four more Deputy Coroners. They are needed."

The hearing closed with Mayor Strong shaking hands in most hearty fashion with Coroner Fitzpatrick, who announced himself as a Tammany Hall man.

As Coroner Hoeber was leaving, some one asked him if he was going to resign, and offended him to strong language and an effort to find a policeman to have his interrogator arrested.

HEARING ON THE TRUCKMEN'S BILL.

The Mayor Listens to Arguments for and Against the Measure Next Week.

The Mayor will give a hearing on Monday on the bill of the Truckowners' Association, which was championed by "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan at Albany, and which is destined, if it becomes a law, to undo all that Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring has done to give the public unobstructed thoroughfares.

Col. Waring will, of course, strenuously oppose the measure, and he is likely to rally with him in opposition the Fire Department and many citizens who appreciate the boon that the enforcement of law and the raids on squatting vehicles have conferred.

Under the proposed laws, the Street-Cleaning act would be virtually nullified and the granting of permits would be taken from the Clerk of Incumbrances, in the Department of Street Cleaning, who is familiar with the artifices of those who blockade the streets, and given to an official of the Mayor's office, who would not possess either information or discretion, which would stand in the way of a lapse to the old condition of affairs.

The various phases of privilege enjoyed by the Truckowners' Association and others in the matter of leaving vehicles in the streets have been recited in The New-York Times, which recently demonstrated that, in spite of the outcry and the plea that there were not conveniences for the housing of from 35,000 to 45,000 vehicles in the city, necessity of action had resulted in all such incumbrances being stowed away off the streets without detriment to any interest.

Those who favor Senator Sullivan's bill should remember that Section 1,936 of the Consolidation act makes the stalling of an unharnessed vehicle on the streets a misdemeanor unless it be done under a permit from the Department of Street Cleaning, and that it is the duty of the police to enforce the law. Col. Waring has asserted that if the police had done their duty his efforts to secure unobstructed thoroughfares would have been much less arduous.

A fact that may operate for a disapproval of the bill is that yesterday the Commissioners of Docks issued an order to all dockmasters to report on the amount of space on piers, bulkheads, and unclaimed lands, which can at night be devoted to the stalling of trucks, &c. The reports cannot fail of showing that there is ample accommodation for several thousand vehicles.

HOW SAG HARBOR HEROES FOUGHT

Celebration of Their Memorable Victory Over the Surprised English Held in Brooklyn.

The Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution celebrated the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the battle of Sag Harbor, L. I., at the Prentice Mansion, in Grace Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. There were present, besides the members of the Long Island Society, representatives of the New-York chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and the New-Utrecht branch of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Among those who participated in the celebration were:

Mrs. Anna Molford, Mrs. John Harrison, Miss Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Nutter of Sag Harbor, Miss Caroline Hicks of Flushing, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; Mrs. Silas Casey, Miss Casey, Mrs. Charles Bacon, Miss Bacon, Gen. and Mrs. Lucius Fairchild, Mrs. Selden Bacon, Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mrs. F. L. Hine, Mrs. F. C. Fonda of New-Rochelle, Walter Logan, Mrs. Albert Van Wyck, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Milton Haxtun, Mr. and Mrs. Sturges Coffin, Miss Eames, Miss Royce, Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Mrs. James Scrimgeour, Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Du Val, the Rev. and Mrs. Townsend Russell, Mrs. Harry Rowe Shelley, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. J. V. B. Thayer, Mrs. Henry Beam, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Mrs. Charles Van Nostrand, Mrs. John T. Howard, Mrs. Edward T. Howard, Mrs. James F. Pierce, Mrs. Willetts, Miss Terry, and the Messrs. Terry.

Mrs. Horatio C. King presided. There was an informal reception, at which the Amateur Musical Club, Mrs. Charles Adams, the Misses Whitman, Miss Margaret Hall, Mrs. Percy Gray, Mrs. Henry W. B. Howard, Miss Daisy Huntington, Miss Fanny Mass, and Mrs. Skeffington Norton afforded an excellent entertainment.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle read a paper on "The Daugnters of Liberty," and Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, the historian of the chapter, read a historical work on the engagement of Sag Harbor on May 23, 1777. She said:

"Lieut. Col. Jonathan Meigs, with 234 men, embarked from New-Haven in thirteen whale boats on the 22d of May. They proceeded to Guilford, where, on account of the roughness of Long Island Sound, they were obliged to wait until the 23d. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day 170 men set out from Sachem's Head under convoy of two armed sloops, arriving at Southold, on Long Island, about 6. From this place the men carried the boats on their backs over the sandy point, embarking again on Peconic Bay and landing after midnight within four miles of Sag Harbor. They secured the boats in a wood, leaving with them a guard, and the remainder of the detachment marched quickly on in silence and order.

"They arrived at Sag Harbor at 2 o'clock in the morning, attacked the outposts with fixed bayonets, and proceeded to the shipping at the wharf, which was undefended. An alarm was given and an armed schooner with twelve guns and seventy men began to fire on them at 150 yards for three-quarters of an hour. Meantime the work of destruction went on till twelve brigs and sloops—one the armed vessel of twelve guns —120 tons of hay, ten hogsheads of rum, with corn, oats, and a large quantity of merchandise were destroyed. Six of the British were killed and ninety taken prisoners without one of Meigs's men being killed or wounded. Unlike the reckless disorders and cruelties at Danbury, there had been no pillaging of private property, and the prisoners were allowed to retain their own possessions.

"The victorious skirmishers marched back to their boats and sailed to Connecticut, having accomplished one of the most brilliant and successful feats of the war. They reached Guilford at 2 in the afternoon of May 24, having traversed ninety miles in twenty-five hours. And thus Jonathan returned. Congress voted Col. Meigs a sword with a vote of thanks and Washington wrote the following letter to Gen. Parsons:

"'Headquarters, Middlebrook,
May 29, 1777.

"'Dear Sir: I am just favored by your letter of the 25th by Major Humphrey. The intelligence communicated by it is truly interesting and agreeable, and I shall take occasion not only to give you my hearty approbation of your conduct in planning the expedition to Long Island, but to return my sincere thanks to Lieut. Col. Meigs and all the officers and men engaged in it. The enterprise, so fortunate in execution, will greatly distress the enemy in the important and essential article of forage, and reflects much honor upon those who performed it. I shall ever be happy to reward merit when in my power, and therefore wish you to inquire for a vacant ensigncy in some of the regiments for Sergt. Gennings, to which you will promote him, advising me of the same and the time. I am, Sir, &c., G. WASHINGTON.'"

A number of souvenirs of Revolutionary days, among them a photograph of the house on the Brick Kilns Road near Sag Harbor, used as an outpost and hospital by the British during the Revolution and captured by Lieut. Col. Meigs, were on exhibition. A sword once owned by Gideon Hand and carried by him when crossing the Delaware with Washington, which is now the property of Nathan Hand of Sag Harbor, was also on exhibition.

No Action on Fraudulent Checks.

The meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday to consider the adoption of a rule in relation to liability for fraudulent checks resulted in no action. Several amendments were proposed, involving apparently only changes of phraseology. They served to throw the proposition back to a committee, by which it will be considered.

As already indicated in The New-York Times, many bankers think that any change might so disturb clerical work that they are inclined to make the best of existing conditions rather than experiment with new ones. It is not supposed the committee will make haste with a report.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Albany, N. Y., May 23.—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New-York City has indorsed the protest of the State School Superintendents and the Department of Public Instruction against the proposed law greatly increasing the time to be spent in the schools in the study of the effects upon the human system of narcotics, drinks, and stimulants.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 23.—Alphonse Hetu, a baker, has asked the police to assist him in finding his son, Hilpede, who ran away from his home in Rochester ten years ago, and who has just fallen heir to $25,000 by the death of an aunt in Three Rivers, Quebec.

New-Haven, Conn., May 23.—The vault of the Clinton National Bank at Clinton was blown open about 1:30 this morning by burglars. The burglars were scared off before they had an opportunity to secure anything of value.

Pleasantville, N. J., May 23.—A demented man, giving his name as William Willis of Philadelphia, threw himself in front of a freight train on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad last night and was cut in pieces.

Washington, May 23.—Bids for the erection of the public building at New-London, Conn., were to-day opened at the Treasury. The C. W. Green Company of Chicago, Ill., were the lowest bidders, at $32,487.

Lansing, Mich., May 23.—The bill of Mr. Waite of Menominee, making it unlawful to treat to spiritous liquors in any saloon or barroom, passed the House this morning—yeas, 73; nays, 17.

HONOR TO CABLE LAYERS

Painting of the Promoters Presented to Chamber of Commerce.

MR. DEPEW'S HISTORICAL ORATION

High Eulogy of Cyrus W. Field, in Whose Brain the Cable Idea Had Birth—D. Huntington the Artist.

Daniel Huntington's painting of Cyrus W. Field and his coadjutors in the Atlantic cable enterprise was presented to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, and the occasion was made memorable by the eloquent oration of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew.

The painting, which is 7 feet by 9, represents a meeting of the Atlantic cable promoters in Mr. Field's parlor in Gramercy Park. The figures are three-quarter size. Peter Cooper sits to the left, at the end of the table, and Mr. Field stands in front of the table on the right, with the index finger of his right hand placed on a chart of Trinity Bay. He is arguing for Heart's Content as a safe landing place for the cable.

David Dudley Field stands with a legal volume behind Peter Cooper. Next to Mr. Cooper stands Marshall O. Roberts, leaning over the shoulder of Chandler White, who is showing him a statement of expenses. Moses Taylor occupies a chair and is listening intently to Mr. Field. Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, stands behind Mr. Taylor, and Wilson G. Hunt is near him. A portrait of Daniel Huntington himself completes the group.

A conspicuous feature of the painting is a large globe which stands in front of the table, which is so skillfully executed as to appear almost real. Mr. Huntington was present at the meeting which he has thus pictured upon canvas, and he made a sketch of the scene so that the painting is a faithful portrayal of a historical event.

It was a distinguished company that assembled in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce to receive the painting. There were present:

Daniel Huntington, William H. Beard, the artist; Rear Admiral Erben, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, John T. Terry, William E. Dodge, James M. Constable, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles A. Hoyt, Hugh N. Camp, Henry Hentz, James McCreery, James W. Pinchot, Malcolm Graham, Charles Butler, ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, Silas B. Dutcher, Edward Barr, A. H. Smith, Isaac Wallach, Capt. Ambrose Snow, G. Waldo Smith, James W. Tappen, W. R. T. Jones, Silas M. Giddings, David Simmons, William H. Robertson, Seth Thomas, T. B. Hazard, A. H. Scoville, and William A. Nash, besides many others eminent in the mercantile life of the city.

President Alexander E. Orr presided. At his left sat Daniel Huntington, and upon his right Dr. Depew and Morris K. Jesup, Chairman of the committee appointed to present the painting to the Chamber.

In a few words President Orr welcomed the visitors to the Chamber, and then he introduced Mr. Jesup, who, after detailing the arrangements made for the painting, read the following letter from Daniel Huntington, giving its history:

How the Picture Was Made.

49 East Twentieth Street, May 20, 1895.
My Dear Mr. Jesup:

The first thought of a picture representing the projectors of the Atlantic telegraph came from Mr. Cyrus W. Field. He called at my studio soon after the final and complete success of the cable of 1866, and consulted me about painting such, a group. I went with him to his house on Gramercy Square, and he sent a message to Mr. Peters Cooper, who came and took the chair, as he was accustomed to preside. Mr. Field stood by the table, with charts and globe at hand, as he usually stood when explaining his plans. I then made sketches for the proposed picture. Mr. Roberts was consulted, and approved of the idea. Other members of the board differed in opinion, and there was some opposition; the purpose was, therefore, postponed indefinitely. Mr. Field expressing great disappointment. For many years nothing more was thought of it. In the Spring of 1892 he suffered from a severe illness, and on one of the days of a partial rally, though so feeble that he could scarcely walk, he called on me and on Mr. Avery to ask our approval, as a committee of the Museum of Art, of his desire to present to that institution all the memorials of the Atlantic cable, the pictured incidents and scenes. On that day I said to him, "It was a misfortune that the picture he had proposed of the cable projectors had not been executed," to which he replied: "Yes, it was a sad mistake, and I fear it is too late and will never be done." I mentioned this conversation to Mr. Wilson, soon after Mr. Field's death, and he said at once: "I do not think it is too late, and I hope it may yet be done." The next thing I heard was that Mr. Jesup had brought the subject up before the Chamber of Commerce, and that a committee, composed of Messrs. Jesup, Dodge, and Hewitt, had been named, under whose counsel, authority, and encouragement, I began the picture early in the year 1894, and the result you have now seen. I may add that I have had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with all the persons introduced, (and have painted portraits of them all,) except Mr. Chandler White, who died in 1856, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt becoming a Director in his place. Truly yours,

D. HUNTINGTON.

Mr. Jesup closed with a formal presentation of the painting on behalf of its donors.

President Orr then read the following letter from Justice Stephen J. Field, the brother of Cyrus W. Field:

Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1895.

To the Chamber of Commerce of New-York:

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge your kind invitation to be present at the unveiling of the painting of the projectors of the Atlantic cable. Few subjects are more worthy of the genius of the artist or the historian. When Columbus discovered the New World, it was almost as far away from the Old World as if it had been in another planet. Improvements in the art of navigation brought the continents nearer to each other; but it was reserved to modern science to make it possible to have instantaneous communication. The mere conception was almost a Divine inspiration, but to carry it into execution was the work of twelve laborious years—years interrupted by defeats and disappointments that would have broken down the courage of most men. All this I had reason to know from my relation to one who took such a part in the enterprise, and hence I should be with you on an occasion of so much interest but that it comes in the very last week of the court. You need, however, no individual presence. The great painting before you speaks for itself. The faces there portrayed are familiar to the people of New-York, as among those of their most honored citizens. All of them are now gone from the world, but the remembrance of what they did may well be a matter of pride to their children, and it is fitting that this historic scene should be put on canvas by your distinguished artist, and placed in the great hall of your Chamber of Commerce, to preserve the memory of it to future generations. I am, with great respect, yours very sincerely,

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

Mr. Depew was then introduced by President Orr, and as the orator stepped to the open space before the painting, he was greeted with a hearty round of applause. Dr. Depew said:

Chauncey M. Depew's Speech.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: The picture which is hung to-day upon the walls of the Chamber of Commerce illustrates one of the great events of history. The men who are portrayed in it are respresentative of American pluck and opportunity. Each of them, in his own way, did much for the commercial supremacy of the metropolis and the grandeur of the commerce of our country. They were, in the broadest and best sense, self-made men. They were not accidents, but architects. All commenced life without fortune or influence, with no other capital than character and brains, and winning power, fame, and fortune.

"The conditions attendant upon the acquisition of wealth dry up generous impulses and make the possessors hard, cold, and unsympathetic. The notable exceptions to this rule are the more deserving of admiration and praise. These five New-Yorkers and Americans here portrayed had never permitted their enthusiasm to be dimmed, nor their imagination to be dulled by their failures or successes. Though the most practical of business men, they could yet risk their money and their reputations upon a scheme which in its beginning had little else to recommend it but patriotism and humanity. Those who win great wealth suddenly or fortuitously, risk it with a recklessness born of the ease with which it came. But they who have slowly and laboriously climbed the ladder of fortune look with suspicion upon enterprises the opportunities of which have not been thoroughly tested and tried. They know that with their experience and demonstrated ability they can outstrip their fellows and secure success where less able but more adventurous travelers have beaten the path and shown the way.

"The five gentlemen who gathered in Cyrus W. Field's parlor on March 10, 1854, were splendid examples of American success. Cyrus Field, the son of a Connecticut clergyman, who had naught to give his family but an education and an example, had retired from business with a fortune at forty. His brother, David Dudley, stood in the front rank of American lawyers, his codifications of law having secured national and international recognition. Marshall O. Roberts had ventured with equal success upon the ocean and upon the land. Wilson G. Hunt was a conservative, broad-minded, and eminently successful New-York merchant. Moses Taylor was one of the most far-sighted and eminent bankers of America. Peter Cooper had overcome almost insurmountable obstacles in his career, and at ninety years of age was still quick in his sympathy with the growth of his city, the development of his country, with the needs of mankind, and with every effort for the education and assistance of the youth.

Cyrus W. Field's Indomitable Pluck.

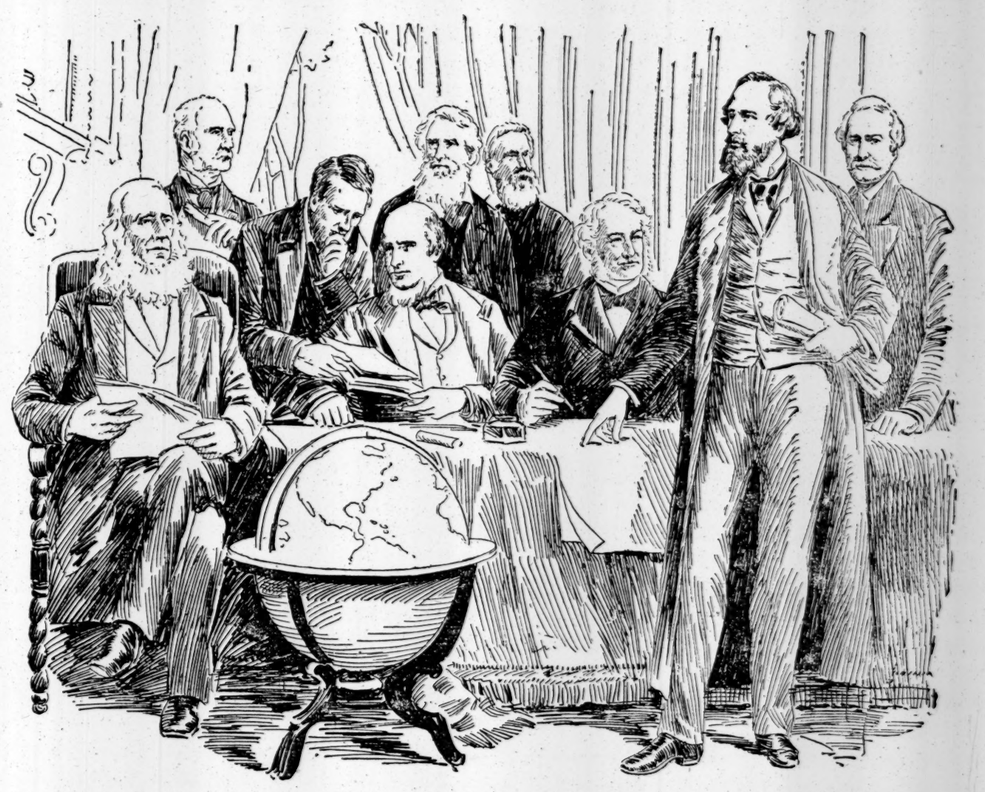
"Before this assemblage Mr. Field placed the project of an Atlantic cable. The wire which could be successfully laid under the ocean had not yet been invented or manufactured. The possibilities of the construction of such a line had not been tested. The perils and obstacles between Europe and America and in the depths of ocean were unknown. The factors presented to these men of caution and of sense were a letter from Lieut. Maury of the United States Navy, expressing a belief in a level plateau under the ocean between Newfoundland and Ireland; a letter from Prof. Morse, then radiant with the young fame of his successful telegraph, saying that, thought it never had been tried, he yet believed a message could be transmitted through 3,000 miles of wire, and the enthusiasm and confidence of Cyrus W. Field.

It will unite the Old World and the New, it will promote peace and civilization, it will help commerce, it will bring our country in contact with the world, and upon that I will stake my reputation, my undivided time and energies, and my fortune,' said Mr. Field. 'This is more patriotism than business,' was the answer of his guests, 'but we will furnish the money required.'

"Before the laying of the cable could be commenced, the wires must be put under the Gulf of St. Lawrence and stretched through 400 miles of unbroken wilderness, which had never been traversed by man, across Newfoundland to St. John's. As if upon a holiday excursion, the party sailed from New-York, to lose their line in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and returned chastened and dispirited. Again Mr. Field set forth, this time to complete his enterprise to the point where the connection could be made with the expected cable from Europe. He went abroad as a missionary in 1856, preaching the cable and its opportunities to English statesmen and bankers. There was no need of his arguing its value; that was thoroughly understood on both sides of the Atlantic.

"The fleet was gathered. It left the coast of Ireland with its precious burden, speeded by cheers and salutes, to have the line break when 300 miles from the shore. Undaunted, undismayed, nerved with new energy by defeat, made of the stuff with which the world's conquerors have been endowed, Cyrus Field appealed once more to faltering friends on both sides of the water. Once more they responded. The United States and Great Britain contributed the best frigates of their navies. As a sign of the amity and concord which was to follow success, the American man-of-war steamed with her freight of coil toward the Emerald Isle, and the British man-of-war, with her half of it, toward America. Twelve hundred miles of wire had found a bed at the bottom of the ocean and been successfully tested, when once more the storms of the sea broke the cable, and every effort to recover it failed.

"The indomitable pluck found in the Puritan strain spurred dying hope to one last effort and the cable was laid. President Buchanan sent his message to Queen Victoria and the Queen responded with equal cordiality and gratitude. The world was aflame with eager expectation and joy. The builder came to our city a conqueror, to be welcomed with ovations and a triumph as significant, as grand, and as national as any which ever hailed a Caesar, with the world at his chariot wheels, entering Imperial Rome. The messages continued to fly back and forth. Then came the dramatic and tragic end. There were no hecatombs of dead, no wailing of wounded, no bereaved homes, but there was a wreck and destruction of hope involving more people and more countries than resulted from any other disaster of the ages. While the guns were booming, the torch lights flashing, and the rockets bursting in air, on that very night the cable of 1858 ceased to work. The first shock over, the maddened populace, looking as ever for a victim, pursued the victor of yesterday as the fraud of the morrow. Torrents of invective and of epithet from the press, the Exchanges, and the public were poured upon the scheme and its author. 'The cable had never worked, the messages were all false; we have been tricked and deceived for stock jobbing purposes,' was the popular cry. To add to the troubles of the city's defeted and discredited guest, the financial cyclone which was then sweeping the country, scattered his fortune.



THE PROJECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cable's First Message.

"Few strains in the blood of the human race, except that of Cromwell and his Ironsides, of Brewster and Carver and their companions, who framed the great charter of liberty in the cabin of the Mayflower, could have survived this trial, humiliation, and disaster. But Cyrus Field arose from the wreck of his fortune, his hopes, and his reputation with sturdier faith and sterner purpose. Forty times he crossed the seas. Congresses and Parliaments, the Cabinets of Presidents, and the Ministers of the Queen, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, the parlors of bankers and the Directors' rooms of banks, the libraries of scientists and the moss-grown halls of ancient universities became familiar with this intrepid and irrepressible enthusiast. For eight long years he pursued his quest, exhibited his maps, submitted his tests, formulated his calculations and addressed his appeals. There is no human power which can resist the assaults of a man of genius, energy, and irrevocable purpose, who believes that he is right and is battling for a great cause. The great powers of the world, government, and finance, surrendered to Cyrus Field in 1866.

"The adventures and alarms, the machinery broken and repaired, the alternate hopes and despair, the forces of nature in the Atlantic working their mightiest against the domination of the skill, the invention, the will, and the genius of man on the Great Eastern during the three weeks while the cable was paying out from her stern, and on either side of the ocean nations awaiting the result, presented pictures unequaled in all the marvelous stories which have aroused the eloquence, the poetry, and the painting of the centuries in the marches and battles of history.

"The first message on Morse's telegraph was the exclamation of wonder and thanksgiving, 'What God hath wrought.' The aspiration of the nations breathed simultaneously at the eastern and western ends of the Atlantic cable was, 'Glory to God on high, and on earth peace and good will among men.'

"When in Genoa a year ago and looking upon that splendid statue of Columbus, which is its chief monument, I noticed upon the base this inscription: 'There was one world. He said, "Let there be two," and there were two.' After four centuries Mr. Field, with his cable, had reunited the two worlds, and in gladness and peace the earth was one.

"A happy commentary upon the far-reaching influences and ultimate results of this quick communication between America and Europe was found among the first of the messages which flashed across the wire. This was the announcement of the agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration. It was the beginning of that movement for the peace of the world by which the disputes of nations shall be settled, not by the arbitrament of arms, but by the calm procedure of judicial tribunals.

A Benefit to All Nations.

"No power can estimate and no language adequately state the benefits derived from the Atlantic cable, and the others which have been sub

of ideas, that, while disputes will be impossible to avoid and differences must continually arise, they will always be settled with peace and honor.

"The story of nations is contained in multitudes of volumes and fills libraries, but a few providential and marvelous events have sown the seeds of history. In a lifetime of earnest study one could hardly grasp the details of the rise and fall of dynasties and kingdoms, of races and peoples, of politics and parties, of invention and discovery, and of philosophies and religions. In a broad generalization the wonderful development of modern times can be traced to three eras: the Crusades, the discovery of America, and the laying of the Atlantic cable.

Peter the Hermit's Crusade.

"Last Sunday was celebrated at Clarmont, in France, the eight hundredth anniversary of the preaching of the sermon by Peter the Hermit which led to the First Crusade. Europe was then groaning under the iron heel of the feudal system. There was no law but the despotic will of the petty Baron, and no protection against his exactions and the outrages of his army of retainers. The Church offered refuge, but it was not strong enough to protect the weak and the many against the armed might of the few. A pall of ignorance and of superstition rested upon the Western World. This inspired priest moved alike Princes and people to a supreme effort for the rescue of the holy sepulchre from the grasp of the infidel. The Crusades broke the power of the Barons, increased the authority of both the Church and the State, and brought about that concentration of power which made possible constitutional government and parliamentary liberty. They opened the way for Runnymede, for Magna Charta, for the Bill of Rights, and for the Declaration of Independence. The East had all the culture of the world. It had all the literature, the arts, and the sciences which existed in that age. It possessed organized commerce and enlightened merchants. The contact of brute force from Europe with this higher civilization cultivated the paladin and the palmer, and brought back to Europe a revival of literature, an impulse for trade, and an ambition for invention and discovery. The Crusades founded the universities which gave to the Middle Ages its scholars and philosophers. They brought out from the libraries the hidden treasures of the ancient world, and through the Greek and Latin authors made possible the names whose works are part of the treasures of mankind. To them and their results can be traced the telescope, the microscope, the compass, and crowning them all in its beneficient influences, the printing press. It required 400 years to accomplish these results and bring Europe up to this standard.

"Then Columbus wandered from Court to Court, pressing upon royal and unwilling ears his belief in a Western hemisphere. Others had discovered this continent, but the times were not ripe for the announcement or the appreciation of the fact. In the fullness of preparation the imperious and resistless Columbus compelled audience for his scheme and fleets for his adventure. The discovery of the New World became the most important chapter in the history of the human race. Far beyond its material advantages in affording homes for the crowded populations of the Old World were the opportunities which it gave for the development and practice of civil and religious liberty. Under the benign and wonder-working influences of these principles this Republic had flowered and flourished as the home of the oppressed, as the land of the free, as the exemplar of man's opportunities for governing himself, and as a dissemination of the value and possibility of liberty around the globe.

"The United States of 1854, when these gentlemen met, were as distinct from the United States of to-day as 1854 was distinct from the time of the Revolutionary War. They were isolated from Europe by the trackless ocean and distant eight days' journey from its shores. This infrequent and difficult contact with the world promoted provincialism and protected slavery in our Republic. We were not ready for instantaneous communication with the Old World, to preach by lightning from day to day the lessons of our liberty so long as under our Constitution and laws four millions of human beings were held in bondage.

"When the cable was projected all parties in the United States were discussing, not whether slavery should be abolished, not whether the stigma should be removed, not whether the curse should be obliterated, but whether it should be extended over virgin territories. All parties were agreed that it should be protected by the power of the Government where it already existed. In the eight years following the failure of the cable of 1858, the civil war had both devastated and purified the land. Slavery was gone, the Republic was free, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence were the fundamental law of the country. The regenerated and disenthralled Republic, with the stars of its flag undimmed, was prepared by example and theory to give to people suffering under oppression everywhere, sympathy, encouragement, and moral help.

"Thus, while 400 years after the crusades had enlightened Europe Columbus discovered America, so 400 years after Columbus set up his banner on San Salvador the Atlantic cable united our country in instantaneous communication with every part of the earth. For the gratification of our national pride and the recognition of our prestige and power we were happily prepared for this daily review of our development and progress.

"The five gentlemen who met in the little library in Gramercy Park forty years ago have all joined the majority beyond the grave. There was no publicity given to their gathering, and the results of their evening conference failed to attract the attention of the Argus-eyed press. But the States General of Holland staking the resources of their country upon the issue of religious liberty, the Barons at Runnymede forcing from the throne with their swords the principles of civil liberty, the Continental Congress formulating the measures which should dedicate a continent to the equality of all men before the law—neither nor all of them accomplished any greater results for mankind than those which will flow in the future ages from the success of the enterprise started so courageously by the gentlemen whose portraits will henceforth, upon yonder historical canvas, adorn the walls of this venerable chamber."

Mr. Orr Accepts the Painting.

President Orr accepted the painting on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and in the course of his speech he said:

"Many thoughts have been suggested by the eloquent words of Mr. Jesup and Dr. Depew that deserve our serious consideration, but it seems to me the one that is now most prominent in the commercial mind is the intimate relationship that exists between science and commerce, and the mutual benefits that are enjoyed as a result of this close compact. Science is encouraged and stimulated to further and more comprehensive research, because commerce promptly adapts to her own uses those wonderful discoveries that overcome the drawbacks of time and space and the many other hindrances that have heretofore stood in the way of her more rapid and successful development. Commerce is exceedingly appreciative and generous, and in these times of intense commercial activity science is made to understand that for all her discoveries that can be commercially utilized there awaits a liberal commercial value, and hence the present age is one of remarkable energy in the line of scientific invention.

"What new fields the scientist of the coming generation will open up, and what new appliances will be offered to the commerce of the future it is absolutely impossible for us to determine, but this we do know, however, that the college student (indeed I might almost say the schoolboy) of to-day holds as household words the scientific mysteries of yesterday, and so it will ever be, till knowledge culminates, and 'we shall know even as we are known,' and when that time comes science, which is now sometimes prone to stray from the strait and narrow path' into the realms of skepticism, will be found to be in line with the gospel of the great and glorified Redeemer of Calvary, because 'the earth shall (then) be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.'"

At the close of the exercises Dr. Depew was warmly congratulated upon his oration.

The painting cost $20,000, which was subscribed by the following-named donors:

Estate of Peter Cooper, by Abram S. Hewitt, executor; estate of Wilson G. Hunt, by Edward T. Hunt and Ellen D. Hunt, executor and executrix; Morris K. Jesup, Miss Mary M. Roberts, George J. Gould, The Western Union Telegraph Company, by Thomas T. Eckert, President; J. Pierpont Morgan, John T. Terry, Edwin Gould, Mrs. Melissa P. Dodge, William E. Dodge, D. Willis James, Samuel D. Babcock, James M. Constable, C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, George C. Taylor, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. George Lewis, Jr.; Henry A. C. Taylor, F. Frederic Gunther, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles A. Hoyt, Hugh N. Camp, William H. Webb, Henry Tientz, Alexander E. Orr, George Bliss, John Crosby Brown, James McCreery, John Claflin, Charles Lanier, James Speyer, John Sloane, James A. Hearn & Son, James W. Pinchot, R. H. Macy & Co., Charles L. Tiffany, H. C. Fahnestock, John L. Riker, Malcolm Graham, D. O. Mills, A. A. Low, W. Bayard Cutting, C. P. Huntington, John D. Crimmins, John D. Jones, Charles Butler, John S. Kennedy, Isaac Stern, and Richard T. Wilson.

Two Romeos and Juliets.

"The tragedy of 'Romeo and Juliet' was made some time after into a tragi-comedy by Mr. James Howard, he preserving Romeo and Juliet alive; so that when the tragedy was rev'rd again 'twas play'd alternately tragical one day, and tragi-comical another, for several days together." Performances which probably "infinitely arrided both sexes," as Downes has it.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

WELLS BECAME EXCITED

Said He Was Going to Leave the Police Force.

ON TRIAL, WOULD ANSWER NO QUESTION

Eighty-one Cases Before Commissioner Parker—The Charges against Lynch, Who Arrested Men at the Republican Club.

Commissioner Parker presided at the trials of delinquent policemen at headquarters yesterday. There were eighty-one cases on the calendar. The first called was that of Patrolman Edward P. McCann, of the Old Slip Station, against whom three charges were made by Roundsman Budds.

The complaints were absence from post, not properly patrolling, and being in conversation. The roundsman presented a certificate from Police Surgeon Dexter that McCann was on the sick list, suffering from aberration of mind, and unable to appear. Commissioner Parker read the certificate and asked:

"Is this a police surgeon who made out this certificate? He spells aberration 'abaration.' I will keep that for reference."

An unusual scene occurred when Patrolman James A. Wells of the Eldridge Street Station was arraigned by Roundsman Farr, who charged him with being absent from post and standing in the hallway leading to a liquor saloon. The roundsman said that at 3:25 o'clock in the afternoon, May 9, the policeman disappeared into the hallway in question, and he noticed him drinking something from a glass. It was a dark fluid. The bartender was standing near the policeman.

"When the officer saw me," said the roundsman, "he took hold of a young man who was standing in the hall and began to hustle him out into the street for an excuse."

"What have you got to say, officer?"

Wells, who has got a long record, made a speech.

"This roundsman," he said, "is trying to get me out of the business. He has made false charges against me. He threatened to bring me up before a tough board. I can prove that this charge is false."

Commissioner Parker asked Wells a few questions, but he did not answer them.

"I am going out of the business," he said. "I don't want to be showed up here. I won't stand for anything like this. I've got enough of the police business. I'll throw up my tin in the station house."

With these words Wells stalked out of the court room. The Commissioner directed that his record be put in evidence. Twenty-one charges have been made against him. He will be dismissed.

Patrolman John J. Churchill of the Eldridge Street Station, was up on three charges. Roundsman Gilligan accused him of not properly patrolling for one hour and twelve minutes on May 12. Churchill denied the complaint, and said that the Roundsman had a spite against him.

"This Roundsman never went over my post," said Churchill. "He stood in one spot and then gave me as much time as he pleased. This Roundsman does his duty carelessly anyway. He does not see his men sometimes for a week. When he gave me this complaint he made the remark that he was tired of 'taking care of me.' I told him it was about time he did his duty."

The Roundsman denied having had such a conversation with the policeman.

The second charge against Churchill was for being absent from post and conversing with a woman. Roundsman Gilligan made the charge. Churchill's story was that the woman asked him what time it was and he stopped and went over to a lamp post which was a few feet off his post to look at his watch.

"The Roundsman knows the woman very well," said Churchill.

John Gack, a messenger in the Essex Market Prison, corroborated Churchill's statement.

Roundsman Gilligan also charged Churchill with not properly patrolling for forty minutes on May 14, and with using indecent language to him.

"This Roundsman has been hounding me," said Churchill. "I asked him if he wanted to put me out of the business or send me to the electric chair. He was after me on three successive tours. Roundsman Gilligan knows me since childhood and knows all my family, but he has a grudge against me though this woman, about whom I got the other complaint."

William Churchill, a United States Deputy Marshal, and father of the policeman, was a witness for his son. He said he covered his son's post on the afternoon in question, while Churchill was absent of necessity. He swore that his son used no disrespectful language to the Roundsman. Gilligan denied that the elder Churchill was present.

Thomas Churchill, an attorney of 50 Wall Street, and brother of the accused, wanted to testify to his character. He said that Churchill was a sober, industrious policeman, and a credit to the force. The Commissioner would not take his evidence.

Policeman Churchill admitted that of the sixteen complaints against him since 1891, when he was appointed, only three were made by Roundsman Gilligan.

Patrolman Louis F. Beyer of the Eldridge Street Station was accused by Roundsman Farr of being off post and with refusing to make an arrest when ordered to and using insolent language to him. The Roundsman said he ordered Beyer to arrest a drunken woman. He refused to do so and became insolent. The Roundsman had to call another policeman to assist in taking the drunken woman to the station house. Beyer claimed that he was called into a restaurant to settle a dispute and said the drunken woman was not on his post. Like Policeman Wells, he also asserted that Roundsman Farr was hounding him.

"He has threatened to 'do me,'" said Beyer, "and he is putting one policeman, Wells, out of the business to-day. The Roundsman is an officer, like myself, and he should have taken the drunken woman himself."

Patrolman James McEntee of the Mercer Street Station was arraigned on a complaint of violating Rule 154 by absenting himself from the city without permission. The charge was made by his sister-in-law, Catherine Ryan, who said that McEntee was in the habit of visiting his wife who lives at Newark, N. J. McEntee admitted that he had gone to Newark to see his wife, who was living there pending the settlement of a will contest.

Patrolman Michael J. Birmingham of the West Thirtieth Street Station was tried for using offensive language to Alfred Ayers of 218 West Fifteenth Street. Mr. Ayers said that on the afternoon of May 1, Policeman Birmingham and a park policeman stood on the crosswalk at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, obstructing passage of pedestrians. He asked Birmingham to move out of the way, and told him he was violating a city ordinance. Mr. Ayers claimed that Birmingham was disrespectful to him, and called him a "fellow." The policeman denied the charge.

Acting Capt. James Lynch of the West Twentieth Street Station was tried before Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker, and Grant yesterday afternoon on charges growing out of the arrest on April 30 last of William Larkin, William J. Anderson, and Edward Trolan. Lynch was accused of making the arrests without warrants. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen appeared as counsel for Lynch.

William J. Larkin of 167 Eighth Avenue, who is employed in the State Ordnance Department, and was formerly in the Custom House, was the first witness. He said that he and Anderson and Trolan were arrested in the Republican Clubhouse, 247 West Twenty-third Street, by Sergt. Lynch and Policeman Rohrer on the night of April 30. They protested against being arrested without a warrant, but Lynch, he testified, said it was none of their business whether he had a warrant or not.

The Sergeant took all three into the rear of Appel's saloon, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The witness said that Lynch called Saloon Keeper Appel into the back room and asked him if he could identify the prisoners as the men who had assaulted him a few days before.

"We were then taken to the station house," continued the witness. "Appel followed us down and made a charge against Anderson. At first Appel said he had no complaint to make against me, but he finally made a charge against me, too.

"He had nothing against Trolan, who was let go. Trolan was arrested only on suspicion. He protested very hard against being taken in, and Lynch said he would arrest him anyhow, because he got 'too fresh.' It seems that Appel and his bartender were assaulted the Sunday night previous. We had nothing to do with the assault, but we happened to be around the corner at the time. I saw Appel hit the man who assaulted him with a club. At the station house Appel made a charge of felonious assault against Anderson after consulting with Lynch. Appel said that Anderson did not assault him, but was with the man who did. Sergt. Norris, who was behind the desk, said that if Anderson was with the man who committed the assault he was equally guilty. Appel's charge was felonious assault.

"We were bailed out about 1 o'clock in the morning by Judge Meade. When we came to sign the bail bonds we found that the charge had been changed to simple assault. We were discharged in the Jefferson Market Court in the morning."

William J. Anderson said he was a car conductor, and lived at 321 West Twenty-fifth Street. He corroborated the testimony given by Larkin.

Edward Trolan, who is a plumber, and lives at 329 West Twenty-first Street, told the Commissioners that when Sergt. Lynch took them into the rear room of Appel's saloon, the saloon keeper after looking at them shook his head, as much as to say that they were not his assailants.

Judge Jeroloman cross-examined the witnesses. Anderson jumped up while Trolan was being examined and asked for an adjournment. He said:

"We ought to have counsel here. I don't see that we have a fair chance with Judge Jeroloman."

Commissioner Parker said he was looking out for the interest of the complainants.

George W. Wylie, a collector of 329 West Twenty-first Street, was present when the arrests were made, and accompanied the men to Appel's saloon, and later to the station house. Witness said it looked to him as though Appel were running the whole station house.

George Douglass, a wine dealer of 92 Liberty Street, was in the clubhouse on the night of the arrests, and went with the men to Appel's. Appel, he said, told Lynch that Trolan was not one of the party present at the time of the assault.

"I asked Sergt. Lynch what the men had been arrested for," said the witness, "but I could not find out. I went to the station house and heard Sergt. Norris say that if Larkin and Anderson were with the parties who committed the assault, they were equally guilty. I asked Sergt. Lynch if he would take bail for Larkin and Anderson. He said he could not take bail, as the charge was felonious assault. There was a good deal of whispering going on between Lynch and Appel. Lynch ordered Sergt. Norris to put the pedigrees of the prisoners on a slip of paper and not on the blotter. When we got Larkin and Anderson out on bail we found that the charge was only assault."

The first witness called in Sergt. Lynch's defense was Dr. William M. Kemp of 267 West Twenty-third Street. He told of the results of the assault on Saloon Keeper Appel and his bartender. Appel, he said, had a blackened eye and his bartender was bruised and battered.

Charles Leaf, Appel's bartender, testified about the assault. It was on a Sunday night. There were three men in the party. He said he was knocked senseless and kicked. He reported the assault to Sergt. Lynch, and told him that Larkin and Anderson were two of the men who were in the hall at the time of the assault.

A. J. Appel, son of the saloon keeper, who is a lawyer at 31 Chambers Street, testified that his father complained to Sergt. Lynch on the Tuesday following the assault, and described the men who took part in it. He accused Larkin and Anderson of having assisted the man who struck him and his bartender to escape. Appel went with Sergt. Lynch when the arrests were made. He said that Lynch did not take the prisoners into the saloon, but into his father's real estate office, which adjoins the saloon, and is not connected with it. At the station house his father charged Larkin and Anderson with felonious assault.

Saloon Keeper Appel told about the assault on his bartender and himself. He said that Larkin and Anderson were with the men who struck him, and that they helped his assailant to escape and prevented him from going after the men.

Acting Captain Lynch testified in his own behalf that Appel at first believed that the three men who took part in the assault were policemen. He subsequently learned that they were not. The Sergeant was subsequently told by Appel that he believed Larkin, Anderson, and Trolan were the men, and he arrested them. On the way to the station house he stopped into Appel's real estate office, where Appel identified Larkin and Anderson. The Sergeant said he was perfectly justified in making the arrests without a warrant issued at a police court.

The case was closed and decision reserved. Larkin, Anderson, and Trolan have begun a civil suit against Sergt. Lynch for $10,000 damages.

The Commissioners, upon the conclusion of the arrest case, heard the cases of the Jefferson Market court squad. The members were charged with allowing Patrick McKeown, alias Murray, to escape from the court on April 26, while waiting a hearing there. The whole squad, consisting of Sergt. Michael J. Foody, Roundsmen Farr, McGee, and Patrolmen William Moffatt, Joseph A. Gardner, Stephen Buchridge, John McGuckin, and Patrick F. Hunt, were put on trial at once.

The first witness was Bayard Veiller, a reporter, who testified that after the discovery or Murray's escape Gardner told him that a man whom he took to be a lawyer walked past him and out through the passage leading from the court into West Tenth Street.

Then the Commissioner took the defendants one by one, beginning with the patrolmen, and inquired particularly as to the posts held by each on the morning of the escape, and the duties devolving upon them.

Their testimony was to the effect that McGee was guarding the line of prisoners, McGuckin was away on special duty, and the other patrolmen were guarding the entrances to the inner part of the courtroom. Their duties were to pass no one unless they were satisfied he was all right.

Sergt. Foody said the prisoner might have got out by the passage, passing Hunt and Roundsman McGee. It was probable that he escaped the latter way, but he had not preferred charges against the two men because Inspector McAvoy, who came up and made an investigation, instructed him to make the charge against Policeman Williamson, who had the prisoner in charge, as he alone was responsible. He had to obey that instruction or be guilty of insubordination.

Ex-Inspector McAvoy, who was next called, admitted that this was true. He had concluded that the responsibility rested on Williamson, because he was aware of the character of his prisoner.

Commissioner Parker asked whether he had known any this view, and the Inspector answered in the affirmative, but not before a murmured "Yes" from Roundsman McGee, who was standing at the Inspector's elbow, had been heard through the courtroom.

The Commissioner at once started up and directed Inspector Conlin to prefer a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer against McGee.

The Roundsman said apologetically that he should be sorry to do anything wrong, and hoped the Commissioner would forgive him, but the Commissioner set Monday next, after the board meeting, for the hearing of the charge.

Inspector Conlin was directed by the Commissioner to take his place and give an opinion as to what he would have done had he heard the evidence as to responsibility placed on McAvoy, and the Inspector replied that he would have felt obliged to prefer charges against the two court officers for their share of responsibility for the escape, as well as against Williamson, and quoted Rule 473 of the department, which makes it mandatory upon officers to do so.

The Commissioner closed the cases, reserving his decision. He sat until 7:30 o'clock

Patrolman Wells Went on Duty.

Patrolman Wells of the Eldridge Street Station, who refused to answer questions when arraigned for trial before the Police Commissioners yesterday morning and said that he intended "to throw up his tin" in the station house, failed to carry out his threat. When he returned to the station house, Capt. Cortright was at the desk, and he went out on patrol duty without handing in his shield or saying a word.

HIRED A ROOM AND TRIED SUICIDE

Wrote a Farewell Letter to His Mother, but He Will Recover.

Edward Browne secured a furnished room at 77 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, and asked to be called at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time the landlord detected a strong odor of gas and called in a policeman, who broke open the door to Browne's room, and found the inmate on the bed unconscious. One end of a rubber tube was in his mouth, and the other end was attached to the open gas jet.

He was taken to the City Hospital, and last evening had regained consciousness and will live. He left a letter on the table in his room addressed to Mrs. L. E. R. Browne, Mascot Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., his mother, in which he stated his intention to commit suicide.

Browne refused to say anything about his attempt.

"How D'ye Do, Bowen?"

The late Lord Bowen carried a honeyed temperament very far, yet on the bench, and when occasion offered he could show himself the most terrific upholder of judicial dignity. They tell in the Temple how an old Oxford friend went to the station as High Sheriff to meet Lord Justice Bowen, who was going circuit. The unthinking, or perhaps slightly impudent, friend greeted the Judge, hat on head, with an attempt to shake hands, and with a casual and a warm "How d'ye do, Bowen?" "You forget yourself, Sir. Take off your hat, and remember that you are speaking to one of her Majesty's Judges of Assize," was the blow from the shoulder which answered the man who had opined that "Good old Bowen wouldn't want any nonsense."—The Spectator.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT LAW

A Decision That No Private Citizen Can Sue for Its Annulment.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 23.—Judge Albert B. Parker to-day handed down his decision in the case of Charles F. Kernan vs. Darius Rundell and others, as Supervisors of Albany County, in which he says:

This motion is for an injunction pendente lite, in a suit brought by a private citizen against the Board of Supervisors of the County of Albany to obtain an adjudication, that such portion of the revised Constitution as provides for a legislative apportionment is unconstitutional, and to restrain the Board of Supervisors from dividing the county into four Assembly districts. The complaint alleges no other right or interest in the uestion on the part of the plaintiff than that he "is a citizen of the State of New-York." He complains then, not that his private interests have been invaded or that some injury peculiar to him is threatened, but of the organization of a political division for the purposes of Government, which he is alleges is without authority of law and void.

The plaintiff is therefore confronted with the rule, long ago established in this State, and since steadily adhered to, with the single exception created by statute, that no private person can be allowed to assume to be the champion of the community, and in its behalf challenge in the courts the official acts or threatened official acts of public officers. Their wrongful acts, whether done or threatened, can only be redressed or prevented as the suit of the people, or by some officer having authority to act in behalf of the public.

The conclusion being reached that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief which he seeks on this motion, even if his contention as to the illegality of the apportionment provision of the new Constitution be well founded, it is unnecessary to consider the merits of the controversy which he would provoke. The motion for an injunction pendente lite should be denied, with costs.

The decision is made purely on technical grounds, and leaves the question of the validity of the apportionment open, as before.

THE GERMAN LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Report of the Work Done and the Aim to Enlarge It.

The Directors of the German Legal Aid Society held their monthly meeting at 229 Broadway yesterday. A. Briesen, the President, was Chairman. G. H. Engelhard was Secretary.

Mr. Goeller, the attorney of the society, presented his report, showing that during the last month the number of applicants for the aid of the society was 509, comprising persons of either sex and of twenty-one different nationalities.

The report also showed that the causes for which relief and legal aid were sought were numerous, and that the attorney brought a large number of actions in the district courts, the criminal courts, and the courts of record in this city.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of over $2,000 on hand.

After the reports had been passed upon, the Directors discussed what would be the most advisable and effective means of increasing the membership of the society and of bringing its aims and work under public attention.

It was stated that the attorneys of the society would give two evenings a week during the Summer to the work of the University Settlement, in Delancey Street, where they will be in attendance on those nights.

Among those present at this meeting were F. Sollinger, Antonio Knauth, Franklin A. Wilcox, Louis Stoiber, Edward J. Graybill, G. Heubach, and Henry P. Bischoff.

GENZ, THE MURDERER, SENTENCED

Smiled After Being Told He Must Hang for Killing His Sweetheart.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 23.—Paul Genz, who murdered his sweetheart, Clara Arnheim, was this morning sentenced by Judge Lippincott to be hanged on July 25.

Gens came into and left the courtroom smiling. The Judge decided that there was no ground for a new trial, and that the defense had failed to prove Genz's insanity. Genz was taken back to jail. He did not have the staring expression he wore during the trial, and which some believed to be a sham.

Genz made the acquaintance of Clara Arnheim coming from Germany on the Gellert, in March, 1894. They lived together in Hoboken. While he was absent at work as a fireman on an ocean steamship she engaged to marry Bernard Stensel, a barkeeper. She refused to marry Genz. The latter went to her room in Hudson Street, Hoboken, on Aug. 28, and shot her dead.

On a Great Old Past.

They tell in Vienna the following story: "Who is that?" said a stranger at a great Ministerial party, pointing out a decrepit old gentleman who was tottering through the rooms with an absent look on his face, and apparently talking to himself. "Sir, forgotten far-off things and battles long ago." "Hush! hush!" said the stranger's friend; "that's the late Count ——. He's been dead for the last five years, and he's the only man in Vienna who does not know it."—The National Review.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or as parlormaid; best references; in private family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 53 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call, from 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on an invalid lady, or as infant's nurse. Call, from 10 to 12, 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; 10 to 12, at 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable person as first-class chambermaid; good seamstress; city or country; good city reference. M. M., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and to wait on an invalid lady, or as infant's nurse. Call, from 10 to 12, 46 East 34th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist any other work. Can be seen at present employer's, 839 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; city or country; will assist and obliging. M. K., 303 West 145th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid, or would assist in waiting or other work; by a young girl; good city references; city or country. Tweag, 277 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a situation for a competent chambermaid; disengaged the end of the month. 34 West 48th St., after 2 o'clock, Thursday and Friday.

CHAMBERMAID, SEWING, or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl; in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; no objection to the country; best reference. 44 West 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; will take turns in dining room if required; six years' references from the last place. 368 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as chambermaid in private family. L. M., care of Mrs. Knoepfle, 1,629 1st Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamberwork or light housework; reference. 167 East 35th St.

Cooks.

A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION FOR her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 22 East 68th St., for two days.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; no objection to a little washing; thoroughly understands her business; excellent city reference. M. J., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; first-class cook; understands thoroughly the management in the kitchen, where some help is given. Helene, 118 West 31st St.

COOK, &c.—Gentleman going out of town wishes place for family servant; German girl; strong, willing, competent; good cook, waitress, and general work. Frank H. Tubbs, 97 8th Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly reliable; where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; city or country; best city reference. E. B., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in private family; thoroughly understands all branches; best city references. Present employer's, 44 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family, where assistance is given; best references; go in the country for the Summer. 149 East 48th St.; ring Crotty's bell.

COOK.—By good, respectable woman, city or country, as good cook; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. 202 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; in private family; wages, $35; references. 335 East 125th St., third floor.

COOK.—Private family; where kitchenmaid is kept; good baker; understands catering; reference, present employer. 5 West 57th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; first-class; in private family; city reference; would like to go to the country. 218 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a cook; four years' reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Friday and Saturday, 161 Madison Av.

COOK.—As good cook and laundress. Call, 10 o'clock, 21 East 42d St., basement.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls; one as good cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; first-class references; city or country; country preferred. 404 East 24th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; all kinds of family cooking; willing to go to the country for the Summer months. Call, all day, 16 West 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—English; thorough in all kinds of French cooking, catering; marketing if required; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. S., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for two competent girls together; cook and waitress. Apply, after 2 P. M., at 1,189 Madison Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city references. 44 West 39th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; understands her business in all branches; private family; city reference. K. T., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl in a private family; good cook and excellent laundress; willing to go to country; reference. 240 East 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a Swede, whom she can recommend, as cook and laundress. Apply, Friday, at 113 West 93d St.

COOK.—By a capable Protestant woman; cook, wash, and iron; city or country; city reference. 239 West 27th St., top floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable woman would like day's work washing and ironing or cleaning; best city reference. Mrs. M. Sullivan, 311 West 44th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a bright, capable, refined woman; fond of children; a thorough dressmaker; permanent place; highest city reference. Dressmaker, 152 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wants permanent place; highest city references. Dressmaker, 152 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—German lady, speaking and teaching French, English, and German, desires position for the Summer vacation, from June 10 to Sept. 15. Miss A. D., Post Office Box 2,847.

GOVERNESS.—By North German, lately landed, to take entire charge of children as nursery governess; excellent references. Experience, 126 East 86th St.

NURSEY GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant as nursery governess; kindergaertnerin; best references. France, 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German. 213 West 88th St., first flat.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as working housekeeper; city or country. 627 2d Av., top floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; best city reference. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By a French girl as lady's maid or growing children's nurse; good seamstress; best city references. Carlier, 191 Congress St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent in all her duties; dressmaker and hairdresser; speaks German, French, and English; first-class city references. B., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent in duties of maid; willing, obliging; would assist in light chamberwork; best city reference. B. V. M., 27 Perry St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or to take family washing from the country; best of references. Call, for two days, on Mrs. Burke, 226 East 35th St., ground floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good, plain laundress; willing to assist in kitchen or would do general housework in small family; city or country. 306 West 15th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; would assist with other work; city or country; best city reference. 495 3d Av., near 34th St., Maddan's bell.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as laundress and do chamberwork; in private family. Call, between 10 and 3, Mrs. Borg, 927 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., two flights, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; excellent city reference. 436 9th Av.; ring Lavan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent reference; city preferred. 320 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; wishes to go out by the day in private families; highly recommended. 106 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; single-handed; best references. M. A. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent on shirts; good personal city reference. L., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; in a private family; good city reference. A. W., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city references. M. D., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Three years' reference. Mary Johnson, 324 West 88th St., present employer's.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectful young girl; can take entire care from birth; can come well recommended from last and former employers. Address, all week, C. C. care Mrs. McLoughlin, 284 Monmouth St., Jersey City, N. J.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable, trustworthy, sensible girl as excellent infant's nurse on bottle; or growing children; good sewer. Call, from 10 to 2 P. M., at 209 West 75th St.

NURSE.—By a gentle young woman to an invalid lady or delicate baby; willing to travel; all particulars can be obtained from last employer. Address, all week, O. N., care Mrs. McLoughlin, 284 Monmouth St., Jersey City, N. J.

NURSE.—By a French girl, 21, just arrived from Paris; speaks good English and German; good sewer; take care of children above two years; best references. E. Vantor, 111 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; full charge; bottle baby preferred; patient, trustworthy; very highest city reference. Reliable, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's or invalid's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best reference from physicians and ladies. 109 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; is good seamstress; best of references. 767 3d Av.; ring twice.

NURSE.—Protestant; bring infant up on bottle from birth; employer can be seen; best city references; city or country. R., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced monthly nurse, a few engagements, or would take care of an invalid lady; good references. Address, for two days, Nurse, 650 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for all kinds of sickness; terms reasonable. Nurse, 356 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as infant's nurse; first-class reference; no cards. 101 West End Av.

NURSE.—By German girl as nurse for baby or invalid; country preferred; good sewer. 106 Canal St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to children over three years; six years' city reference. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347, side entrance.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse for small or growing children; best city references. Carlier, 191 Congress St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

NURSE.—By an American woman; trained in massage; ten years' city references. Mrs. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant; good reference. O. M., 270 West 34th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family; experienced; good references; would assist in housework. Seamstress, 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; or wait on lady; good reference. 411 West 56th St., first flat.

**Waitresses

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Unsettled and Irregular Markets and Trading Active.

AGAIN INFLUENCED BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower—Cotton Active—Coffee Higher.

The buying of wheat was extensive and general again yesterday. There was a large outside interest taking hold, while some of the big operators were actively on the bull side. The foreign markets offered encouragement in showing a decided advance, and their representatives here were free buyers of the options. The crop accounts were handled for all they were worth, and at times tended to considerable excitement in the trading. Through the day better prices by 4¼c were made than the latest of Wednesday, but at the close the advance for the day was only 1½@1⅞c, with the reaction coming about from an effort to sell out and take profits, and not from any change in the temper of outside news. Provisions were freely offered and suffered a decline. Cotton was active and unsettled, with a loss at the close through realizing. Coffee was quiet and a shade firmer on local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	80¼@	..	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	33⅜@	34	
Corn, No. 2 steamer	59⅜@	..	
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.80	@$4.15	
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85	@ 4.15	
Cotton, middling uplands	7 5-16@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 18	
Pork, mess	13.75	@ 14.25	
Lard, Western steam	6.90	@ ..	
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	18	@ ..	
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½	
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6⅜@	6½	
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@ ..	
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@12.50	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..	
Copper, lake	10.50	@10.60	
Lead	3.20	@ 3.25	

WHEAT—Contracts were active and excited, with trading at very irregular prices, opening at an advance of 3⅝@3¾c on decidedly higher cables, bullish crop news, firmer West, local buying, and local covering, because unsettled, and sold off 2¼@2⅜c on local liquidation and following the West, with the close weak at 1½@1⅞c gain for the day....Spot was dull, owing to the advance of 1½c with the options. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at ⅜c over July, free on board, afloat....Options at the first close for No. 2 red, free on board, ⅜c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board; No. 2 red, cash, 81⅝c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 87c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 87½c, afloat....Clearances hence, 148,038 bushels: from Atlantic ports, 183,641 bushels....Receipts, 181,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 221,915 bushels; in the interior, 212,959 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened firm and advanced 1@1⅛c with wheat and the West and on firmer cables, declined ⅞c with the West and on larger receipts, and closed weak at ⅛@¼c advance, with a moderate trade....Spot was strong and more active, at ⅛@¼c advance. Sales, 208,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 160,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) at ½@¾c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 32,000 bushels steamer yellow at 59c, elevator; 1,000 bushels yellow at 56¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 59⅝c, delivered, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 60c, elevator....Receipts, 37,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 117,708 bushels; in the interior, 206,559 bushels....Clearances hence, 67,377 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 96,162 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were fairly active, and advanced 1¼c with the West, and on local covering; lost ⅝@⅞c on realizing and following wheat, and closed steady at ⅜@⅝c advance. Spot was moderately active at 1c advance. Sales, 90,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 38@38¼c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 88¼c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@34c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@35c; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 38@43c for 65,000 bushels....Receipts, 120,600 bushels; exports, 1,304 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	80⅜@82½	80¾
June	20,000	81 @82½	81
July	12,420,000	81½@84¼	81½
August	920,000	81½@84¾	81⅝
September	9,320,000	82½@84⅞	82½
October	225,000	82½@83¾	82⅝
December	4,855,000	84 @86¾	84
May, 1896	110,000	86 @88	86
Total	27,970,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May		@	59½
July	525,000	59⅞@60¾	59⅞
September	175,000	60½@61⅝	60½
Total	700,000		
Total	685,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May		@	33⅝
June	60,000	33¼@34¼	33¾
July	440,000	34⅛@35	34⅝
No. 2 white—			
May		@	38
June		@	37½
Total	500,000		

FLOUR.—The sharp advance in the price of wheat caused millers to push prices up 25@40c, and hindered negotiations....Sales, 27,000 bbls, including of city mills 5,800 bbls patents; 7,000 bbls clears, and 2,500 bbls fine, at advanced quotations; 300 bbls No. 1 Winter, at $3.35, in sacks; 4,600 bbls Spring patents, at $4.60@$4.75; 700 bbls bakers' extra at $3.40@$3.60; 5,200 bbls Winter straights at $4@$4.15, and 1,050 bbls Winter patents at $4.35@$4.50....Arrivals, 11,647 bbls and 15 542 sacks; exports, 933 bbls and 2,810 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 9,059 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.
No. 1	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.40@ 5.10

RYE FLOUR—More active and firm; sales, 800 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@4.20; fancy, $4.25@4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firmer and moderately active. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.10; Esmeralda, $3.10; granulated yellow meal, $3@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.45; chops, 95@97½c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.07; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.30; cut, $4.25@$4.70; ground, $3.90, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 82½@85c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a dull and nominal market for timothy. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was without variation, but ruled steady, with prime yellow at 27c, and choice at 27½c. There was more of an export demand, but for a grade better than prime, and of which 800 bbls were taken at 27½c. A lot of 150 bbls prime yellow was sold at 27c. Good off-grade yellow was at 26@26½c, the inside price for occasional lots on the dock; there were 75 bbls taken at 26½c. Crude was nominal. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and unchanged; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is firm and moderately active; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in fair jobbing demand at firm prices; quoted at 51@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—The only quotation on the Oil Exchange here and at Oil City to-day was $1.67½.

PROVOSIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market throughout was nervous and unsettled. There was at times firmness at slightly better figures than upon Wednesday's market, as through increasing buying orders, especially for pork and bacon, from outsiders, and stimulated by the excitement in wheat. But the packers were somewhat anxious sellers on account of the large supplies of hogs, and as they met all demands promptly the buying interest became quiet and prices closed at some decline for the day. The week's hog packing was 315,000 head; same time last year, 260,000 head. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 29,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—There was a slow market here, with some weakness at the close, on a reaction to depression through the enormous receipts of hogs for the season. Cash closed at 6.90c asked; sale of 75 tcs late yesterday at 6.90c. City steam was firm at 6.25c, with sales of 150 tcs at that price, and 50 tcs, for export, at 6.50c. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.90c nominal and July at 7c nominal. Refined was quiet, with Continent at 7.20c, South American at 7.55c. Compound lard was in moderate demand, with 5.37½c quoted. The West closed at 6.57c nominal for May and 6.70c asked for July, with the lattter ranging through the day at 6.70@6.75c, while September was at 6.85@6.97½c, and closed at 6.85c bid.

PORK—There was unimportant export demand, while prices were held steadily. The West moved upward 13@18c per bbl with grain, but became weak on packers' selling, through the large supplies of hogs, and closed 10@12c lower than on Wednesday. May closed at $12.52 nominal; July was at $12.60@$12.85, closing at $12.62; September at $12.90@$13.20, closing at $12.90. Prices here are: For mess, $13.75@$14.25; family mess, $13@$13.50; short clear, in lots, $13.25@ $15.25.

BACON—The short rib dealings were fairly general at 3@5 points higher prices, but closed 5@7 points lower than on Wednesday, with, at the West, May closing at 6.20c nominal, while July was at 6.30@6.40c, closing at 6.30c bid, and September at 6.47½@6.60c, closing at 6.50c asked.

CURMEATS—A sale of 140 bxs Western long-cut hams for June and July deliveries, were made at 10c, free on board; New-York City meats were unsettled; sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 6c; 8,000 lb do at 6¼c; city-pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; bellies, boxed, 7@7½c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12-lb and 8½c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Demands were moderate, while prices were about steady. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@ $9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 @$19.

BEEF HAMS—Continued dull and easy in price; quoted at $18@$18.50, while here $19 was quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at steady prices on fair demands; receipts at the West, 77,480 head; same time last year, 52,582 head; Chicago receipts, 42,000 head; fairly active, weak, at $4.30@$4.75; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 3,140 head; dull, easy, at $4@$4.65. St. Louis receipts, 6,138 head; easier, at $4.10@$4.65. Omaha receipts, 7,000 head; opened 5c lower, $4.10 @$4.45. Pittsburg active, $4.60@$4.90. Milwaukee receipts, 2,762 head; $4.35@4.60. Kansas City receipts, 12,000 head; slow; weak; $4.20@$4.55. Clevcland light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.65. Indianapolis receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $4.40@$4.65. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was firm at 4⅝c for city, with supplies steadily taken up by the soap trade, and 250 hhds sold at 4⅝c. For country demands were moderate at steady prices, with sales of 40,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4¾c. For Australian a nominal market at 5 1-16c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was firm, with light offerings; 8¼c was bid, while to 8⅝c asked, without further business. For foreign, 7½c was quoted as a nominal price, in bond. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market, at 8½@8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet in the absence of cable news, owing to the holiday abroad, and prices closed 5@15 points advance, with local shorts covering. Spot Rio was steady but dull at 16c for No 7. Sales, 5,500 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Central America, and 400 bags Savanilla, on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 14.90c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 500 bags at 14.45c; June, 250 bags at 14.46c, 250 bags at 14.40c; July, 500 bags at 14.90c, 750 bags at 15c; September, 500 bags at 14.95c, 1,500 bags at 15c, 250 bags at 14.95c; October, 250 bags at 14.95c, 1,500 bags at 15c, 1,250 bags at 15.05c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.90c, 500 bags at 14.95c; March, 500 bags at 14.80c; total, 10,500 bags.

Exchange—500 bags July for 500 bags September, even; total for day, 12,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.80@14.90	....@....
February	14.80@14.90	....@....
March	14.75@14.80	....@....
May	15.00@15.10	14.40@14.50
June	14.40@14.50	14.95@15.05
July	14.95@15.00	14.75@14.80
August	14.95@15.00	14.40@14.45
September	14.95@15.00	14.00@14.05
October	15.00@15.05	13.65@13.70
November	14.90@15.00	13.40@13.50
December	14.90@14.95	13.25@13.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	199,333
Arrivals	....
Total	199,333
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,037
Total stock in New-York to-day	191,296
Total stock in Baltimore	21,847
Arrivals	....
Total	21,847
Deliveries yesterday	762—21,085
Total stock in New-Orleans	47,684
Arrivals	....
Total	47,684
Deliveries yesterday	386—47,319
Total stock in other ports	....
Total stock in United States	68,404 259,700
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 22	148,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 22	9,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 22	111,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 11	18,000
	286,000
Total	545,700
Same time 1894	330,372

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of Nor. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mailang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@13¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	19½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19½@21½	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and irregular, with a heavy local business, and increased orders from outsiders, while prices were 5@ 7 points lower at the close on free liquidation. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 9-16
Middling uplands	7 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅜c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Opens.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	7.07@7.08	7.15	7.10	1,300
June	7.05@7.06	7.15	7.04	12,400
July	7.10@7.11	7.22	7.09	17,500
August	7.16@7.17	7.29	7.15	176,400
September	7.20@7.21	7.32	7.20	25,500
October	7.24@7.25	7.36	7.24	65,900
November	7.26@7.27	7.39	7.26	7,100
December	7.30@7.32	7.42	7.30	9,500
January	7.36@7.37	7.45	7.37	16,200
February	7.40@7.42	7.48	7.46	1,000
March	7.46@7.47	7.52	7.52	100
Total				332,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS THIS WEEK AND ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 24.

	S.	S. & M.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	305	155	127	806	397	..	..
New-Orleans	1747	2787	4548	593	1578	..	..
Mobile	27	11	16	472	38	..	..
Savannah	734	554	700	803	146	..	..
Charleston	..	355	130	391	148	..	..
Wilmington	27	..	2	11	1	..	..
Norfolk	31	267	98	74	130	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	1145	..	355	..	..
New-York	..	962	28	..	100	..	..
Boston	695	323	713	719	533	..	..
Philadelphia	230	183	1040	25	40	..	..
West Point	..	18	407	64	312	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3846	5610	8960	3958	3784	..	..
This day last week	8818	5535	2695	3287	3641	4455	
This day last year	1765	5261	3700	1764	5593	2768	

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is fair and full prices obtained for anything fancy.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@24	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 96° test, Nominal		Puerto Rico	28@31

RICE—Receipts more plenty and demand fair, with prices steady.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3⅛@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4⅛@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lbs	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5⅝	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was more active and held firmly. Sales, 6,750 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅝c; a cargo do, 95° test, at 3 17-32c, cost and freight, and 12,300 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¾c....Refined quiet and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2¾@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅜@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, for Nos. 13 and 14, of but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4½
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅝ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—In some quarters there is still a pressure to sell domestic marrow beans, and $2.35@$2.37½ is being accepted; a small sale for export to-day at the latter price; few of the very choicest marks are held up to $2.40, but it has become an extreme price. No change in medium or pea, but movement light. Red kidney is slow and some sales are reported at a lower price. Foreign beans in buyers' favor. Green peas rather steadier. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.35@$2.40; do, pea, $1.95@$2; do, medium, $1.85@$1.90; do, white kidney, $2.25@ $2.35; do, red kidney, $1.82½@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.20; do, lima, California, $2.85@$3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.10@$2.20; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.75; do, foreign pea, $1.80@ $1.85; green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do, bags, 95@97½c; do, Scotch, $1.

BUTTER—The market gains in firmness on the light receipts, and the demand of sufficient volume, to about use up all desirable goods

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	14 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Welsh tubs, extra	16 @16½
Welsh tubs, firsts	14 @15½
Welsh tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @11
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	13 @15
Creamery, thirds	11 @12
Imitation creamery, firsts	12 @13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8½@ 9½
Dairy, firsts	11 @12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7½@ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @10½
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 8

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	7½@12
Western—	
Creamery, June	8 @13
Factory	6½@ 9

CHEESE—Moderate offerings and a fair demand, fancy colored selling the best.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6¾@..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	6¾@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	5½@ 6
State full cream, common to fair	4¼@ 5
State full cream, small, fancy	6½@..
State full cream, small, good to choice	6¼@ 6¼
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	3½@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2 @ 3
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¼@ 1½
State full skims	1 @..

EGGS—Receipts continue large, and trading is slack, with a free offering of stock.

State and Pennsylvania	14¼@14½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13¾@14
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @13
Duck	12 @17
Western, culls, 30 dozen case	$3.00@$3.45

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in light supply, and fancy qualities now have demand enough to use the small arrivals at steady to firm prices. Strawberries were rather less plenty to-day, but still in heavy supply, and a large part of the goods arrived very late. Demand was slow, and prices remain extremely low. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, russet, Roxbury, $3@$4; do, golden, $2.50@ $3.50; strawberries, Maryland, per quart, 5@10c; do, Norfolk, 4@7c; do, North Carolina, 5@10c. Small lots of fancy large varieties exceed these prices more or less, as to size and color.

FRUITS—DRIED—The demand for evaporated apples does not develop sufficient force to give sellers much advantage, but the probability of considerable damage to the growing crops by recent frosts tends to make a steady holding of most grades. Exporters are not generally willing to raise their bids. The few sun-dried apples here are selling at slowly at unchanged prices. But few chops offering; cores and skins weak and dull; small fruits without much demand, and values are to a large extent nominal. California fruits continue to sell pretty well in a jobbing way. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 5@ 5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; chops, 2½@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@ 4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—About a car of stock got in to-day. Fowls hold up very well, few peddling sales at 12½c; Spring chickens were plenty and weaker; other kinds unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 45c@$1.12; fowls, per lb, 12@ 12½c; roosters, 7½@8c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@55c; geese, 80c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@45c. DRESSED—Market for fresh fowls a shade firmer, best lots reaching 11c today, with a fair prospect of a clearance, but demand not active and supply apparently ample for all wants. Long Island Spring chicks barely steady. Spring chickens scarce and wanted. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, per lb, 9@10c; fowls, 10½@11c; old cocks, 6½c; old geese, 6@8c; old ducks, 9@ 12c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 26@28c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, 35@38c; do, Western, 28@36c; squabs, $2@$3 per dozen.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes quiet and a little easy; old in fair demand. Other vegetables are in liberal supply of most kinds and easier on a moderate outlet.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.75@$2.00
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	1.00@ 1.50
Beets, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 1.25
Beets, Florida, tops on, per crate	75@ 1.25
Beets, Charleston, per 100 bunches	2.00@ 5.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	75@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	60@ 1.00
Cabbages, Charleston, per bbl-crate	1.50@ 1.75
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl-crate	1.50@ 1.75
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl-crate	1.37@ 1.50
Kale, Long Island, per bbl	.. @ 75
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bushel basket	40@ 60
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Lettuce, local, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.00@ 1.15
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb sack	1.75@ 1.80
Peas, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket	75@ 1.25
Peas, Edenton, per ½-bbl	75@ 1.25
Peas, N. C., per ½-bbl basket	75@ 1.00
Peas, N. C., per bushel basket	30@ 75
Radishes, local, per 100 bunches	50@ 60
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1.25@ ..
String beans, Charleston wax, basket	1.25@ 1.75
String beans, Charleston, green bask	1.25@ 1.50
String beans, Georgia, wax, per crate	1.25@ 1.50
String beans, Georgia, green, per crate	1.25@ 1.50
String beans, Fla., wax, per basket	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Fla., wax, per crate	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Fla., green, per basket	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Fla., green, per crate	75@ 1.25
Squash, Fla., white, per crate	10@ 30
Squash, Fla., yellow crook, per crate	10@ 40
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	.. @ 75
Tomatoes, Fla., av'ge prime, carrier	3.00@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Fla., fancy, large, carrier	5.00@ 5.50

LEATHER—The trading shows an increase, while values keep up well.

HEMLOCK.

	Buenos Ayres.	—Non-Acid.— Common Hides.	—Acid.— Hides. All Kinds.
Light, first selection	22 @22	..@..	21 @..
Middle, first selection	21 @22	..@..	21 @..
Heavy, first selection	21 @22	..@..	24 @..
Light, seconds	20 @21	..@..	20 @..
Middle, seconds	20 @21	..@..	20 @..
Heavy, seconds	20 @21	..@..	20 @..
Damage, all weights	19 @20	..@..	19 @..
Rejects		..@..	18 @..

UNION.

Light backs	33 @34	Light backs, cow	32 @34
Middle backs	33 @34		
Middle heavy	33 @34	Seconds	32 @..
Seconds, do	.. @32	Bellies	16 @17

OAK.

Dressed backs	34 @37	Bellies	17 @18
Second backs	33 @34		

METALS—Tin steady at 14.75c. Lake copper steady at 10.50@10.60c. Lead steady at 3.20@3.25c. Spelter firm at 3.55@3.60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market remains steady, with only a light demand.

Southern, regular	29½
Southern, Old Dominion	29¾
Machine-made barrels	30

RESINS—Receipts are moderate, and values continue very steady.

Good str'd	$1.60 @ ..	I	$2.25 @ ..
C'm str'd	1.65 @ ..	K	2.40 @ ..
E	1.70 @$1.72½	M	2.60 @ ..
F	1.75 @ ..	N	2.80 @ ..
G	1.80 @ 1.85	W. G.	2.90 @ ..
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W.	3.00 @$3.05

WILMINGTON, May 23.—Resin firm; strained, $1.15; good strained, $1.20. Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c. Tar firm at $1.25. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.80; virgin, $2.25.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—Turpentine firm at 26½; receipts, 68 casks. Resin—Good strained firm, at $1.05@$1.15; receipts, 190 bbls.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c; sales, 514 bbls. Resin firm at $1.15.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS—On the berth are very irregular and generally weak. Chartering dull and rates unchanged. Engagements: To Liverpool, 10 loads grain, 1¼d; 1,000 bales cotton, 5-64d; 1,500 bxs cheese, 20s; 1,500 bxs cheese, 20s, and 1,000 bxs cheese, 20s, and from Philadelphia, 212 head cattle, 27s 6d; to Bristol, 6,000 sacks flour, 8s; 1,000 lb lard, 17s 6d; 325 bxs canned meat, 15s; to Manchester, 1,000 sacks flour, 10s. Charters: Norwegian bark, 2,800 bbls petroleum, hence to Exmouth, 2s 6d; British ship, 1,197 tons, general cargo, hence to two ports in New-Zealand, $6.50; choice, bark, 977 tons, general cargo, hence to Adelaide, lump sum; schooner, coal, Baltimore to St. Lucia, $2; two schooners, fruit, Bahamas to New-York, private terms, out in ballast; schooner, switch ties, Brunswick to New-York, 17c; bark, ties, Charleston to Fishkill,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

More Favorable Crop Reports and London Buying.

RAILWAY STOCKS WERE AGAIN STRONG

The London Settlement Passes Off Quietly—Industrials Still Leaders in Speculation—Liquidation in Distillers.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Railway stocks showed renewed strength to-day. The buying was notable in the Grangers and in the international specialties, particularly in St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. Northwestern scored the greatest advance of the group, its net gain being a point. St. Paul was up ¾, Burlington ½, and Rock Island ⅛. Louisville and Nashville advanced a point and the low-priced specialties small fractions. The close was strong at about the best prices of the day.

The news of the day was favorable. Warmer weather was reported in the West, London was a moderate buyer, and foreign exchange was decidedly weaker. The decline on exchange was due to the reappearance of foreign buying and to the knowledge that large blocks of securities have been shipped abroad. The London settlement having passed off without disturbance, the foreigners again directed their attention to Americans. The warmer weather caused a cessation of reports indicating the distruction of the crops by frosts. The dispatches from the great grain growing sections printed in The Times this morning showing that the damage to the crops had been overstated were read with interest, and played an important part in steadying the market. The wheat market was excited and higher in the morning, but became quieter in the afternoon, and closed only fractionally above yesterday's figures.

More than half the business of the day was done in the industrials, the operations in Distilling and Cattle Feeding reaching nearly 100,000 shares. Certain large houses which bought the stock at much lower figures have taken their profits within the past few days. Furthermore, the Greenhut faction has instituted legal proceedings, which, if successful, may prevent the transfer of some of the leased properties, as is proposed under the plan of reorganization. The possibility, also, of certain bondholders, who are opposing the reorganization at every turn, tying up the property in the courts for an indefinite period has induced a number of the holders of the stock to take profits while they are in sight rather than wait for the result in the courts. The cattle-feeding season also ends next month, and the company will not be in a money-making position until the Fall trade opens. These stories were in full effect to-day, and the stock closed heavy at 20, its lowest price, not only of the day, but of several weeks. Itsnet decline was 1⅝ points. Sugar after a firm opening fell off to 116, but closed at 117½, a net loss of ¼ on sales of over 64,000 shares. Tobacco and Leather were both strong, while Chicago Gas was firm.

Much interest centres in the contest for the control of the Oregon Improvement Company, which is in progress. The stock had fallen to such a low price and the trading in it had become so desultory that brokers have not taken the trouble to have transfers recorded. The result is that the books have closed with the actual ownership of the stock in doubt. Both sides are now seeking the stock itself rather than proxies, for under the law of Oregon the man in possession of the stock can vote it no matter what proxies may be issued against it. This has led to some buying in the open market, and it accounts for the relative activity and strength displayed.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie second consols, 1, to 71½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 60¼; Erie, ¼, to 13⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 96½; Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 52¼; St. Paul, ½, to 67⅞; Union Pacific, ¾, to 14⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅛. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 19½, Ontario and Western at 19, Southern Railway at 14⅜, Chesapeake and Ohio at 23, Lake Shore at 149¾, New-York Central at 104, and Atchison at 8. British consols advanced 1-16, to 106⅝, for money and 106 3-16 for the account. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £197,108 in the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 64.35 per cent., is now 64.38 per cent., against an advance from 65.96 per cent. to 67.24 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £211,000. Money, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ¾ per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply and there were further indications of a decline in rates. There were concessions from quoted figures where the collateral was of first-class character. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was in increasing demand from all sources, but the supply was not perceptibly increased. Rates were 2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3@3½ for four months' choice single names, 3¼@4 for six to seven months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $100,113,873, and the balances were $4,520,830. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $371,603.

Money in London, ¼ per cent., closing at ⅜ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weak, but after the reduction in rates became fairly steady at the decline. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent to $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Actual sales were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—16@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$32,871,500
Imports for the same period	19,055,255
Net exports	$13,216,254
Net exports to date, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports to date, 1893	51,493,580
Net exports to date, 1892	17,485,532

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS.

Statement of shipments of anthracite coal (approximated) for week ending May 18, 1895, compared with the corresponding period last year:

Regions.	May 18,'95.	May 19,'94.	Changes.
Wyoming	451,788	564,355 Dec.	112,567
Lehigh	106,686	168,535 Dec.	61,899
Schuylkill	259,009	258,728 Inc.	373
Total	817,523	991,616 Dec.	174,093
Total yr. to dte.	15,231,518	12,833,509 Inc.	2,398,004

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	143	150	5
Alton & Terre Haute	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	....	200
American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	28½	28½	28	29	300
American Cotton Oil pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	76	77	100
*American Sugar Refining	118	118¾	116	117¼	117¼	117⅜	64,105
*American Sugar Refining pf	99½	99½	99⅜	99½	99½	99¾	420
American Tobacco	107¼	109	107¼	109	108¾	109¾	6,475
American Tobacco pf	114	115	113¾	113½	112	114½	66
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	4,278
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	100
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf., new	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	12	11
*Bay State Gas	22	22	21	21	21¾	22¼	700
Brunswick Company	4	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞	4¼	200
Canada Southern	54	54	53⅝	53⅞	53⅞	54¼	300
Canadian Pacific	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51	52	135
Central Pacific	19	19	19	19	19½	20	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	22½	23⅜	2,400
Chicago Gas	74½	75¼	74¼	74¾	74¾	74⅞	9,698
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55¼	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	55¼	56	200
Chicago & Northwestern	98⅝	99¼	98¼	99¼	99⅛	99¼	4,430
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78½	79½	78⅜	79	79	79⅛	14,735
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	43¼	43⅝	850
C., M. & St. Paul	66⅜	67⅛	66¼	66⅞	66⅞	67	13,715
C., M. & St. Paul pf	120	120	120	120	120	121	60
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	68¾	69⅛	68¾	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	3,500
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	8	8	8	8	7¾	8½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¼	26	100
Columbus & Hocking Valley	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7⅝	465
Consolidated Gas Company	144½	144½	144½	144½	144¼	145	108
Delaware & Hudson	131¼	131⅞	131¼	131⅞	131½	132	1,240
Del., Lack. & Western	162	162	162	162	162	163	10
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	9	9	9	9	9	9½	200
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	21½	21¾	20	20	20	20½	99,305
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	13	13	13	13	12	13½	100
General Electric	34	34	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	33⅞	2,252
Great Northern pf	131	131	131	131	132	135	210
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1½	2	700
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	100
Houston & Texas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¾	3¼	50
Illinois Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	94	95½	5
Iowa Central	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	500
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	4	4	4	4	5	300
Laclede Gas	31	31	31	31	30¾	31	116
Laclede Gas pf	92	92	92	92	91	93	225
Lake Erie & Western	21½	23¾	21½	22⅜	22½	23¾	7,879
Lake Erie & Western pf	79½	81¼	79½	80⅝	80¾	81	1,033
Lake Shore	146½	146½	146¼	146½	146	146½	225
*Long Island Traction	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	8½	9	600
Louisville & Nashville	58⅝	59⅜	58⅝	59⅛	59⅛	59¼	4,170
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	10	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	200
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	28¼	28⅝	28	28¼	28	28¼	800
Manhattan Con	115	116	115	116	115½	115⅞	1,910
Mexican Central	12	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅛	12½	400
Mexican National ctfs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3½	100
Michigan Central	100½	100½	100½	100¼	100	100½	108
Minneapolis & St. Louis	14	15	14	15	15	15½	400
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	79	79	79	79	79	81	160
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	39½	41	39½	40½	40	41	600
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	34	34½	34	34½	34	35	400
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	58	59¾	57¾	59¾	59½	60	900
Minnesota Iron	58⅞	59¼	58⅞	59¼	59½	60	300
Missouri Pacific	29	29	28½	28¾	28¾	29	2,600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	17½	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32	32¼	31¾	32¼	32⅛	32⅜	1,880
Mobile & Ohio	22½	25	22½	24½	24½	24⅝	2,650
*National Lead Co	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34½	34¾	810
*National Lead Co. pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90½	104
National Linseed Oil	27	27	27	27	27½	28	200
New-Jersey Central	100½	101½	100	101	100½	101	3,010
New-York Central	101⅜	102	101⅜	102	101⅝	102	896
New-York, C. & St. L	16¾	17⅜	16½	17⅜	17¼	17½	600
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	32	32	32	32	31¾	32½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13½	13⅝	1,530
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½	13	1,420
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½	37	250
Norfolk & Western	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	1,130
Norfolk & Western pf	15	15	15	15	14¾	15	100
North American	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛	700
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5½	5	5¼	5¼	5½	3,071
Northern Pacific pf	19	19	18½	19	18¾	19¼	5,785
Ontario & Western	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	19	3,170
Oregon Improvement	12	13	12	12⅛	12	12½	1,300
Pacific Mail	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	370
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	100
Philadelphia & Reading	20¼	20¼	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	19¾	20,630
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	52½	53½	150
Pullman Palace Car Co	172½	172½	172½	172½	172	173	100
St. Louis Southwestern	7	7⅝	7	7⅛	7⅜	7½	5,951
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15½	16⅝	15¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	10,190
St. Paul & Duluth	30½	30½	30½	30½	30	32	100
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38½	38	38½	38½	39	400
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	117	117	117	117	116	118	10
Southern Pacific	20	20⅝	20	20⅜	20½	21	600
Southern Railway	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14	14	14⅜	2,049
Southern Railway pf	39½	40	39½	39⅝	39¾	40	1,733
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28½	29⅜	28½	29½	29¼	29¾	4,080
Texas Pacific	12⅜	13	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞	3,860
Union Pacific	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞	15	429
United States Cordage	4¾	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	1,650
United States Cordage pf	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	7	640
United States Cordage gtd	10	10½	9½	9⅝	9¾	10	2,065
United States Rubber	41⅝	41⅝	41	41½	41¼	41½	1,275
United States Rubber pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	95	217
*United States Leather	22	22⅜	21⅞	22	21⅞	22¼	4,781
*United States Leather pf	94½	94½	94	94	94	94¼	1,360
Wabash	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	800
Wabash pf	19¾	19⅝	19	19½	19⅜	19½	2,987
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	108	112	100
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	1,885
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14½	14⅝	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝	8,458
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	46⅜	46⅜	45¼	45⅞	45	46¾	400
Wisconsin Central	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	6	100
Total sales							362,842

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
3,000 112
Atch, Top & S F 4s
14,000 ..... 73¾
31,000 74
30,000 ..... 73⅝
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A
25,000 ..... 24⅜
500 ..... 24⅝
20,000 ..... 24⅝
20,000 ..... 24⅞
5,000 ..... 24¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
2,000 ..... 113½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000 102
2,000 103
Brooklyn Elev 2d
1,000 ..... 74¾
Brook W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 107¼
6,000 ..... 107½
Bur, C, R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s
3,000 ..... 98⅞
Canada So 1st, Gtd
4,000 112
Cent of N J Gen 5s
6,000 ..... 114⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1896
2,000 ..... 104¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
9,000 110
Ches & O Gen 4½s
2,000 80
15,000 ..... 79¾
1,000 80
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
2,000s3 ..... 94¾
12,000 95
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
4,000 ..... 121⅜
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000 ..... 103½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
5,000 90
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000 ..... 98⅞
Chi G L & C Co 1st
5,000s15F 95¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certs
10,000 ..... 48⅝
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
27,000 ..... 91⅜
3,000 92
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
3,000 ..... 104⅞
1,000 105
C, C C & Ind 1st
5,000 111
Col, H V & T G M 6s
4,000 96
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
8,000 83
Dul & Iron Range 1st
5,000 96
2,000 ..... 96½
Dul, So S & Atl 5s
3,000 97
East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s
7,000 87
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
4,000 ..... 113¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
1,000 ..... 107¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
15,000 ..... 107¾
10,000 ..... 107¼
10,000 ..... 107⅞
15,000 ..... 107¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 99
Erie 1st Mtge
5,000b3 106
5,000 106
Flint & P M 5s
5,000 ..... 87½
Flint & P M 6s
5,000 ..... 113¼
4,000 ..... 113⅝
Gal, H & H 5s
5,000 70
Gal Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
12,000 93
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
1,000 112
G B, W & St P Inc
12,000 6
8,000 ..... 5½
5,000 6
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 109½
Illinois Central
West Line 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 102½
3,000 103
Int & Gt N 1st
3,000 118
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg
6,000 ..... 79¼
4,000 79
5,000 ..... 79½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
5,000 90
Kansas Pacific
Denver Division Assented
5,000 ..... 107½
15,000 108
Kings County El 1st
5,000 85
Ky Cent 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 89¼
3,000 90
Lo, N A & Chi Cons
3,000 ..... 100⅜
Lo, N A & Chi 1st
3,000 ..... 113½
Lo, N A & Chi G M
5,000 ..... 73¾
5,000 ..... 73⅞
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000 71
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
1,000 112
4,000 ..... 112½
5,000 113
Mil & St P G M 4s
Series A
1,000 ..... 90¾
Minn & St L Con 5s
9,000 100
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 87¼
1,000 87
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
5,000 59
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000 ..... 83½
10,000 82
2,000 83
1,000 ..... 82½
5,000 83
5,000 ..... 81¾
2,000 82
1,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82¾
1,000 83
3,000 ..... 83¼
4,000 ..... 83½
Missouri Pac 3d
4,000 110
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
10,000 ..... 66¾
20,000 67
8,000 ..... 67¼
7,000 ..... 67⅛
10,000 67
35,000 ..... 67⅛
5,000 67
10,000 ..... 67⅛
2,000 ..... 67⅜
7,000 ..... 67½
1,000 ..... 67⅝
1,000 ..... 67½
Nat Starch M Co 1st
5,000 97
N Y Cent 1st, Coup
2,000 ..... 123½
N Y Cent 1st Reg
5,000 ..... 123¼
N Y Cent Deb 5s
6,000 ..... 107¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
15,000 ..... 102⅝
N Y & Man B 1st
1,000 100
N Y, N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Certfs
Small Bonds
400 140
Nor Pac 1st Reg
25,000 117
Nor Pac 1st, Coup
20,000 ..... 117¼
Nor Pac 2d, Coup
4,000 ..... 101⅞
2,000 ..... 101¾
Nor Pac Cons 5s
1,000 ..... 42¼
14,000 ..... 42⅛
6,000 42
70,000 ..... 42¼
2,000 ..... 42½
Nor Pac Div Scrip
6,000 59
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000 102
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
11,000 ..... 93¼
Ohio Sc G M 4s
1,000 34
5,000 ..... 34½
10,000 35
Oregon Imp 1st
2,000 100
4,000 ..... 100¼
Oreg Imp Co con 5s
5,000 ..... 47¾
5,000 ..... 48¼
16,000 ..... 48½
4,000 ..... 48¾
12,000 49
10,000 ..... 48¾
Oreg R & N 5s, t r
3,000 93
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000 ..... 97¾
17,000 97
3,000 ..... 97½
5,000 ..... 97¾
6,000 98
Trust receipts
10,000 97
9,000 ..... 97½
20,000 ..... 97¾
Oreg S L & U N con t r
5,000 ..... 51¼
5,000 ..... 50½
5,000 51
People's G & C, Chi, 1st cons 6s
15,000 95
10,000 ..... 95½
Peo & East 1st
1,000 ..... 79½
7,000 ..... 79¾
Peo & Eastern Inc
20,000 24
20,000 ..... 24½
1,000 24
Phil & Read 2d pf inc
17,000 ..... 21½
1,000 ..... 21¾
31,000 22
1,000 ..... 21⅞
3d pf inc
12,000 ..... 16½
2,000 17
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st
4,000 ..... 141½
Rich & Dan deb 5s, stamped
1,000 94
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 ..... 76½
4,000 77
6,000 ..... 76⅝
12,000 ..... 76⅜
5,000 ..... 76¼
5,000 ..... 76⅜
Roch & Pitts con
4,000 120
St L & In Mt, Cairo Ark & T 1st
2,000 ..... 103⅞
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 ..... 110¼
St L Southwest 1st
5,000 ..... 73⅜
1,000 74
St L Southw 2d inc
25,000 34
3,000 ..... 34½
7,000 ..... 34½
10,000 35
2,000 ..... 34⅜
15,000 ..... 34⅞
3,000 35
15,000 ..... 34⅞
10,000 35
9,000 ..... 35⅛
5,000 35
10,000 ..... 34⅞
20,000 35
10,000 ..... 35¼
500 ..... 34⅜
10,000 ..... 35½
14,000 36
5,000 ..... 35⅞
5,000 ..... 35⅝
1,000 ..... 35⅜
19,000 ..... 35¼
5,000 ..... 35½
1,000 ..... 35⅝
3,000 ..... 35¾
St P & Dul 2d
2,000 102
St P M & M 1st, Mont Cent 5s
1,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 103½
San An & Ar P 4s
5,000 64
10,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 64¾
7,000 ..... 64½
2,000 ..... 64¾
3,000 ..... 64¼
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
12,000 ..... 96½
So Pac of Cal 5s, con
7,000 ..... 92¼
5,000 92
So Pac of Cal 1st
1,000 ..... 110½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
40,000 ..... 93¾
56,000 ..... 93⅞
48,000 94
10,000 ..... 94¼
4,000 ..... 94½
20,000 ..... 93⅞
2,000 94
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 92¾
1,000s3 ..... 92⅞
2,000 93
13,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93⅜
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 ..... 29¾
20,000 30
50,000 ..... 29⅞
10,000 ..... 29¾
20,000 ..... 29½
5,000 ..... 29⅝
3,000 30
1,000 ..... 30¼
5,000 ..... 30½
1,000 ..... 30¼
8,000 ..... 30⅜
10,000 ..... 30½
5,000 ..... 30⅜
10,000 ..... 30½
5,000 ..... 30⅝
5,000 ..... 30⅞
5,000 31
3,000 ..... 30⅞
10,000 ..... 30¾
Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000 101
5,000 ..... 101⅝
2,000 ..... 101¾
15,000 ..... 101⅞
3,000 102
2,000 ..... 102⅛
4,000 102
Union Pac 1st, 1896
4,000 ..... 105½
18,000 ..... 105⅝
20,000 ..... 105¾
22,000 ..... 105⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1897
14,000 ..... 105⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1898
8,000 ..... 105⅝
32,000 106
15,000 ..... 106¼
Union Pac 1st, 1899
5,000 107
Union Pac gold 6s, col tr notes
11,000 ..... 94½
3,000 ..... 94⅞
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
33,000 ..... 40¼
2,000 ..... 40½
30,000 ..... 40¼
3,000 40
5,000s15F 40¼
25,000 ..... 40½
5,000 ..... 40¼
U S Cordage Co 1st
1,000 45
21,000 44
2,000 ..... 43½
10,000 41
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 105⅜
10,000 ..... 105½
Wabash deb, Series B
15,000 22
West Shore gtd 4s
8,000 106
Registered
5,000 106
1,000 ..... 105⅝
25,000s3 ..... 106⅞
Wheel & L E con 4s
2,000 ..... 71½
3,000 ..... 71¾
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 ..... 95¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, t r
5,000 57
Wis Cent Co inc
6,000 11
Total sales. $2,414,400

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	117	120
Am. T. & C.	92½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	63¼
B. & South. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	101½	103
Brooklyn W. & W. pf., B	..	100
Buff., R. & P.	20	22
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60½
Bur., C. R. & N.	45	9
Cedar F. & M.	5	9
Chicago & Alton	150	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	101
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	88½	89½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf	65	75
Col., H. V. & T.	26⅜	27
C., H. V. & T. pf	63¼	67
Md. Coal pf	50	68
National Starch	8	10
National Starch 1st pf	51½	..
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Cent. Coal	8	9
New-York & New-Haven	201	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	73
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf	27¼	28¼
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Ohio Southern	..	13
Ontario Mining	9	12½
Oregon R. & N.	26	29
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8¾	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peo. & East	4½	6
Pitts, Youngstown & Ash	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30
P., C., C. & St. L.	20	21
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Quicksilver	3¾	4⅛
Quicksilver pf	17	20

	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial Cable	153	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	16
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¾	48
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	38	42
Detroit Gas	20	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	50
Fline & Père Marquette	15	16
Fline & Père Marquette pf	42	45
Homestake	20	25½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	22½	23¼
Iowa Central pf	29	30
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
K. & D. M. pf	16	..
King. & Pem	3	10
Long Island	86	88
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	103	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	117⅞	118¼	116⅛	117⅜	31,600
A., T. & S. F.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	530
Am. C. Oil	28½	28½	28½	28½	100
Am. Tobacco.	107¼	108	107¼	109	380
Ark City I.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	140
Can. South	54	54	54	54	100
Cen. of N. J.	100½	101⅝	90⅞	101⅜	280
Ch. & N. W.	98¾	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛	1,500
Chicago Gas.	74⅞	75¼	74⅜	74¾	4,000
C., R. I. & P.	69	69	68½	69	490
C., B. & Q.	78⅝	79¼	78½	79¼	5,130
C., M. & S. P.	66⅛	67¼	66⅛	66⅞	16,440
Ches. & Ohio.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	130
D., L. & W.	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	20
Del. & Hud.	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	100
D. & G. F.	21¾	21¾	20	20	21,880
Gen. Electric	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	1,070
Laclede Gas.	31	31	31	31	100
Lake Shore.	146⅝	146⅝	146⅝	146⅝	30
L. & Nash.	58½	59⅜	58½	59⅛	1,490
L. I. Trac.	9	9	8¾	8⅞	500
Manhattan	115	116	115	116	210
Mich. Cen.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100
Mobile & O.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000 000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000.000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company desiring to participate in the reorganization are required under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement to deposit their Stock and pay THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of $3 per share on account of the assessment of $10 per share on or before June 10, 1895, to the Depositaries named in the plan, namely: In New-York: THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, 65 Cedar Street. In Boston: OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, as agents of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, Ames Building. In London: BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED. In Amsterdam: HUBRECHT, VAN HARENCARSPEL & VAS VISSER.

Notice is hereby given that payment of the balance of the assessment has been called for by the Joint Executive Committee in installments, as follows:

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT of $3 per share, payable on or before the 12th day of July, 1895.

THE THIRD INSTALLMENT of $2 per share, payable on or before the 12th day of August, 1895.

THE FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of $2 per share, payable on or before the 12th day of September, 1895.

The respective installments must be paid to the above-named Depositaries. A discount of two and one-half cents per share will be allowed to all stockholders who deposit their stock and pay the whole of the assessment of $10 per share on or before June 10, 1895.

Dated New-York, May 14, 1895.

EDWARD KING,
Chairman.

HERMAN KOBBE,
Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE CERTIFICATES OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED AGAINST DEPOSIT OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, LONDON, AND AMSTERDAM, HAVE NOW BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

All holders of the above Bonds desiring to participate in the Reorganization should deposit their Securities as promptly as possible before THE TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1895, after which NO DEPOSIT can be received without the consent of the Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

New-York, May 23, 1895.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WHEAT

was 63 for the July option when we advised you so strongly in this paper to buy it; yesterday it was 82. We will give you some more advice: If you bought any, secure your profits and DRAW THE CASH. Drawing your money is sometimes a good way to determine a firm's responsibility. "First come, first served." DON'T YOU THINK WE ARE ENTITLED TO A GOOD DEAL OF CREDIT FOR THE EXCELLENT ADVICES WE HAVE GIVEN YOU IN THESE COLUMNS?

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ALSO IN WORLD BUILDING.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, (NEAR 33D ST.)
Call or send for daily letter and circular.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
STOCKS AND BONDS
AT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St.; 87 Hudson St. and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXchange, with exceptional business facilities, will engage the services of a gentleman who can control a first-class commission trade; references of the highest order required. STOCK BROKER, Box 305 Times.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1895.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of stockholders of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 35 Wall St., (Mills Building,) in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1895, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, May 31, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. H. LANE, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 32 Nassau St., New-York, May 16, 1895.
The annual election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 3, 1895.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock Noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, May 20, 1895.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 3, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Dividends.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 53 of the First Morigage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON'S NEW THEATRE

The Lafayette Square Opera House to be Ready for Occupancy by the Last of Next September.

The new Lafayette Square Opera House, which is now in process of construction on the site of the old Blaine residence in Madison Place, Washington, D. C., is to be ready for occupancy by next September. John W. Albaugh, the veteran manager, of Washington, will assume the management of the new house, which is to be conducted strictly as a first-class place of amusement.

The new theatre will have a frontage of nearly 70 feet and a depth of 146 feet, and will be of fire-proof construction throughout. It will have a height of six stories above ground, and a roof garden will be one of the features of the house. The style of architecture to be employed will be of the classic Grecian order, and the material of the first story will be polished granite. Buff brick, ornamented with buff terra cotta, will be used for the rest of the front elevation. The main entrance to the theatre will be thirty-six feet wide, and reached by two steps from the sidewalk. The entrance will open into a lobby, which will be finished in mahogany, with a mosaic floor. From this lobby two broad marble staircases will lead to the upper floors. The house will have seating capacity for an audience of 1,800 persons. The chairs will be of iron, with mahogany backs, and upholstered in leather.

Above the orchestra will be a mezzanine floor, containing thirty boxes, each capable of seating from four to eight persons. There will be sixteen proscenium boxes, eight on each side of the stage. The ceiling is to slope down to the proscenium arch, forming an immense sounding-board.

The stage is also to be constructed of fire-proof material, and equipped with fire-proof scenery. It will be furnished with all the devices known to modern invention, and will be large enough to accommodate any kind of a show, from light comedy to spectacle. A handsomely painted asbestos curtain will be raised and lowered by an electrical arrangement connected with the rack of the musical director. The roof garden, which will have a seating capacity of 1,500, will be connected with the rest of the house by two large elevators.

The new theatre will be thrown open to the public Sept. 23, when the Lillian Russell Opera Company will present De Koven and Smith's new opera, "The Tzigane."

BIDS FOR BROOKLYN FIRE ENGINES

These and Bids for an Engine House Made Public.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday made public the bids for fire engines and for the reconstruction of the Ridgewood engine house. There were six bidders on direct-acting engines, beam and flywheel engines, and vertical rotative and crank and flywheel engines. They all provided for 60,000,000 gallons daily pumping capacity; some of them in three engines of 20,000,000 gallons, and some in two engines of 30,000,000.

Among the propositions for three crank and flywheel engines of 20,000,000 gallons capacity were the following:

E. P. Allis Company	$495,677
George F. Blake Manufacturing Company	545,882
Groshon High-Duty Pumping Engine Company	487,707
The Holly Manufacturing Company.	420,460

A. J. L. Loretz submitted bids for beam and flywheel engines at $487,000, and for direct-acting flywheel engines, $487,500, together with seven alternative propositions at various prices.

H. C. Worthington submitted bids for direct-acting engines for $387,000 and $412,790, together with three alternative propositions for similar engines.

The E. P. Allis Company offered two 30,000,000-gallon engines in place of three 20,000,000-gallon at a reduction of $37,000. The Holly Manufacturing Company made a reduction of $18,000 for the same substitution, and Mr. Worthington $36,500.

All the above proposals were for new engines, to be placed in the old Ridgewood engine house, or in the same extended, and for the construction of the new boiler house with boilers, stokers, economizers, &c., complete.

In addition to these bids, the E. P. Allis Company put in a proposal of $587,500 for an entirely new plant, to be constructed in an entirely new house in another part of the grounds.

Mr. Loretz put in four bids for alternative plans of entirely new buildings and plants at prices ranging from $494,000 up to $575,000. The bids separately for the boiler plant range from $226,790 to $257,293.

With the low prices now prevailing for all iron work, the opportunity is unusually favorable for the city to make contracts.

Trials of Howgate and Chapman.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Upon request of District Attorney Birney, who has just recovered from an illness which has kept him confined to the house for almost a month, the trial of Capt. H. W. Howgate upon the remaining indictments against him was to-day set down for June 6. Judge McComas will again preside. The pending indictments charge Howgate with false certification of his current accounts as disbursing officers of the Signal Service, and with forging a voucher for $4,000 in favor of the American Union Telegraph Company.

The trial will last probably a week, and then Mr. Birney hopes to proceed with the case of E. R. Chapman, the New-York broker, indicted for refusing to answer certain questions propounded by the Senate committee investigating the Sugar Trust scandal.

FREE COINAGE FALLACIES

Secretary Carlisle Exposes Them in His Memphis Address.

STRONG APPEAL FOR HONEST MONEY

Experiences of This and Other Nations Make the Permanency of the Gold Standard a Necessity.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23.—In his address before the Sound-Money Convention here to-day John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, said, in part:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I congratulate myself upon my good fortune in having the opportunity to appear before this large assemblage of Southern business men, and I congratulate the people of the South upon their good fortune in being able to send here so many real representatives of their great industrial and commercial interests. It has frequently been my privilege to address commercial and financial organizations in other parts of the country, but nowhere have I met a greater number of earnest and intelligent gentlemen than I see before me to-day. I am sure that nothing less than a full appreciation of the vast importance of the questions to be considered could have secured the attendance of so large a number of active business men upon this occasion, and the fact that they have voluntarily abandoned their usual avocations to participate in the proceedings of this convention encourages me to believe that their efforts in behalf of a sound financial policy will not cease when it has adjourned.

Mr. President, I do not think the importance of the questions you are called to consider can be overestimated, or that the gravity of the situation can be overstated. The proposition to revolutionize our monetary system and thus destroy the credit of the government and the people at home and abroad, violate the obligations of all contracts, unsettle all exchangeable values, reduce the wages of labor, expel capital from our country, and seriously obstruct the trade of our people among themselves and with the peoples of other countries, is one which challenges the intelligence, patriotism, and commercial honor of every man to whom it is addressed.

No matter what may be the real purposes and motives of those who make the proposition to legalize the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, these are the consequences involved in their scheme, and, in my opinion, they canot be avoided if it should be adopted. In no part of the country will the consequences of such a policy prove more injurious to the material interests of the people than in the undeveloped and progressive south. When the great civil war closed, your industrial system was destroyed, your currency relations were all broken up, your currency was fortnless, your farms were devastated, your mines were closed, your forests were untouched, your water power was useless, and your railways were unsafe and inadequate, even for the limited service they had to perform; but your great natural resources were still unimpaired, and upon that foundation you have constructed, and are still constructing, a system of diversified industries and inter-State and international commerce which, if not disturbed by unwise experiments in financial legislation, must attract to your section of the country all the active capital and skilled labor necessary to make it the most prosperous part of the continent. Your magnificent deposits of coal and iron, your fertile soil, adapted to the growth of cotton, sugar, and many other products which no other part of the country will yield; your unrivalled facilities for the manufacture of iron and steel, cotton goods, lumber, oil, furniture, and almost innumerable other articles which can be cheaply produced from the raw materials within your limits, constitute the elements of a marvelous growth and prosperity which nothing can prevent if the people of the South will continue to exhibit in the future the same spirit of conservatism and the same devotion to principle that have always characterized them in the past. The world has never witnessed a grander exhibition of courage and fortitude than was presented here when a defeated and impoverished people, without money or credit, and almost destitute of the tools and implements necessary to the performance of manual labor, went uncomplainingly to work to re-establish their social order, renew their commercial relations, and reconstruct their industrial system; and I am unwilling to believe that the same people can now be so discouraged by a temporary business depression, or so moved by appeals to their prejudices, that they will hastily resort to new and hazardous experiments with the currency in which all their transactions must be conducted.

Gold and Silver as Money.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the main question presented, it may be advantageous to state as briefly as possible a few admitted or well-established facts having an important bearing upon it. From the earliest times gold and silver have been used as money, not because there was at the beginning any law declaring them to be money, but because, by reason of their limited and regular supply, their great value as compared with other things in proportion to weight and bulk, and their durability, they were more stable and convenient than any other commodity as measures of value in making exchanges. Consequently, these metals were used as money by common consent of the people for centuries before there was any law upon the subject or any coins in existence; they passed by weight, and their values in effecting exchanges were determined by the quantity of pure metal contained in each piece. Each metal had a distinct value of its own, and when it was used in trade neither the buyer nor seller troubled himself about the ratio between it and the other metal. The laws of trade fixed and regulated the actual and relative values of both metals in the purchase and sale of other commodities, just as they do now. They had been used as money several centuries before any Government undertook, by royal proclamation or statute law, to establish a ratio between them, and, when this character of legislation was first begun, the public authorities did not attempt to establish new values or new ratios, but accepted those already fixed by the laws of trade and the custom of merchants. Coins were made, not for the purpose of attempting to add anything to the intrinsic or exchangeable value of the metal contained in them, but for the purpose of attesting, by public authority, its weight and purity, thus avoiding the delay and uncertainty resulting from the practice of weighing each piece as it passed from one to another. That the coinage of the metal does not now add anything to their actual value in the commercial world is conclusively proved by the facts that, in all the great transactions between the people of different countries, the coins are accepted only at their bullion value, determined by their actual weight and fineness, and the bullion itself is still used in making payments, just as it was thousands of years ago. Whatever effect legislation upon the ratios, in connection with legal-tender laws, may have had upon the use of the two metals in the payment of antecedent debts, it has never had the slightest effect upon the actual or relative values of the two metals in national or international trade.

For many centuries, even after the commerce of the world had grown to enormous proportions, the propriety of making any given quantity of bullion, or any particular coin, a legal tender was not even suggested, and to the present time there is no legal tender in international trade. Whether payments are made in gold or silver coins, or in gold or silver bullion, actual intrinsic value determines the amount or quantity to be delivered, no matter what may be the legal-tender laws of the different countries, and no matter though they may have the same or different ratios of value between the metals within their respective limits. The law of France, for instance, places a higher value upon silver relatively to gold than is placed upon it by the laws of the United States, the French ratio being 15½ to 1, and ours being 16 to 1; but if 16 pounds of our silver, coined or uncoined, were sent to that country to be used in the payment of a debt or in the purchase of commodities, it would not be accepted at the ratio of 15½ to 1, or at that of 16 to 1 as compared to gold, but only at the ratio of about 32 to 1, which shows that neither our ratio nor the French ratio has any effect whatever upon the value or purchasing power of the metal itself. Coinage is free in Mexico, and the dollar, which is a full legal tender, contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, while our dollar contains only 371.25 grains of pure silver; yet Mexican silver dollars are sent into the United States and other parts of the world and sold at the price of the bullion contained in them, which is about one-half their nominal or legal value in their own country. The legal-tender laws affect the debt-paying power of the coin itself in the country where the laws prevail, but the laws estsablishing ratio do not affect the value of the metal contained in the coins either at home or abroad, because it is the metal that fixes the value of the coin, and not the coin that fixes the value of the metal.

The Uncertain Double Standard.

But it is contended by a large number of the advocates of free coinage—perhaps a majority of them—that the effect of their policy would be not to abolish the present standard of value and substitute the single-silver standard in its place, but that it would establish what they call bimetallism and a double standard. I confess my inability to understand what is really meant by a double standard or measure of value; the idea is incomprehensible to my mind, because I cannot conceive how it is possible to have two different legal and authoritative measures of the same thing in use at the same time—as, for instance, a pound weighing sixteen ounces and a pound weighing eight ounces, or only half as much, and both declared by law to be legal pounds. I agree entirely with Gen. Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury, who said: "The proposition that there can be but one standard in fact is self-evident." The proposition to establish and maintain two different measures of value, to be in use at the same time and to be applied to the same things at the same time, embodies a physical and metaphysical absurdity, and this is so evident that the ablest thinkers and writers upon the subject have been at last forced to abandon it. Prof. Francis A. Walker, one of the most distinguished bimetallists in the United States, or in the world, in a carefully-prepared paper recently published, says:

But one thing more remains to be said in this connection—that is, in reply to the allegation of the monometallist writers that the course of events in France which has been cited did not constitute a genuine case of bimetallism. If these writers may be permitted to impose their own definition upon us, their contention can to a considerable extent be made good. What they say is that France, from 1808 to 1873, did not enjoy the concurrent circulation of the two metals, but only an alternate circulation, now of one and now of the other, and this, they declare, is not bimetallism at all. Therefore, according to their view, there is no great historical instance of the success of bimetallism.

If, on the other hand, we may be permitted for ourselves to say what we mean and propose by bimetallism, the criticism in question does not touch our case at all. We flatly deny that bimetallism necessarily involves the concurrent circulation of the two metals. There is some reason to believe that the French statesmen of 1803 really expected that concurrent circulation would result, but no bimetallist nowadays makes the concurrent circulation of the two metals in the same country a necessity of that system. If it results only in establishing an alternating circulation, the chief results of bimetallism will still be achieved, as they were by the action of France.

This is intelligible, for we can all understand how it is possible to have an alternating standard and circulation, sometimes gold and sometimes silver, and the monetary history of the world proves that this is just what happens whenever the two metals are freely coined in any country and made full legal tender. Values will always be measured by the kind of money in actual circulation, no matter what the law may declare, and, therefore, if we have free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 should drive out gold and substitute silver and paper redeemable in silver in its place, we should have a single silver standard and actual silver monometallism. Instead of using both gold and silver, as we do now in larger amounts than ever before in our history, we should instantly expel the more valuable metal from the country and make the other the sole basis of our currency. We have now practical bimetallism—the use of both metals as money; we should have then practical monometallism—the use of only one metal as money. This is neither speculation nor prophecy, but a conclusion based on facts established by the experience of all nations in all ages.

The Silver Position Stated.

In order to eliminate all irrelevant matter and simplify the argument, allow me to state exactly what the proposition now pending before the people is: It is proposed that the United States, without the cooperation or assistance of any other Government, shall provide by law that all the silver bullion, or foreign silver coins, that may be presented at the mints by individuals or corporations, foreign or domestic, shall be coined, at the public expense, into silver dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold—that is, that sixteen pounds of silver shall be considered equal in value to one pound of gold, and the weights of the coins shall be adjusted accordingly—and that the coins so made at the public expense shall be delivered to the owners of the bullion, or foreign silver coins, as the case may be, and all the people of the United States, but nobody else, shall be compelled by law to receive them as dollars of full value, in the payment of debts due to them from their own fellow-citizens, and from the citizens or subjects of other countries. It is not proposed that the citizens or subjects of other countries, with whom our people trade, shall be compelled to receive these silver dollars in their transactions with us, because that can be done only by international agreement, and our impatient free-coinage friends declare their determination to proceed at once independently of all other Governments. All who are indebted to us are, therefore, to have the privilege of paying in silver, while all to whom we shall become indebted are to have the privilege of requiring us to pay in gold.

Measures by their purchasing power in the markets of the world, which is the only real test, the relative value of silver bullion to gold bullion is about 32 to 1; that is, it requires in all countries, silver-standard countries as well as gold-standard countries, about 32 pounds of silver bullion to procure the same quantity of commodities that one pound of gold bullion will procure, and, therefore, the proposition to authorize the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money at the ratio of 16 to 1 means, under existing conditions, that the intrinsic value of the silver dollar shall only be half, or about half, the intrinsic value of the gold dollar. My own opinion is that after we had passed a certain limit the more silver dollars we coined the less they would be worth, because the inflation itself would still further diminish their purchasing power. Such legislation by the United States alone would not reduce the value of the gold dollar to any extent whatever, because, as already stated, the value of that metal in commercial transactions all over the world is estimated according to its weight and fineness, and will continue to be so estimated, and consequently the only way in which this country alone could diminish the value of its gold dollar would be to reduce the weight of the pure metal contained in it.

The attempt to coin the two metals without limit as to amount into full legal-tender money and keep both in circulation at the same time has been made by nearly every civilized nation in the world, and has failed in every one of them. It has failed because in every instance it has been found impossible to establish and maintain a legal ratio corresponding at all times with the intrinsic or commercial ratio between the two metals contained in the coins, and because whenever either of the metals was undervalued relatively to the other in the coinage laws it was expelled from the country. England persisted in the attempt for nearly 500 years, and, notwithstanding the enactment of most severe penal statutes against the exportation of coins or bullion, was at last forced to abandon the effort and adopt the single standard. France, in her efforts to keep the coins of the two metals in circulation at the same time, changed the legal ratio between them more than 150 times in a single century, and finally, in 1876, finding that gold was leaving her, and that in ten years her net imports of silver had amounted to $280,000,000, stopped the coinage of legal-tender silver, and for nineteen years the attempt has been abandoned in that country. Many other nations in Europe and other parts of the world have subjected their people to great loss and expense by their adherence to monetary systems based upon the theory that a double standard could be maintained, but in no case have they succeeded in keeping the coins of the two metals in use at the same time, except for very short periods. Our own country is not without experience upon this subject, and the results here were just the same as they have been everywhere else. By the act of 1834, which was our first coinage law, the legal ratio between gold and silver was fixed at 15 to 1, when in fact the true commercial ratio was or soon became about 15½ to 1, and the result of this very small overvaluation of silver in the coinage was that gold went out of circulation, and we had practically silver monometallism until after the passage of the act of 1834. For the purpose of restoring gold to the circulation, Congress in 1834 changed the ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, and as this was an overvaluation of gold in the coinage, silver left the country, and from that time on until 1878 we had practically gold monometallism whenever we had any metallic basis at all for our currency.

A Silver Fallacy Exposed.

It is argued that the existing standard of value ought to be abandoned because since 1873 prices of commodities have fallen, and will continue to fall, if the standard is maintained, so that it has been and will continue to be more and more difficult each succeeding year to pay debts; that this fall in the prices of all commodities is attributable to the appreciation of gold, and that the appreciation in the value of gold has been caused by the alleged demonetization of silver in Germany in 1871 and 1873, the omission of the standard silver dollar from the coinage of the United States in 1873, and the suspension of the coinage of silver by France in 1876. It is true that the prices of many things have fallen since 1873, but it is true also that the prices of many things had fallen long before that date. The assertion that the fall in prices since 1873 is due to the appreciation of gold alone is based upon the assumption that the relations between supply and demand have not changed, that there has been no diminution of the cost of production and distribution, that the facilities for effecting financial exchanges have not been improved, and, in brief, that the world has made no progress in the conduct of its industrial and commercial operations for more than twenty years. This assumption is so inconsistent with well-known economic and historical facts that it seems scarcely worth while to give it a serious consideration.

Reductions in the prices of commodities are generally due to so many different causes that it is scarcely ever possible to ascertain the extent of their separate influences. I presume, however, that even the most ardent advocate of free coinage would be willing to admit that the invention and use of labor-saving machinery, the extension of our railroad systems, the improvement of our waterways, and the great reductions in the rates for carrying freight, the employment of steamships, the use of the telegraph on the land and under the sea, the application of electricity in the production of light, heat, and power, the utilization of by-products which were formerly waste, the introduction of more economical methods in the processes of production, the wonderful advance made by our laborers in skill and efficiency, the greatly reduced rates of interest paid for the use of capital, and many other things which it would require much time to enumerate and explain, have affected prices in some measure, at least, and yet they ignore all these great influences in their argument upon the subject and attribute the lower prices of commodities to a single alleged and inadequate cause—the appreciation of gold. I presume, also, that our free-coinage friends will admit that if the change in prices has been caused entirely by the appreciation of gold, the reduction would have affected all things alike, because it cannot be denied that, in the absence of other influences, gold must bear the same relation to the price of one article that it bears to the price of another. But we do not find that the prices of all things have been reduced in the same proportion, nor do we find that the prices of all things have in fact been reduced. It would require far more time than could be devoted to the subject upon such an occasion as this to discuss the subject of prices in all its details, nor is it necessary to do so for the purpose of this argument, because a very few illustrations will serve to show the weakness of the contention that the decline is due alone to the appreciation of gold.

The argument that the reduction of prices is due to the appreciation of gold is necessarily based upon the further assumptions that the legislation in regard to silver has produced a scarcity of redemption or metallic money in the world, and that prices are fixed and regulated by the amount of such money in circulation, or available for circulation. Neither of these assumptions is justified by the facts. The most exhaustive efforts have been made from time to time by the Treasury Department, through the Director of the Mint, by careful examinations of the monetary statistics of other countries, by correspondence with our diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and with foreign financial authorities, and otherwise, to ascertain the actual amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the world, and the result shows that there is now more gold and silver in the aggregate, and more of each one of them, in use as full legal-tender money than there ever was at any other time in the history of the world. The gold in use as money amounts to $3,965,990,000, the full legal-tender silver amounts to $3,435,800,000, and the limited legal-tender silver amounts to $619,900,000. The policy of maintaining, or rather attempting to maintain, the so-called double standard never succeeded in keeping so large an amount of full legal-tender silver in circulation in the world as there is at this time, and one of the principal reasons for this is that the effect of the policy was to drive first the coins of one metal and then the coins of the other into the coffers of the hoarders or into the melting-pots, because they were undervalued in the coinage laws and would not remain in use as money.

Some Significant Statistics.

Official monetary statistics show that in the gold-standard countries of the world the stocks of money are much larger per capita than in the silver-standard countries. Taking the large gold-standard countries and the large silver-standard countries, it appears than in 1894 the stock of money in the United States was over $25 per capita, in the United Kingdom nearly $20, and in Germany nearly $19, while in Mexico the per capita was $4.71, in Russia and Finland $8.32, and in China $3.26. The gold-standard countries use large amounts of silver as money, but the silver-standard countries use no gold as money, and cannot do so for the reasons I have already endeavored to explain. But, gentlemen, for the reasons already stated, the commercial nations of the world do not now require the same proportion of metallic money in the transaction of their business that they required a few centuries ago, or even one century ago. Credit has been vastly extended and the use of paper in the form of notes, checks, and bills has almost entirely displaced metallic money in the daily business of the people, and as long as these forms of credit are kept equal in value to the metallic standard the effect upon the prices of commodities is precisely the same as if the whole volume of circulation consisted of standard coin, for, as long as equality in their value can be maintained, the paper representatives of the dollar perform exactly the same office in the exchange of commodities that gold dollars themselves would perform; but if this equality is destroyed, the paper is discredited, its purchasing power is diminished, and the people have no longer a stable measure of value.

One of the most effective arguments made by the advocates of free coinage, in some parts of the country at least, is that the people are in debt, and that it is the duty of the Government to relieve them by such legislation as will enable them to procure cheap money for the purpose of discharging their obligations, and in support of this argument the most exaggerated statements are made as to the depressed and suffering condition of our farmers, wage-earners, and other producing classes. This argument concedes that under the proposed system of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, all the various kinds of currency in use by the people, including the silver dollar itself, would be worth less than it is now, for, of course, if this is not to be the result, money would be no cheaper than it is now. To assert that the people are in debt is simply to say that they have traded with each other on credit, that one part of our fellow-citizens, relying upon the integrity and financial standing of their neighbors and acquaintances, have lent them money on time and sold property to them without demanding immediate payment in cash, and that in this way they have enabled many people to carry on a useful business and live in comfortable homes who otherwise could not have done so.

If it is a crime to lend money to a man who wants to borrow it, or to sell property on credit to a man who wants to purchase it, and has no ready money to pay for it, let the perpetrators be properly punished, but let us not involve the whole country in confusion and disaster and immolate the innocent and guilty alike in order to punish the real offenders. If our people are in debt they owe each other, and, consequently, about as many would be actually injured as would be apparently benefited by scaling the obligations down to a silver standard. The indebtedness of the farmers, mechanics, and other laboring classes of our people, although large in the aggregate, is quite small in comparison with the whole indebtedness of the great railroad and manufacturing corporations, the national and State banks, savings institutions, trust companies, insurance companies, building associations, and other organizations engaged in financial and commercial enterprises. These various organizations are indebted to the people to the extent of many billions of dollars, and, while it is true that many of the people are also indebted to them, their debtors and creditors are not the same persons, and, therefore, the debts cannot be set off against each other and extinguished in that way.

I deny that there is any such thing as a distinct "debtor class" in this country, for, while nearly every one owes some debts, large or small, nearly every one has also some debts owing to him; in other words, he is both debtor and creditor. The laboring people, as a general rule, owe very little at any one time, while their employers are always indebted to them, because wages are not paid in advance; and besides, many of them have small deposits in savings and other banks, in trust companies, in building associations, and large numbers of them have their lives insured for the benefit of their wives and children, and consequently they are creditors of the banks and of the insurance companies. The savings-bank depositors in this country last year numbered 4,777,687, and the wives and children of the depositors who depended upon these accumulated earnings for future support doubtless numbered 10,000,000 more. There were 1,925,340 depositors in the national banks last year, and 1,724,077 of them had deposits of less than $1,000 each, while State and private banks and loan and trust companies held deposits for 1,436,638 people. Our life insurance companies, to say nothing of companies insuring property against loss by fire and otherwise, had 7,505,870 policies outstanding last year, upon which the premiums had been paid, or were being paid, by the people, and the mutual benefit and assessment companies had 3,478,000 members. The building and loan associations had nearly 2,000,000 members, all of whom had paid their money in as required by the rules of the body to which they belonged. Here, then, are about 21,000,000 of our people, generally poor, or at least people of moderate means, who have given credit to these great corporations and companies, and, in my opinion, it would be a grievous wrong to adopt any policy which would deprive them of the legal right to demand and receive just as good money as they parted with when they made the deposits in the banks or paid the premiums on their insurance policies. The hard-earned savings of the poor ought not to be sacrificed to the avarice of the wealthy mine owners or the ambition of aspiring politicians, and if the people who have a substantial interest in the welfare of the country and a just appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens will exert their proper influence in public affairs, this great wrong can never be perpetrated.

Mr. President, but little remains for me to say before bringing these remarks to a conclusion. It is not my purpose to discuss upon this occasion the various propositions which have been made from time to time for the improvement of our banking system, or for the retirement of United States notes, because the questions involved in them are so important and so large that they cannot be properly considered in connection with the subject to which my time has been devoted. We have an abundance of money in this country for all the purposes of trade, and the disturbances and hard times of 1893 and 1894 were not caused by a scarcity or contraction of the currency, but by a contraction of credit resulting from a loss of confidence in the stability and value of our currency. So far as the mere volume of our currency is concerned, we had then, and have now, an ample supply for all necessary purposes, but under the existing system it is not properly distributed, and is not sufficiently elastic to meet all the changing requirements of business of different periods of the year. The United States should go entirely out of the banking business by the withdrawal of its arbitrary and compulsory issues of notes and afford the people an opportunity to supply their own currency, based upon their own means and credit, thus enabling every community to utilize its own resources when necessary, and adjust the circulation from time to time to the actual demands of legitimate commerce. In what way this shall be accomplished is a question which has already engaged the serious attention of the people and public authorities, and it will no doubt continue to be investigated and discussed until a plan is formulated which, if not perfect, will at least have the merit of being a great improvement upon the existing system.

In the meantime our highest duty is to preserve the present standard of value, maintain the parity of the two metals, and keep all the money in circulation among the people, whether it be gold and silver coins, or paper based upon them, equal in purchasing power, so that no discrimination will or can be made between those who receive silver or paper and those who receive gold. A great government should do nothing to discredit its own obligations or diminish the value of the money in the hands of its citizens, nor should the people of a great country ever consent to the adoption of a policy, through experimental financial legislation or otherwise, which would vitiate the obligations of their contracts, interrupt the regular course of their business, and destroy the foundations upon which their industrial and commercial systems have been constructed. The spirit of conservatism is still strong among our people, and, notwithstanding the delusive promises and selfish appeals that are now largely influencing their opinions in some parts of the country, the truth will ultimately prevail and I have no doubt of the result when the time for final action comes.

Wise Philadelphia Grocers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—A committee of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of this city which was appointed to inquire into the cause of falling prices, "and if possible to point out remedies to stop it," submitted its report to-day. The report, which is long, concludes:

We recommend that silver be added to its companion, gold, as money of final redemption, and your committee believes that the chief cause of the disorganized condition of trade, and consequently falling prices, will be removed.

Consideration of the report was postponed by the Exchange until next month.

Blackburn to Reply to Carlisle.

VERSAILLES, Ky., May 23.—Senator Blackburn announced that he will answer Mr. Carlisle's Covington speech at Lawrenceburg next Saturday.

PLAN OF REAPPORTIONMENT

What Was Done by the County Committee Was Merely Provisional—The Public Hearing on May 31.

The Committee on County Affairs, consisting of Alderman Hall, Chairman; Vice President Windolph, and Aldermen Ol

C. S. OSBORN AGAIN IN COURT

HIS BROTHERS' ANSWER IN A SUIT DECLARED FRIVOLOUS.

A. Flynn Kent's Claim Against the Wine Merchant on Disputed Notes for $3,000.

The affairs of Charles S. Osborn, the wine merchant and man-about-town, came up in court again yesterday.

For several weeks last Winter, Mr. Osborn made things lively for the newspaper readers of New-York City by his airy conduct while under examination in supplementary proceedings in a judgment against him. His two brothers, William and Robert Arthur, with whom he was formerly associated in the firm of John Osborn, Son & Co., at 45 Beaver Street, took occasion at that time to "haul him over the coals" in the most ruthless fashion, and to repudiate all connection with him.

In the case that came up yesterday, the brothers again came in for a part. They were the real principals, in fact, Charles S. only figuring as an incident, though a most important one.

A. Flynn Kent sued William and Robert A. Osborn on notes for $3,000, made by Charles S. Osborn, the payment of which William and Robert A. guaranteed. Through his counsel Mr. Kent asked Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court to strike out the answers which the two brothers have interposed to the suit.

The claim of Mr. Kent is an old one, and is based principally upon money loaned. It dates back to about twenty years ago, when Mr. Kent obtained a judgment against Charles S. Osborn, which the latter says he settled. Mr. Kent disputed this, and over a year ago he claimed that Mr. Osborn was still indebted to him for $4,000. Although the claim was disputed, Mr. Osborn paid $1,000, and for the remainder gave three promissory notes. These he asked to have extended, and then his two brothers guaranteed the payment of them in case he could not meet them at maturity.

Charles S. Osborn says that he does not owe the money, and his brothers declare that the claim is not a valid one, and that they signed the guarantee under false representations, and therefore should not be held liable for it. Moreover, they received no consideration for the making of the guarantee.

Kent declared that these answers were interposed for the purpose of delay, and that they were sham and frivolous. He said that there were judgments amounting to many thousands of dollars unsatisfied against Charles S. Osborn, and that there were also a number of judgments against William and Robert A. Osborn still unsettled.

Justice Ingraham decided that the answers were frivolous.

GEORGE J. GOULD'S PROTEST.

He Says His Father's Estate Has Not Been Fairly Treated.

George J. Gould does not think that the Tax Commissioners of this city have treated him fairly, as compared with their treatment of the Vanderbilts, Russell Sage, C. P. Huntington, and other millionaires.

He has gone on record to this effect in testimony taken before Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr. Mr. Cannon was appointed by the Supreme Court to take evidence in the proceedings brought by the heirs to set aside the tax levied on the Jay Gould estate for 1894.

The Tax Commissioners placed a valuation of $10,000,000 on the personal property of the estate, an individual valuation of $400,000 on the personal property of George J. Gould, and $100,000 each on the personal property of Howard, Edwin, and Helen M. Gould. The justness of this assessment was disputed by the Goulds. They contended that neither they nor the estate should have been taxed in New-York City, as they had given up their residence here. Furthermore, they asserted that the valuation was excessive.

Mr. Cannon took the testimony of George J. Edwin, Howard, and Helen M. Gould, of Winslow M. Pierce, their attorney, and of Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean. A copy of this testimony was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Mr. Cannon.

George J. Gould testified that in 1893 no estate was taxed as high as that of William H. Vanderbilt, which was taxed on an $8,000,000 valuation, although the estate was supposed to be worth $100,000,000, with the exception of the assessment which was made against his father's estate, which was placed at $10,000,000. He referred to the fact that Cornelius and W. K. Vanderbilt were each taxed on a valuation of $200,000 of personal property, while they were said to be worth $100,000,000. Russell Sage, he declared, had been assessed on a valuation of $500,000 at last Year; the Tilden estate on $500,000; Andrew Carnegie on $150,000, and C. P. Huntington, one of the wealthiest railroad men in the country, on $150,000.

He said that there was no taxable property of the estate or of his brothers or sisters in this city at the time of the making of the assessment. There was some non-taxable property here then, but the taxable property had been removed to New-Jersey. He had control of his father's estate up to the time he went to Europe last year to participate in the races with the Vigilant, but surrendered control then to the other executors. For some time past the securities have been in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

All the testimony will be submitted to the court when the cases come up for argument. The referee did not have the power to decide as to the question of residence.

A SALOON KEEPER'S FATAL ERROR

W. C. Pendergast Charged Deputy Sheriffs with Drinking Ginger Pop.

William C. Pendergast yesterday asked a jury in the Supreme Court to award him $2,500 damages against ex-Sheriff Sexton, but he made such an extraordinary statement at one point in his testimony that the jury decided against him.

Pendergast owned a saloon at 1,550 Avenue A, which was seized by Sheriff Sexton's deputies under an execution on June 28, 1894. Pendergast declared that the seizure was illegal, and, moreover, that the deputies placed in charge and their friends consumed most of the liquors in stock to assuage the Summer thirst.

"They drank up four bottles of Rhine wine," said Pendergast, in testifying, "four cases of Dublin stout, and a number of bottles of porter, ale, gin, ginger pop, cider, and mineral water."

Abraham Gruber appeared for Mr. Sexton, and when Pendergast spoke of "the ginger pop, cider, &c., Mr. Gruber demanded:

"You say the deputies drank your ginger pop and cider and mineral water?"

"Yes," replied Pendergast. "I found the empty bottles after they went away."

"And you mean to tell an intelligent American jury," exclaimed Mr. Gruber, scornfully, "that a body of New-York Deputy Sheriffs would drink your old ginger pop, 'soft stuff,' while there was good hard liquor about?"

Pendergast seemed to realize that he had made a blunder. For a few minutes he could make no answer. Then he said:

"I don't know, I'm sure. All I can say is that I certainly found the empty bottles. They were full when the Sheriff's men came, and they were empty after they went away."

Mr. Gruber practically rested his case on this crucial point, and the jury sustained him by finding for Mr. Sexton.

TWO DENTISTS AT WAR.

Dr. Fenn Must Not Pull Teeth Between Seventeenth Street and the Harlem.

Dr. William W. Niles and Dr. Elisha Fenn, dentists, have been having a lively time of it lately.

Their troubles finally landed them in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge McAdam, where Dr. Niles prayed for and obtained relief from what he alleges was most unfair treatment at the hands of Dr. Fenn. The case is a novel one from an ethical as well as a legal point of view.

Dr. Fenn had been practicing for years in Harlem, with an office at 172 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He built up a considerable business, which he sold out recently to Dr. Niles. The sale, according to Dr. Niles, was made under a stipulation that Dr. Fenn was not to open an office again within the district bounded by the East and North Rivers, the Harlem River and Seventeenth Street.

Notwithstanding this stipulation, Dr. Fenn, it is alleged, calmly opened a new office, shortly after the sale, within a few doors of his old office. Dr. Niles indignantly protested, but Dr. Fenn told him to go to. A very much bad feeling had been engendered, and worse language used, Dr. Niles hunted up a lawyer in the hope of finding a way of getting satisfaction from Dr. Fenn. The lawyer advised going to court.

The facts were stated yesterday to Judge McAdam, who issued an injunction restraining Dr. Fenn from pulling, filing, inserting, or repairing teeth within the district named by Dr. Niles.

Unless Dr. Fenn can get the injunction dissolved, and will have to set up his chair in the annexed district or somewhere down town. If he violates the injunction, he will get into trouble for contempt of court.

NEW DISORDERLY ACT ATTACKED.

Justice Ingraham Declines to Pass Upon Its Constutionality.

An effort was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Ingraham to attack the constitutionality of the Wilds act relative to disorderly persons.

The case on which the act was attacked was that of Mary Jones, who was arrested on Broadway at midnight on Monday charged with having spoken to three men. She was arraigned before Police Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Court and committed under the new law. She has been in the Tombs ever since under indefinite sentence, which, however, is put down at five days, there having been no previous conviction in her case.

P. A. McManus, counsel for the woman, contended that the law was unconstitutional, as it relegated to the Board of Charities and Corection the right to fix the sentence, and in other ways relegated to the board powers that belong to the courts, and could not be transferred. He said that under the law the prisoner must be sentenced in open court, which was not done in the present case.

Justice Ingraham said that he would not pass on the constitutionality of the law, and Mr. McManus then argued to have the woman discharged on the writ of habeas corpus on which she had been brought into court, as there was no evidence on which to hold, speaking to people on the street not being a crime.

Justice Ingraham took the papers on this question, and, unless he decides soon that the woman is illegally held, she will be discharged on Sunday.

VERDICTS AGAINST BROOKLYN MEN

One Fined for Libel and One Sent to Prison for Giving Straw Bail.

Frank Kuhn, a Brooklyn real estate agent, sent to one of his tenants a postal card containing matter to which the tenant objected as being libelous.

The tenant complained to the United States Post Office authorities, and yesterday Kuhn had to pay a fine of $50 in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, imposed by Judge Benedict.

Patrick J. Whalen, another resident of Brooklyn, also came to grief before Judge Benedict. Whalen lives, or lived, for hereafter his address will be the Kings County Penitentiary, at 1,766 Pacific Street.

He was found guilty of having given straw bail for Henry T. Vaughan, a letter carrier, indicted for stealing a letter.

Judge Benedict sentenced Whalen to imprisonment for three years.

Must Pay Their Personal Taxes.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered that Philip M. Myers must go to jail unless he pays personal taxes to the amount of $114.46.

George Harris and Julius B. Lorge were condemned to a similar fate unless they satisfy the Tax Collector's claim for $38.00 and $94.55, respectively.

Justice Lawrence also fined the following corporations the amount of personal taxes assessed against them for 1893, as follows:

Central Safe Deposit Company of the City of New-York, $262.68; Ceylon Planters Tea Company, $137.03; Columbia Slate Company, $112.69; Turner-Reynolds Express Company, $50.55; Queen Silver Polish Company, $30.30; Eveleth Printing Company, $30.50; Sackett & Fiske Stationery Company, $150.15.

Cannot Withdraw Her Divorce Suit.

Mrs. Babetta Bertshinger concluded some time ago that she wanted a limited divorce from her husband, William. She brought suit, but afterward she changed her mind, and yesterday she asked leave of Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, to withdraw the suit she had begun.

But the husband in the meantime had brought a little counter suit of his own, naming Alfonso Papp as co-respondent, and he objected most decidedly to any withdrawal of his wife's suit. The case, therefore, will have to go to trial.

When Mrs. Bertshinger's attorney failed to get an order of withdrawal, he asked for a counsel fee of $50, in the husband's cross-suit. He got $25.

Postal Employes Sent to Prison.

Walter H. Robinson, the Yonkers Post Office employe who was convicted recently of robbing the mails, was sentenced yesterday to two and a half years in the Kings County Penitentiary by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court.

Robinson had pleaded guilty, and his punishment was therefore made comparatively light.

John J. Hasson, another unfaithful Post Office employe, also got off with a light sentence. Hasson was a letter carrier attached to Station D in this city. While under the influence of liquor he destroyed a lot of mail matter. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Arguments in the Freund Case.

Abraham Levy and Maurice Meyer argued the case of Maurice V. Freund before Recorder Goff yesterday.

Freund is the real estate broker who is charged by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company with perjury.

The lawyers contended that no case had been made out against Freund and that he should be discharged.

De Lancey Nicoll, representing the complainants, pressed the case for the prosecution.

The Recorder said he would reserve decision. Freund is at liberty under $5,000 bail.

Declares that He Is Not a Vagrant.

James J. Hannigan says that he is worth $50,000, but he finds himself locked up in the Tombs on a charge of vagrancy and habitual drunkenness.

His imprisonment, he declares, is the result of a scheme of his children to get hold of his property.

James Oliver, acting for Hannigan, appeared before Recorder Goff yesterday and asked that his client be admitted to bail pending an appeal from the commitment that was issued by Police Justice Voorhis. The Recorder said he would hear argument on the matter to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

55—Hutchings vs. Wilson. 62—Montesi vs. Tug S. E. Babcock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 2—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. 3—Same vs. same. 4—Roberts vs. Robertson. 5—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. 6—Palmer vs. Chicago Herald Company. 7—American Grocery Company vs. Bennett. 8—Root vs. Press Publishing Company. 9—Langdon vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 10—Schwemberg vs. Stern.

Cases Noticed.—12—Park vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 13—Same vs. same. 14—Minrath vs. Columbian Time Recorder Company. 15—Graubnan vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 16—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 17—Taylor vs. Perry. 18—Same vs. Blue Ridge Marble Company. 19—Laughlin vs. United States Rolling Stock Company. 20—Burton Electric Company vs. Union Railway Company. 21—Montgomery vs. New-York Belting and Packing Company. 22—Root vs. Press Publishing Company. 23—Aiken vs. Colorado River Irrigation Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Atterbury vs. Hawley. 2—Kramer vs. Oldenhage.

Class IV.—3—Donn vs. Beaudet. 4—Bomes vs. Badlin. 5—Brown vs. Sullivan. 6—Fine vs. Hettrick.

Class VII.—7—Murray vs. Fitch. 8—Myers vs. American Investment Guaranty Company. 9—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. John Shillito Company.

Class VIII.—10—Van Ingen & Leahy vs. Hilton. 11—Bennett vs. Dutsch. 12—Keeting vs. Ward. 18—Rolando vs. Rolando. 14—Matter of New-York Fruit Company. 15—Matter of American Tool Company. 16—Duryea vs. Nuechsel. 17—Bender vs. Leonhauser. 18—Chambers vs. Colleran. 19—Niedhammer vs. Collins. 20—Cummins vs. Campbell. 21—Matter of Haggerty. 22—John Church Company vs. Gaunt. 23—Colwell vs. Colwell. 24—Simpson vs. Kling. 25—Fisher vs. Fisher. 26—Miller vs. Akron Iron Company. 27—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 28—McQueen vs. New. 29—Hall vs. Sherry. 30—Heller vs. Brownstein. 31—Ogden vs. Beall. 32—Matter of Gates. 33—Matter of Stevenson. 34—People vs. Baus & Co. 35—Page vs. French. 36—Pasch vs. Haley. 37—Flannagan vs. The Mayor, &c. 38—Meyer vs. Lexow. 39—Whittier vs. Whittier. 40—Cheever vs. Cheever.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Divorce.—3006—Wunsch vs. Wunsch. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornal.

Law and Fact.—639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until May 27.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—5060—Linde vs. Palmer. 6556—Mills vs. Abell. 6617—Friederich vs. Plath. 6553—Gilmartin vs. Marshall. 6282—Mayer vs. Wells. 6504—Alvino vs. Richfield Construction Company. 6394—Howard & Co. vs. Gallatin. 5090—Van Volkenburgh vs. Godfrey. 6544—Pierce vs. Dady. 6375—French vs. Canary. 5396—Janeway vs. Keefe. 5034—Wilkin vs. O'Connal. 5008—National Wall Paper Company vs. Pratt Institute.

Regular Day Calendar.—2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2797—Richards vs. Stokes. 6585—Honefy vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2045—Zimmerle vs. American Plaster Board Company. 2960—McLaughlin vs. Van Howenberg. 2587—Hanrahan vs. The Mayor, &c. 3854—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Kedenburgh. 2191—Hoyt vs. Beveridge. 3269—Thelberg vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 27.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of June.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

16—Waters vs. Waters.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1150—Parish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company.

Short Causes.—2833—German Exchange Bank vs. Kreiger. 2834—Same vs. same. 2956—McCarville vs. Fifth National Bank. 2565—Davies vs. Clark. 2741—Clark vs. Young. 2981—Davies vs. Nelke. 2982—Same vs. Same. 3053—Kuhl vs. Meyer. 3065—Friedrich vs. Plath. 3069—Hubbard vs. Looscher. 3088—First National Bank of Homer vs. Clark. 2771—Mudgett vs. McLean. 3034—Weller vs. Boise. 2341—Knorr vs. Hegeman.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

415—Genet vs. President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 882—Gilligan vs. Gilligan. 883—Alexander vs. Alexander. 898—Caracena vs. Caracena.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. 1657—Austen vs. Bradley Salt Company.

Short Cause.—1997—Hetherington vs. Gage.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—10:30 A. M.—James Havey, Philip Hummel, Thomas Rutter, Robert C. Harrison, Ella A. Wheeler, and Magdalina Haas. At 2 P. M.—Mary McLelland, Leonard Scott, and Henry M. Bradhurst.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers St.

Contested Wills.—1056—Mary Kerfoot. 1060—Helen B. O'Donnell. 1029—Cornelia F. Coster.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1810—Weil vs. Herter. 1786—Morgenroth vs. Shapiro. 1387—Hirschendorfer vs. Schweitzer. 1627—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Hanft. 1659—Schott vs. Wernberg Home for Aged. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller. 1322—Koschnofsky vs. Berman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3818—Goodman vs. Tamsen. 1242—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1950—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deitz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1366—Strauss vs. Runkel. 3909—Fromme vs. Gray.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

4301—Charwat vs. Kopp. 4076—Wolf vs. Gombossy. 4077—Same vs. same. 3594—Little vs. Halsteadt. 4284—Bunn vs. The Kinetoscope Company. 4090—Flanders vs. Cassidy. 4178—Reilly vs. Barnes. 4376—Auerbach vs. Quinn. 4116—Keale vs. Franklyn Brass and Bronze Company. 4290—Wamsley vs. Anderson. 4214—Kaskel vs. Charlier. 4096—Edson vs. Weber. 4103—Pope vs. John. 2654—Fitzgerald vs. Schreiber. 4373—Same vs. Goodman. 4281—Wilson vs. Hitchcock. 4259—Taylor vs. Fromme.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—164—Podolsky vs. Goodmamn.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—James McManus and Jacob Levy.

Pleadings.—1—Edward Smith. 2—Philip Clark. 3—Louis Diamond. 4—James McCarthy. 5—Matthew Tierney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine, Jr., for the People.

1—Newton Whitehead. 2—Rudolph Bottke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—David Herman. 2—Patrick Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 3—Benjamin Lawson. 4—Andrew Olsen. 5—Thomas Flynn. 6—Giovanni Rannelle. 7—James Carroll. 8—William H. Fox. 9—John Loser. 10—William Oden. 11—John Barber. 12—Norman Fountain. 13—Bernard Gallagher. 14—John Regan.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Hall vs. Commercial Steam Laundry Company—James J. Nealis. Cochran vs. Reich—Charles H. Truax. Andrews, J.—Reich vs. Cochran—Charles H. Truax.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Rumsey, J. Part II.—Cullen, J.

1380—Matter of Carberry, &c. 1390—Matter of Priest, &c. 2310—Schwab vs. Crovo. 2258—Cropsey vs. Brennan. 1901—Walsh vs. Overin. 1909—Miller Company vs. Fox. 2299—Winckelmann vs. Woolsey. 2202—Title Company vs. Peters. 2268—Emmet vs. Masters. 2351—Powell vs. Wilson. 2195—Ellery vs. Strauer.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—1950—Wels et al. vs. Volk. 2528—Douglass vs. Hendrickson. 2404—Schmidt vs. Rennert et al. 2296—Weiss vs. Roesch. 2548—In the matter of Margaret McConnell, an incompetent person. 2544—Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company vs. Raymond. 1970—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell. 570—Cross et al. vs. Barrett et al. 2424—Hartman vs. Doudera.

Regular Calendar, Held June 3.—222—Martin, infant, &c., vs. Prospect Park and Coney Island and Railroad Company. 2279—Hovell vs. Noll. 661—Muller, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 165—Dawson, infant, vs. Kirkham. 529—Purtell vs. McCormick. 307—Ruggiero, infant, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 984—Mayer, administrator, &c., vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. 21—Rahtes vs. Longenecker. 88—Dohn vs. Luhrs et al. 117—Huber vs. Tyler. 126—Schoebel, Jr., infant, vs. Mayer. 137—Davenport, public administrator, vs. Reynolds. 139—Ellis vs. Halberts. 140—Bauer vs. Mayer. 1263—Grismer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 996—Hoyt vs. Husing. 153—Koch vs. City of Brooklyn. 163—Dahlberg vs. Maier. 171—Niehling vs. Dannenberg et al. 178—Cunningham vs. Block et al. 608—Dillon vs. McSweeney. 1267—Bell vs. O'Neill. 1054—Sullivan vs. Rocker. 981—O'Hanlon vs. Dix. 854—Johnson, Jr., infant, vs. Schmidt. 463—Friberg vs. Fitzgerald. 85—McGuire vs. Empire Warehousing Company. 658—Seip vs. Travers. 181—Pickering vs. Pickering. 793—Glasheen, infant, &c., vs. Lane.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C.J.

273—Schnabel vs. Schnabel. 274—Helmholtz vs. Helmholtz. 265—Thompson vs. Thompson. 267—Ruhl vs. Ruhl. 285—O'Keefe vs. O'Keefe et al.

An Auk Skin Worth $1,750.

At a recent auction sale in London, a fine and well-preserved specimen of the great auk, from the collection of the late Sir William Milner, was put up at auction. About eighty skins of the bird are known to be in existence, of which twenty-four are in Great Britain, ten of these being in museums and fourteen in private hands. The bidding for the specimen offered for sale started at 100 guineas, and went up slowly to 350 guineas; but as this was lower than the reserve price, the bird did not change owners. A great auk's egg, offered at the same sale, reached the price of 180 guineas, while an egg of Aepyornis maximus was sold for 38 guineas.—Nature.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Less Than One Per Cent. of the Cattle Inspected Last Year Diseased.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—During the fiscal year 1894 the Bureau of Animal Industry inspected more than 13,000,000 head of animals at forty-six abattoirs in seventeen cities. Of this number 16,703 were condemned and sent to the tank for destruction, as follows: Cattle, 4,127; sheep, 466, and hogs, 12,110. There were also a great many portions of carcasses that were condemned. The number of beef cattle inspected last year amounted to 3,862,000, or about one-half the cattle placed upon the market. The number condemned in the figures quoted are those that were condemned after slaughter and do not include those that failed to pass when the cattle were on the hoof and subject to the rigid investigation of the Inspector.

There has never been any microscopic examination for trichinae except in the case of hogs for the German trade, that country alone demanding it. Dr. Salmon does not think such examination amounts to much, for the reason that in Germany, where they have the best system of examination, the most trouble from this disease arises. This he attributes to the carelessness of the people in cooking the meat and the large amount of it consumed without proper preparation.

Bribery Investigation in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 23.—Judge Shackelford, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Cole County to-day, instructed it to investigate the charges that members of the Legislature had accepted bribes, and the newspaper charges that they had been corrupted in other ways.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...4:35|Sun°set°...7:18|Moon sets.....

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:34	7:42	1:24	1:24
Governors Island	7:48	8:07	2:01	2:00
Hell Gate	9:41	10:00	3:29	3:28

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bohemia	Gibraltar	May 10
Boston City	Swansea	May 11
Campania	Liverpool	May 18
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	May 16
Galileo	Hull	May 10
Kronprinz F. Wilhelm	Gibraltar	May 11
Marengo	Antwerp	May 11
Nacoochee	Savannah	May 21
Pawnee	Gibraltar	May 10
Paula	Gibraltar	May 8
Prins Mauritz	Port au Prince	May 18
Yorford	Gibraltar	May 5

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

Comal	Galveston	May 18
Kansas City	Savannah	May 22
La Champagne	Havre	May 18
Paris	Southampton	May 18
Sicilia	Christiansand	May 11
South Cambria	Gibraltar	May 11
Trinidad	Bermuda	May 23

SUNDAY, MAY 26.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	May 16
Seminole	Jacksonville	May 22

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Alps	Navassa	May 21
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	May 15
Cevic	Liverpool	May 17
Ems	Bremen	May 18
Madiana	St. Thomas	May 23

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Alene	Kingston	May 23
Caracas	La Guayra	May 22
Mohican	Rotterdam	May 15
Oldenburg	Bremen	May 16
Russia	Hamburg	May 16
Richmond Hill	London	May 14
Westernland	Antwerp	May 18

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

Havel	Southampton	May 22
Mississippi	London	May 16
Nueces	Galveston	May 22
Teutonic	Liverpool	May 22
Yucatan	Havana	May 25

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

Croft	Dundee	May 15
Hekla	Christiansand	May 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Jamaica	May 24	Livingston	24 State St.
State of Texas	May 24	Brunswick	Pier 20, E. R.
Cufic	May 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Algonquin	May 24	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	May 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Etruria	May 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ohio	May 25	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Manitoba	May 25	London	4 Broadway.
City of Rome	May 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Principia	May 25	Leith	29 Broadway.
Ailsa	May 25	Jamaica	24 State St.
Thingvalla	May 25	Christiania	F'ch, Edye Co.
Alamo	May 25	Galveston	Pier 20, E. R.
Yumuri	May 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Europa	May 25	London	Kemble Bldg.
Peninsular	May 25	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
S. of Nebraska	May 25	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	May 25	N. Orleans	Pier 9, N. R.
Fulda	May 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Amalfi	May 25	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Fontabelle	May 25	Barbados	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	May 25	N. Orleans	343 Broadway
Philadelphia	May 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cuvier	May 25	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Dunia	May 25	Hamburg	39 Broadway.
Chateau Lafite	May 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Fort William	May 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Veendam	May 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexican Pr	May 25	Montevideo	2-4 State St.
Gascogne	May 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bolivia	May 28	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	May 28	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Seminole	May 28	Jacksville	5 Bowling Gr.
Runic	May 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trave	May 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	May 29	Newcastle	21-23 StateSt.
El Sol	May 29	N. Orleans	343 Broadway
Paris	May 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	May 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	May 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rhynland	May 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	May 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Habana	May 30	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
Neustria	May 30	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	May 30	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Maskelyne	May 30	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Werkendam	May 30	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	May 31	Brunswick	Pier 20, E. R.
City of Para	May 31	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Iroquois	May 31	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Herschel	June 1	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Indian Prince	June 1	Pernamb'o	2-4 State St.
Galileo	June 1	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Concho	June 1	Galveston	Pier 20, E. R.
Richmond H'l	June 1	London	21-24 StateSt.
Campania	June 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	June 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Sicilia	June 1	Copenhag'n	37 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 1	London	4 Broadway.
Ethiopia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Delaware	June 1	Hull	5 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 1	Kingston	24 State St.
Patria	June 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Amsterdam	June 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	June 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Prins Mauritz	June 1	Hull	32 Beaver St.
Knickerbocker	June 1	N. Orleans	Pier 9, N. R.
Ems	June 1	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Regulus	June 1	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Boston City	June 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cevic	June 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	June 1	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kaiser W. II	June 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Leith	June 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Westernland	June 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Martello	June 8	Hull	21

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Much Interest Shown in the Rinaldo Auction Sale—A Total of $408,550 Realized.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son have sold for the Hart estate, at $48,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 47 West Fifty-sixth Street, 19.4 by 100.5.

Messrs. Terence Farley's Sons have sold to a Mr. Morse, at $48,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 40 West Seventieth Street, 22 by 65 by 102.2.

Messrs. Mills & Whitehouse have leased to the Hon. Perry Belmont the four-story brownstone dwelling 855 Fifth Avenue, 40 by 120.

The principal offering in the auction room at 111 Broadway yesterday was that in partition of the property of Marks Rinaldo, deceased. Messrs. William Kennelly and Peter F. Meyer acted as auctioneers. In all seventeen parcels were disposed of, and the amount realized was $408,550. The equity, however, was comparatively small. A large crowd was in attendance, but most of the bidding was done by speculators and by the heirs. Three of the latter were purchasers at the sale. The property sold, the amounts obtained, and the names of the purchasers are subjoined:

Nos. 566 and 568 Seventh Avenue, west side, beginning 123.4 feet south of Forty-first Street, 50.7 by 100, two five-story brick buildings, with stores, $38,050 and $38,400, respectively, Thomas Barrett; 21 Suffolk Street, west side, 175 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story front and rear brick tenements, $22,000, Mandelbaum & Lewine; 316 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, five-story brick double flat, 25 by 100.4, $26,000, Peter Wynen; 206 West Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story and basement brick tenement, $34,000, Mandelbaum & Lewine; 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 185 feet east of Third Avenue, two five-story and basement brick tenements, 25 by 98.8 each, $26,250 and $27,000, respectively, Joel Rinaldo; 208 to 200 East Thirty-third Street, north side, beginning 81.1 feet east of Third Avenue, four five-story brick tenements, the first two 24.8½ by 107.7 each, to Joel Rinaldo, at $25,000 and $25,100, and the other two, 24.8 by 107.7 each, to Edward Rinaldo at $25,400 and $24,500, respectively; 156 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 82.2 by irregular, three-story and basement brick dwelling, $8,500, George H. Schaffer; 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue, west side, 49.4½ feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 24.8½ and 24.8 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, $30,500 and $30,100, respectively, Samuel Rinaldo; 214, 216, and 218 East Thirty-third Street, south side, beginning 185 feet east of Third Avenue, each 16.8 by 98.9, three three-story and basement brick dwellings, two to Peter A. Cassidy at $9,000 and $9,100, respectively, and one to Joel Rinaldo at $9,450.

An incident attending the sale was the re-sale of the property at 237 Ninth Avenue. Mr. Meyer knocked it down to Samuel Rinaldo at $30,000, but a woman claimed it was her bid. The property, after some parley, was again put up for sale, this time bringing $30,500 from Mr. Rinaldo.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, by executors' order, at $22,600, to S. P. Frankenheimer, one of the heirs, the four-story and basement brownstone building, with store, 871 Third Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet south of Fifty-third Street, by 98 by 100.4.

Other property offered was withdrawn.

The auction sales for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, C. W. West, referee, 1,462 and 1,464 Amsterdam Avenue, beginning 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $19,600.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $51,375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 417 feet east of Boston Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by Ida McK. Housen of 73 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; cost, $4,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 150.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, four-story brick tenement, by Theresa Loeble of 3,393 Third Avenue; cost, $12,000.

Jumel Place, 319.3 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, three-story brick dwelling, by Susie E. Ormsby of High Bridge; cost, $6,000.

Suburban Street, east side, 93.4 feet south of Briggs Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Joseph Y. Johnston of 581 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Brook Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Matthew Coogan of 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; cost, $64,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, eleven three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Frank & Goldsmith of 121 East Sixty-fifth Street and 29 East Seventy-ninth Street; cost, $121,000.

Ninetieth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by William H. Grob of 6 East Forty-second Street; cost, $16,000.

Jennings Street, southwest corner of Chisholm Street, two-story frame dwelling, by William Birrell of 1,400 Boston Avenue; cost, $3,500.

No. 587 Morris Avenue, (rear,) one and one-half-story frame stable, by Mary Connelly of 589 Morris Avenue; cost, $800.

Melrose Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, five-story brick flat, by Robert Davis of 536 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; cost, $17,000.

Monroe Street, north side, 137.3 feet east of Market Street, two five-story brick flats, by Andrew Martin of 94 Madison Street; cost, $36,000.

Nos. 364 and 366 Pearl Street, by Rox Healy, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $975.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, by Henry Aston estate, alterations to four-story brick store; cost, $3,000.

No. 192 Third Avenue, by Miss J. P. Tremble, alterations to three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 16 and 18 Park Place, by William P. Chrystie, alterations to five-story brick store and workshop; cost, $400.

Nos. 145 and 147 Hester Street, by Phebe Carland, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south west corner of Audubon Avenue, by Eliza C. Webster, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

No. 318 West Twenty-second Street, by Louis Frank, alterations to three and one-half-story brick dwelling; cost, $600.

Greenwich Avenue, southwest corner of Charles Street, by C. H. D. Steffens, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 47 to 51 East Fifty-ninth Street, by Albert Wagner, alterations to four-story brick apartment house and store; cost, $15,000

No. 357 Cherry Street, by J. S. & W. H. Barron, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $300.

No. 134 Fifth Avenue, by Henry Beadle and others, alterations to four-story brick private school, &c.; cost, $5,000.

No. 739 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, by Frederick Meeske, alterations to two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $500.

Nos. 507 to 525 West Twenty-second Street, by American Tobacco Company, alterations to six-story brick factory; cost, $3,000.

No. 314 West Seventy-eighth Street, by Robert Wallace, alterations to four and one-half-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Tulip Street, south side, 190 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, two-story frame building, two families, 22x34, $2,500; W. H. Swarthout, owner.

Bay Tenth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Crosby Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24x40, $3,500; R. O. Byrne, owner.

Stanley Avenue, south side, 20 feet east of Elton Street, two-story frame dwelling, two families, 20x36, $1,700; C. Franz, owner.

Quincy Street, north side, 275 feet west of Classon Avenue, two-story brick stable and carriage house, 22x44, $2,800; Joseph Sedles, owner.

Fulton Street, north side, 85 feet west of Crescent Street, two-story frame store and dwelling, 20x40, $2,000; John Ives, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.

FRONT ST, 28½ and 30; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Henry C. Zimmerman.....$46,500

WATER ST, 131; Joseph Braunfeld and wife to Bernhard Lichtenstein.

DEY ST, 79; George W. Tubbs to Smith Ely and another..... 30,000

WALKER ST, 89; John B. Schmelzel and others to John E. Kaugnran.. 29,000

BOWERY, 33; Augusta Steffens to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, ex property..... 1

FORSYTH ST, e s, Lot 592 map of estate of James Delancey, 10th Ward; same to same, ex property.. 1

COLUMBIA ST, 56, 58, and 60; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Augusta Steffens, ex property..... 1

5TH ST, 112; Philip Weber to Katharina Weber..... 10

KING ST, 11 and 13; Fredericke Mayer to Randolph Guggenheimer.. 75,000

KING ST, 21½, 23, and 25; same to same..... 85,000

33D ST, e s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Switzer to Sarah Switzer..... 1

22D ST, s s, 337.11 ft w of 5th Av, 26x98.9, and other property; William A. Fraser and Lina Fraser to George S. Fraser..... 25,000

35TH ST, n s, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 19.6x49.4; Jane Armstrong to Herman D. Ehlers and wife..... 10,000

11th Av, s e corner of 41st St, 18.7x80; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to to Michael Fitzsimons..... 9,750

11TH AV, e s, 18.7 ft s of 41st St, 18.6x60; same to same..... 6,250

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Matilda Michaelis to Simon Adler and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, same to Allen L. Mordecai, half part..... 1

80TH ST, same property; Charles E. Lydecker, referee, to Matilda Michaelis..... 29,400

94TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; John H. Hauschild to Betty Hilborn..... 2

63RD ST, No. 49 West; Maria Simpson to Ella S. Conkling..... 32,250

42D ST, Nos. 120-122 West; Mary Asten to Margaret M. Hayward and others..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; William L. McCreery and wife to Sarah L. E. Preston.. 10

42D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Heenan to William C. Adams..... 121,200

BOULEVARD, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 48.1x160; Gilbert E. Jones and others, executors, &c., of George Jones, to Frank L. Smith..... 25,000

75TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Julia E. Cameron to Arpad G. Gerster..... 22,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 57th St, 20x60; Gertrude I. Coakley to Patrick K. Lantry..... 16,500

AVENUE A, w s, 51.8 ft s of 86th St, 25x75.9; Johanna M. W. Ebernahn to Hannah Wallach..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 182 ft w of Park Av, 18x102.2; William Henry Thieling and another, executors, to Regina Weinberg..... 23,700

49TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 19x100.5; Ernestine Silverman to Andrew J. Johnson..... 9,800

MADISON AV, w s, 72 ft s of 41st St, 23.9x96.7; Edward P. Lloyd-Jones and others, executors, &c., of Elizabeth B. Underhill to Elsie Stillman..... 73,500

140TH ST, n s, 412.6 ft e of 6th Av, 87.6x irregular; Jacob Scholle and another, executors, &c., of Abram Scholle, to Terrence Kane and wife..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob and William Scholle to same..... 1

2D AV, n e corner of 113th St, 20.11x80; William Bartels and wife to Herman Schmuck..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Edward Swan and another, executors of Harris Wines, to Ratje Bunke..... 7,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 110th St, 100.11x80; Noah Davis, referee, to Richard H. L. Townsend..... 30,000

102D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Edward and Samson Wallach to Johanna M. Eberhahn..... 16,500

124TH ST, 420 and 422 East; Isabel W. White to Jacob Rose..... 25,500

124TH ST, 420 and 422 East; Jacob Rose to Joseph Thall..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 116th St, 80.8x irregular; Frances K. Lipman to John F. Menke..... 1

97TH ST, 125 West; John B. Smith and wife to Theodore Von Gauther. 1

142D ST, 540 West; Nora E. Ellis to Joseph A. Thompson..... 1

122D ST, s s, 234 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11; Livingston Disbrow and wife to Emily Strang..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 112th St, 51.10x60x49.1x80x100.11x140; the trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan Home to Home for Old Men and Aged Couples..... 44,000

148TH ST, n s, 179.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20.6x99.11; C. H. Truax, referee, to Jacob D. Butler..... 13,325

148TH ST, n s, 159.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; same to same.. 15,200

125TH ST, s s, 525 ft west; Diantha A. Southworth and others to Mary Woods..... 26,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s e s, 220.10 ft n e of 158th St, —x— to Harlem River; Allston Gerry to Joseph A. Flynn.. 10

137TH ST, s s, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and wife to William Bartels..... 1

132D ST, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x268.3, to Southern Boulevard, —x—x25.2; Beekman Cox and W. A. Campbell, executor of D. Campbell, to Augustus Gareiss... 14,000

SIMPSON ST, e s, 90 ft n of 167th St, 100x100; Henry L. Smith and wife to Jeannette Jerolamon..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jeannette Jerolamon to Henry L. Smith..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 79 ft s of 166th St, 20x97.3; Paul G. Decker and wife to August C. Grimm..... 7,950

AVENUE A, e s, 200 ft s of 23d St, 75x140; William J. Lederle and others to Jeremiah N. Martin..... 10

WALNUT ST, s s, 100 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 25x100; James S. Briggs to William Whisten..... 1

1ST AV, s e s, part of Lot 47, map of Claremont, 24x139, to Doughty's Brook, 24x132; Charles Lee Thielmann to William H. Thiemann.... 1

TRAFALGAR PLACE, w s, 125 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Helen J. Allcot to Howard M. Crowley..... 3,500

MARMION AV, s e s, Lots 203 and 212, map of East Tremont, 25x—; Walter White and another to Henry Heine..... 3,500

FIELDSTON ROAD, centre line at line of lands of William C. Wetmore, 24th Ward, 155x0.6x40x150x6; Samuel W. Richards and wife to David Bachrach, ½ part..... 1

FAIRFIELD AV, w s, at line of J. R. Whiting, 150x145, to Fieldston Road, x155x177, ½ part; same to same..... 1

RIVERDALE AV, w s, at centre 30-foot right of way of Butler & Barney, 1,447-1000 acres; same to same, ½ part..... 1

Leases Recorded.

BITTERMAN, Theodore, to Heyman Lottman; 244 Stanton St, 5 years.. $2,000

COHN, Isaac K., to George Mensching; store, 68 Columbia St, 3 years..... 744

ELIAS, Harry, to Sussman Wynker; 215 Avenue C, 3 years..... 600

EGAN, Stephen J., to Theodore Liebrandi; s s of 138th St, 27.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, store, 5 years.....$360 500

HACKLAND, Ann, and others to John Lawson; 554 West 35th St, 10 years..... 420

MILLEN, Dennis, heirs of, to Frederick Luhr; King's Bridge Road, corner of Croton St, 3 years..... 900

NOE, Charles S., and another, executors of James W. Trask, to L. Born & Sons; store, &c, 2,331 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,800

WEIL, Henry, to Otto E. Haecker; s e corner of 8th Av and 133d St, 5 years..... 1,900

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, William C., to Margaret Heenan; s s of 42d St, 200 ft w of 6th Av., 2 years.....$24,000

BELL, George S., and wife to Charles W. Bogart; w s of Tinton Av, 121 ft n of 163d St, demand..... 10,000

BRICKELMAIER, George, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 331 East 84th St, 3 years... 17,000

COWMAN, Thomas, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 36th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, demand..... 60,000

EHLERS, Herman D., and wife to Jane Armstrong; n s of 35th St, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 7,000

EBERHAHN, Johanna M. W., to Hannah Wallach; s s of 102d St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,000

FISHER, Hyman, to Ike Froomcen; 175 Norfolk St, 10 years..... 8,000

FEARING, William H., and wife to Clarence Warden; 7 East 43d St, 2 years..... 5,000

FARLEY, John J., and wife to Henry Oppenheimer; 118th St, s w corner of 7th Av, 1 year..... 70,000

FORBES, Mary A., to John L. Varick; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 177.3 ft s of 141st St, 3 years..... 8,000

FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, s e corner of 85th St, 3 years.....110,000

FOOTE, Elizur V., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 53d St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 12,500

GLASS, Morris, and wife to Solomon Jacobs; Henry St, s e corner of Pike St, 2 years..... 2,500

GODKIN, Katharine, to J. W. Sprague; 36 West 10th St, 5 years... 12,500

GOELLER, Christian F., and wife to Elisa Klingelhoffer; w s of Union Av, 361 ft s of Boston Av, 3 years.. 2,500

GRINNER, August C., to Paul G. Decker; w s of Forest Av, 79 ft s of 163th St, installments..... 2,500

GERIN, Andreas, and wife to Anton Wettach; s s of 47th St, 180 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,000

HARRELL, Claudius E., to Selivan F. Harrell; 306 5th Av, leasehold..... 15,000

HELMS, William, and another to John A. Haeseler; w s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 4 years..... 1,000

HEMING, Mary M., to August Hassey; s s of 121st St, 207 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 350

HUTCHESON, Anna B., to Judson S. Todd; Bergen Av, n e corner of 147th St, and property adjoining, (seven mortgages,) 1 year..... 75,000

HEINE, Henry, and wife to Webster White and another; e s of Marmion Av, 222.11 ft n of Tremont Av, and other property, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 3,500

JOHNSON, Andrew J., to Ernestine Silverman; n s of 49th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, installments..... 3,300

KANE, Terrence, and another to Robert McGill; n s of 140th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 5,000

KARST, John D., Jr., and wife to Jacob Korn; n s of 37th St, 100 ft e of 9th Av, installments..... 33,000

KANE, Terrence, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 140th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years.. 17,000

SAME to Daniel Daly; n s of 140th St, 325 ft e of 6th Av, or Lenox Av, demand..... 2,690

LIQUITI, Angelo, and others to Walker F. Kingsland; n s of 115th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 14,000

LESPINASSE, Alphonse J., to Faustino Lozano and another, executors; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 135th St, 3 years..... 10,000

LANTRY, Patrick K., and another to Gertrude I. Coakley; e s of Lexington Av, 40.5 ft n of 57th St, 1 year..... 3,000

McCARTHY, Hannah, to Elizabeth O'Brien; s s of Cherry St, 125.5 ft w of Jackson St, 1 year..... 700

MICHAELIS, Matilda, to William P. Douglas, as executor; n s of 80th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MURPHY, Ida E., to the United States Fire Insurance Company and another; s s of 127th St, 172.6 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 5 years..... 11,000

MENKE, John F., to Frances K. Lipman; n w corner of Madison Av and 116th St, installments..... 22,500

McCARTHY, Hannah, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Cherry St, 125.5 ft w of Chrystie St, 1 year..... 3,000

MICHAELIS, Matilda, to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 80th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MARTIN, Jeremiah N., to William J. Lederle and others; e s of Avenue A, 200 ft e of 2d St, 3 years... 3,000

MERZ, Margaretha, to Dollar Savings Bank; s s of 155th St, 145 ft w of Elton Av, installments..... 2,000

NAIRNE, Rose M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163 East 34th St, 3 years..... 11,000

NUGENT, James, and wife to Dennis Burns; n s of 147th St, 50 ft w of Jlegget Av, 3 years..... 1,300

O'REILLY, Thomas, and another to John G. McCullough; s s of 45th St, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 55,000

PIKE, Ella M., to E. G. Appleby; 69 to 73 Bayard St, 1 year..... 10,000

RAYMOND, Belle V., and another to Charles Welsh; 271 and 273 Greenwich St, 3 years..... 2,000

STEFFENS, Augusta, to Jonas Weil and another; 56 to 60 Columbia St, (three mortgages,) installments... 26,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife to Sheppard Gandy, trustee; s s of 137th St, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years..... 1

STIMMEL, Nathan, to Philip Bohnet; n s of 18th St, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... 16,000

SMITH, Frank L., to G. E. Jones and another; w s of Boulevard, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 3 years..... 1,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife, to the Bradley Currier Company, (Limited;) n e corner of 2d Av and 113th St, 1 year..... 20,000

SMITH, Bertha, and others to R. W. Stuart; n s of 62d St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 1,000

TAYLOR, Catharine, to Daniel J. O'Connor and another, executors; s s of 121st St, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 40,000

VON GANTHER, Theodore, to Gelsan Decker; n s of 97th St, 228 ft of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 3,500

WEBSTER, Clara M., and another, to Mary C Warren; w s of 6th Av, 60 ft s of 46th St, 2 years..... 16,000

WATERLOO, Ella W., and another to James P. Kernochan, and another, trustees; n s of 87th St, 207 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 18,000

ZIMMERMAN, Henry C., to Randolph Guggenheimer; No. 28½ and 30 Front St, installments..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EGGERS, George W., to Simon Adler and another, two assignments..... 12,500

HASSEY, August C., to E. P. Hassey..... $8,000

KLUGH, Henry E., executor, to H. E. Klugh, executor, two assignments..... 40,000

MALONE, Elizabeth, to Eliza Guggenheimer..... 5,000

MENKE, John F., to Frances K. Lipman, three assignments..... 2,000

MORDECAI, Allen L., as trustee, to F. J. Middlebrook..... 32,150

PYNE, M. Taylor, to Willard Scudder and another..... 8,191

ROBINSON, George H., and another to George H. Robinson and another, trustees..... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to A. B. Edgar and another, two assignments..... 14,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Sophia Ruppenheimer and another..... 10,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Shaw, two assignments..... 4,156

WRIGHT, William H., and another to Susan Lyon..... 2

THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK to Emma M. Treacy..... 1

SNOW, Frederick, to Sarah L. J. Whiting..... 1

SEAMAN, William I., to M. T. Pync. 1

Lis Pendens.

102D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Hyman Rosenberg against Margaret E. McCormick and others, (action to foreclose mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV and 32D ST, s w corner; Henry F. Quast, against George W. Tubbs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

129TH ST, s s, 399.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6 ft front; Equitable Life Assurance Society against David White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

47TH ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lexington Av, 16 ft front; Francis H. Macy, executor, against Maude A. Wilson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

21ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 75 ft front; Charles Hofferberth against Frederick S. Ayers, (action to compel removal of easterly wall.)

75TH ST and WEST END AV, n e corner; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Elisha H. Talbot, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

129TH ST, s s, 399.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6 ft front; Equitable Life Assurance Society against David White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

121ST ST, n s, 307 ft e of 8th Av, 36 ft front; Charles Lanier, trustee, against William F. McEntee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

92D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 17 ft front; Germania Life Insurance Company against Thomas Graham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

3D AV, 3,649; Hugh P. O'Rorke against William E. and Emma Ebner, owners; Emma Ebner, contractor..... $272

94TH ST, 33 and 33½ West; Burtin Gliddon against Cohen & Steinman, owners and contractors..... 23

BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 50 ft front; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against John Kirk, owner and contractor..... 149

ELIZABETH ST, 147; Max Juster against Henry M. Greenberg, owner and contractor..... 1,000

124TH ST, 210 and 212 East; F. Hafner against F. B. Cole, contractor; Hannah Cole, owner..... 600

BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 50 ft front; F. Hafner against John Kirk and Peter Behrens, owner and contractor.

Baptist Young People's Union.

NEWARK, N. J., May 23.—At the fifth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union to-day the following officers were elected: President—P. F. Botzong, Jersey City; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Evelyn R. Godby, Newark; Recording Secretary—Miss Grace Clesenger, Hightstown; Treasurer—E. F. Cobb, Camden; Board of Trustees—S. Conrad Ott, P. F. Botzong, E. F. Cobb, R. Veghte Taylor, and Miss Evelyn Godby; Vice Presidents—T. T. Ellis, Burlington; Dr. Anna H. Hand, Cape May; Henry T. Ronalds, Rutherford; H. P. Moron, Somerville; Rev. Charles H. Dodd, Newark; H. B. Ayers, Asbury Park; William Van Wart, Caldwell. The convention closed to-night.

Jersey Pharmacists Choose Officers.

NEWARK, N. J., May 23.—At the twenty-fifth annual session of the New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association this afternoon, these officers were elected: President—Charles F. Dare, Bridgeton; First Vice President—G. Mennen, Newark; Second Vice President—Samuel Davis, Boonton; Secretary—William C. Alpers, Bayonne; Treasurer—George T. Fitzgerald, Trenton; Executive Committee—G. Mennen, Newark; H. J. Jordan, Bridgeton; J. C. Field, Somerville, and W. T. Brown, Madison.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
Real Estate Auctioneer.
GRAND HOLIDAY AUCTION,

DECORATION DAY,

Thursday, May 30, 1895,

at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Stillwell Av. and King's Highway,

57 VERY FINE LOTS

ON

Stillwell Ave. and West 13th and West 12th Sts.

SOUTH BENSONHURST,

31ST WARD, BROOKLYN.
MUSIC BY 23D REGIMENT BAND.
FREE PASSES for trolley cars of Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
Property is reached by BROOKLYN HEIGHTS TROLLEY CARS from 39th St. Ferry, (get off at 24th Av.,) or BROOKLYN, BATH, AND WEST END TROLLEY LINE, from 39th St. Ferry, or the 5TH AV. L. at 36th St., (get off at 24th Av.)

Five Cent Fare on Each Line.

Or by SEA BEACH RAILROAD from 65th St. Ferry, (get off at King's Highway.)
Stillwell Av. is the best avenue in the 31st Ward.

TITLES INSURED.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 60 Liberty St. New-York, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 111 and 113 Liberty St.,
By order of Robert C. Embree and Benjamin F. Dos Passos, Executors of the estate of Thomas W. Strong, deceased,

METUCHEN, NEW-JERSEY.

COUNTRY SEAT known as "WOODWILD," consisting of a two-story and cellar concrete dwelling and outbuildings AND 35 ACRES of land. Photographs can be seen at the Attorney's or Auctioneers' office.

Also 27 ACRES in rear of above tract, with farm buildings, and 45 PLOTS OF 1 ACRE EACH, adjoining "Woodwild," which will be sold separately.

FARM OF 72 ACRES, including about 16 acres, mostly woodland, with farm buildings, known as "FAIRVIEW," within 1¼ miles from Metuchen Depot.

Also 4 ACRES of meadow land on Raritan meadows.

2 BLOCKS, comprising 31 lots and 3 cottages, near Metuchen Depot.

NEWARK, N. J.

308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 326, and 328 New-Jersey Railroad Avenue, 58, 60, and 61 Tichenor St.,
2½ and 3 story frame houses.

OCEANVILLE, NEW-DORP, S. I.

460 LOTS, between New-Dorp Station and New-York Bay, opposite George W. Vanderbilt's place.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE,
Attorney for Executors, 145 Broadway, N. Y.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

CHOICE LOTS AT PALISADES PARK.

By order of A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee.
AUCTION SALE TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895,
At 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine, at the
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOM,
59 Liberty Street, New-York.
GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
About 500 Most Beautiful Lots Near the Depot in the Improved Part of PALISADES PARK, N. J.

To be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. These lots are in the midst of fine dwellings and grassy lawns, free from stone and ready to build upon at once. Hitherto reserved for greater prices when the Hudson River Bridge comes, they must now be sacrificed for the benefit of creditors. Those who visit the property in advance of the sale (any day) will realize the advantages this sale affords to investors and home-seekers. Write for map containing full information and free passes to visit Palisades Park, N. J. Address
A. FRED. SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., New-York.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

COTTAGES AT COST.

Choice modern designs, hard wood finish, all improvements; nine rooms and bath; 45 minutes from city; close to depot; land 75x150, (more if desired); situated at Fairmount, Hackensack, N. J. Plans, photos, terms, &c., from

F. B. ROSS,
150 Broadway, N. Y.

PALISADE PARK LOTS AT ASSIGNEE'S Sale.—Great chance for investors and home-seekers. Write for map and free passes to visit the property in advance of the auction sale. Address A. F. SILVERSTONE, Assignee, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.

Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.

APPLY TO
CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue.
New-York City.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES,

Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR SUMMER.—Handsome apartment; seven rooms and bath; close to Broadway; rooms all outside. Call, before 2, or address E. P. C., 260 West 57th St.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

A—A—A.—ONTEORA, CATSKILL MTS.—Gentlemen going to Europe will sublet furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, in Onteora Club grounds; 5 minutes' walk to clubhouse; superb view; $400 for season, W. D. STARR, 313 West 75th St.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—A very desirable suburban residence, suitable for small family; 40 minutes from New-York; house in excellent order; plumbing and sanitary conditions perfect; high ground and good air; rent, $420 per annum. Address Owner, Post Office Box 2,816, New-York.

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Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

City Real Estate for Sale.

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OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
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FOR EXCHANGE—A palatial residence on the west side; value, $80,000; mortgage, $40,000; terms as follows: Must have $10,000 cash, balance in free and clear property or equity New-York City, Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Long Island, or Newport properties. POWER, Columbus Av., corner 85th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—VIRGINIA STUART MACKAY-SMITH and others, as trustees under the will of Ellen E. Ward, deceased, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES F. KELLY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, distant one hundred and seventy-four feet and five inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Central Park West with the northerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Tenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; running thence northerly and parallel with Central Park West, twenty-seven feet and five inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street; and thence running easterly, along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, one hundred feet, to the westerly side of Central Park West, and thence running southerly, along the westerly side of Central Park West, twenty-seven feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, May 7th, 1895.

FREDERICK SMYTH, Referee.
LIPPMANN & RUCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, New-York City.
my8-2aw3wW&F&my31

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Supreme Court, New-York County, City and County of New-York.—LOUISA SCHWEGLER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. BARTH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing

KICKAPOO LANDS OPENED

Horses and Bicycles Were Ahead in the Rush for Claims.

BRISK WORK AHEAD FOR THE COURTS

Twenty-five Claimants for Many Quarter-Sections -- Secretary Carlisle's Nephew Was in the Van.

BRITTON, Oklahoma, May 23.—The much talked of opening of the Kickapoo Indian Reservation to settlement was, after all, a tame affair. Several causes combined to produce this effect.

In the first place, the intending settlers, who had come here with the idea that several hundred thousand acres of land would be thrown open, soon discovered that but 70,000 acres were available. Then, too, the reservation swarmed with "sooners," who had fixed upon the most desirable land and thus were ahead of those who waited for the official opening of the reservation.

Because of these facts, hundreds of boomers did not attempt to join in the rush across the border, and others went in merely with a forlorn hope that some claims worth settling upon might have escaped the eyes of the greedy "sooners." In spite of adverse circumstances, however, there were crowds along the North Canadian River early this morning, and from Wellston, Idalah, and Chandler, on the northern border, came reports of other gatherings awaiting the hour of noon.

The largest crowds were in the vicinity of Choctaw, and when the word was given, the race to the line, now grown familiar through the experiences at other openings of Government reservations, was begun in real earnest. The horsemen and bicyclists led the procession, followed by men in buggies and wagons, the pedestrians bringing up the rear. It was only a short time before the leaders had vanished among the low hills near the river bank, and in a few minutes the town was practically deserted.

There was no disorder and no drunkenness, and all the stories in circulation last night to the effect that bands of desperadoes would make trouble among the boomers proved to be entirely without foundation.

Telephone messages from points on the northern, eastern, and western borders of the reservation show that a similar quiet and orderly feeling characterized the dash for the line. An hour after the start most of the settlers had located on their claims.

Every claim within five miles of Choctaw has at least twenty-five claimants. There will be work for the courts in deciding these contests. Within two miles of the southern boundary of the reservation and on the surveyed line of the Choctaw Railroad, a thousand settlers have already founded and staked off a town, to be called Olney. It is the only town of any size in the new Territory.

At Sweeney's Bridge, across the North Canadian River, several persons were injured in the rush. A large cavalcade of horsemen became entangled with a caravan of wagons. Several of the wagons were wrecked and many of the riders were unhorsed within the first mile. So far as known, there were no fatalities.

At the land offices the lines in waiting are very quiet. At Guthrie the first filing was made by M. L. Carlisle, a nephew of the Secretary of the Treasury. At Oklahoma City, Mrs. F. M. Beall, a widow, was the first to file. She bought her place in the line from Mark Hiatt, a schoolboy, for $115.

The fight last night between Deputy Marshals and whisky sellers, six miles north of Shawnee, was more serious than at first reported. The deputies fired on the peddlers, who were selling whisky to the Indians, killing two of them and fatally wounding three others. One of the deputies was slightly wounded.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 23.—Settlers arriving from Garnettsville, on the east of the Kickapoo Reservation, state that a large number of settlers drove into the quicksands of the South Canadian, south of here, and that many of them lost horses, wagons, and all their other possessions. Three or four persons were drowned.

A COUNTRY GOOD FOR CROPS.

Wheat, Cotton, and Timber Will Flourish in the Kickapoo Lands.

KICKAPOO, Oklahoma, May 23.—The Kickapoo Reservation, which has just been opened for settlement, is almost triangular in shape. It is bounded on the east by the Sac and Fox Lands, on the north by the lands of the Iowas, the Deep Fork of the Canadian being the dividing line; on the west by Oklahoma proper, and on the south by the North Fork of the Canadian, which runs in a southwesterly direction.

Oklahoma City is thirty miles west and six north of Kickapoo village, while historic Shawnee City is four miles down the river and across in the Pottawatomie country. After deducting the allotments there remain about 70,000 acres for home seekers. The greater portion of this land is as valuable as the fine section of Oklahoma lying along the North Fork.

The soil is black and deep, and well watered by the numerous small creeks which empty into the rivers on the north and south. Nearly all these streams are skirted with a belt of heavy timber, oak predominating. The upland between the streams contains many ravines and glens, with good timber and numerous fine sprigs. On this upland are to be found the fine prairie and open lands which are now ready for the sod plow of the industrious claimholder.

Much of the timber land is to-day just as nature made it. The entire effort and energy of the tribe and the squawmen have been directed toward cultivating the prairie lands, and nothing has been disturbed in the timber except what was absolutely necessary. The heavy growth of oak, walnut, hickory, pecan, elm, mulberry, cherry, persimmon, and the undisturbed underbrush have been a protection to all the smaller game, and even wild turkey and some kinds of deer are to be found in abundance.

In all this reservation there is a constantly changing landscape most pleasing to the eye, and it will not be many years before the industrious claimholders will have changed this land into a beautiful region of fine farms, presenting an ever-changing view of rolling prairie, sloping hills, and wooded dells, such as will delight the eye and please the fancy of any farmer of the old Empire State.

There is scarcely anything that will not make a good crop in this country when planted. It is far enough north to grow good wheat, and far enough south to grow good cotton. The timber is filled with nut-bearing trees, and no condition of the corn-crib will prevent the young hogs from thriving during the warm, open Winters in this climate. This is a natural fruit country, and, with a little attention, the settlers can soon supply themselves with everything in this line. The wild plum, grapehaw, persimmon, and berries of every kind abound in the timber belts, and are above the quality of the ordinary wild fruits.

The Kickapoo tribe has always been the subject of neglect, both by the department and by the missionaries sent into this country by the various religious denominations. The tribe has long been located upon this reservation, but it was not until 1883 that their location here was officially recognized by the Government, although the Indian Department for a dozen years practically had recognized it. About 1883 the Indian Bureau erected a good building near this village and established a school. Some ten years before that, a Quaker missionary opened a school a few miles above here. The strong and deep-seated prejudice of the ordinary Kickapoo against all ways and manners of the white extended to education—in fact, it took in everything except the vices of the whites—and it was considered beneath the dignity of a Kickapoo to know how to do more than hunt, eat, sleep, dance, and gamble.

He learned long ago that as soon as any tribe began to "take on" white civilization the Government began to interfere with their barbarous ways, including their plurality of squaws. Under these conditions, and the absence of any encouragement from the Government, this little Quaker mission was never able to secure more than about twenty pupils, and when the Government school was opened, it could get no pupils, and after a few years it was abandoned.

The adventurous squawmen have never been able to secure a very strong foothold in this tribe, and, as they are the best patrons of the schools in all the tribes, their absence made a dearth of the young mixed bloods from which to recruit the ranks of the school children. But the sentiment in the direction of education has been undergoing a marked change during the last few years. The Government has been seeking out the more intelligent young men in the various tribes for places of honor and trust, and this tribe has discovered that its young men must learn some of the ways and manners of the whites in order to be among the more fortunate who are ever securing recognition at the hands of the officials.

Perhaps nowhere in the Territory can be found a greater variety of "ancient architecture" than among the Kickapoos. They would perhaps live in rude mud huts, as do the Togas of the Nellgherry Mountain of India, but the climate here does not require that style. With this open climate they are satisfied with something after the Malayan style for their residences—and they have no use for any other buildings. If the Kickapoo locates his hut in the timber, he uses standing trees for corners; otherwise he cuts the poles and plants them in the ground where he wants his hut. The corner posts are cut off about eight feet above the ground, while two forks are set at the ends for the ridgepole. Poles are fastened to these with strips of green bark and willow withes. The sides of the house are made by sticking young willows in the ground and binding their tops around the poles. The roof, if it is to be a "rain roof," requires three rolls of bark to be used for shingles, over which is nicely thatched a thick coating of a kind of bulrush which grows along any of the streams here.

This constitutes the Winter residence of the Kickapoo. His Summer residence is almost devoid of any walls, and the roof is seldom of the "rain-roof" kind. The Kickapoos are not prone to wander about, pitching their tepee wherever they happen to be, but they have a more clearly defined idea of "home," though it be anciently rude.

About the only tribal industry to be found among them is the weaving of mats from the rushes. These are gathered in great quantities by the squaws and sorted, dried, and colored with coloring materials they find in the woods. These rushes are then woven into mats of various sizes and qualities, some of them resembling some kinds of the Turkish mats, and are very pretty. A Kickapoo, like a Mexican, needs no other bed than one of these mats, and when he rolls himself in his blanket and goes to bed on one of these coarse mats, he sleeps as soundly and gets rid of more of his chronic tired feeling than if he had occupied a feather mattress on a brass bedstead.

The Kickapoos began drawing their annuity on May 18, 1854, but it has amounted only to about $14 per capita. This small amount has forced them to frugality and has made it necessary for them to cultivate a little patch of land. If this condition could have existed in the case of some of the other and more wealthy tribes, the individual members would to-day be better fitted to attempt to make their own living from the fine lands soon to be allotted to them.

The heads of families—or, as is frequently the case, a "village" of several families—raise a few of the simplest vegetables and a patch of corn. The wild fruits which abound in all the timber are gathered and dried for Winter use. They hunt game in the Winter, and in recent years they have learned to prepare parts of a deer for future use. On the whole, it is claimed by some of the members of this tribe that they are in a more desirable condition and fare better than some of the five civilized tribes which are pampered and clothed and paid a large annuity.

The Kickapoo, like all other Indians, is an inveterate gambler, but the scarcity of money and the difficulty of getting food work as a great preventive to the gambling habit. If he was as fortunate as some of the other tribes, he would devote as much of his time and all his money to the highly civilizing and elevating game of "stud poker." It is generally believed among those most familiar with the Kickapoo and his surroundings that, when the examples of industry, energy, and thrift which he will get from his white neighbors, he will in a few years become quite industrious, and will make very satisfactory progress toward being a thrifty farmer.

This is the only pretense toward a town on the Kickapoo Reservation. In the northern part of the reservation is a small tribal village. When the land is settled, Kickapoo will make a good town, and another will be established near where the North Fork touches Oklahoma proper. If the Indian village in the northern part of the reservation does not start up very quickly and with proper energy, a town will rise not far from the northwest corner of the reservation.

There is no railroad through the Kickapoo country, but when the prospective road is built from the fine coal fields just to the east, there will be a town on the road, whatever may now be planned. The road from the coal fields will certainly be built, as there is already a good demand for the coal, which is of a good quality.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry, President of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles G. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert W. Rose, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. William C. Bennett, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. William A. Campbell, Ninth Infantry, Second Lieut. Frederick W. Sargent, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. John M. Sigworth, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Wilson Chase, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry.

—Court-Martial at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory.—Detail: Capts. Sumner H. Lincoln, Joel T. Kirkman, Gregory Barrett, John F. Stretch; Lieuts. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry; Charles J. T. Clarke, Tenth Infantry; Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry; Harry H. Pattison, Third Cavalry; Robert S. Offley, Tenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Charles Crawford, Tenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—A board to recommend a proper ration for troops in emergencies will meet at San Antonio, Texas. Detail: Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, Fifth Cavalry; Major John F. Weston, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon; Capt. William L. Wood, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery.

—Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, aide de camp, has been announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department of Texas, vice Lieut. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, relieved.

—Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, aide de camp, has been announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department of Texas, vice Lieut. George T. Langhorne, Third Cavalry, relieved.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Lewis Smith, Third Artillery, twenty-three days' extension; Capt. Charles H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry, twenty days; Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, Second Artillery, three months.

—Capt. Isaac W. Littell, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster, relieved.

—Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to New-York City on public business relating to constructions in his charge at Davids Island, New-York Harbor.

—Capt. Stephen C. Mills, Twelfth Infantry, and Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, Second Cavalry, aides de camp, will accompany Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger to Washington.

—Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been announced as aide de camp to Brig. Gen. Z. R. Bliss, commanding Department of Texas.

Navy.

—The Secretary of the Navy has restored to duty Lieut. C. S. Norton and Lieut. W. P. Elliott, who were sentenced to six months' suspension for negligence resulting in the grounding of the United States ship Adams in Bering Sea last year. The period of suspension had nearly expired.

—Gunner Patrick Lynch has been detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to duty at Craney Island, Va.

—Acting Gunner R. J. Hill has been detached from the Hotchkiss Works and ordered to Newport.

—Acting Gunner W. A. Cable has been detached from Newport and ordered to the Cincinnati.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers been ordered to the Columbia Iron Works.

—Ensign G. W. Brown has been detached from the Petrel, and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. D. P. Menefee has been detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Petrel.

—Gunner H. J. Tresselt has been ordered before a retiring board.

—Ensign R. J. Hartung has been ordered to the Bennington.

—Chaplain J. S. Wallace will take one year's leave.

Commissioners of Elections Organize.

The new Commissioners of Elections of Brooklyn organized yesterday by electing William H. Williams President, Jacob M. Erreger Treasurer, and Charles J. Edwards Secretary. They were then escorted through the Smith Street headquarters and introduced to the clerks.

IT STOPS STEEL BULLETS

Safety Behind One of W. J. F. Lennard's Latest Improved Shields.

EXPERTS WITNESS REMARKABLE TESTS

Projectiles That Penetrated 16 Inches of Wood and a Half-Inch Steel Plate Went Only an Inch into the Armor.

The bullet resisting shield invented by W. J. F. Lennard was subjected yesterday to a series of tests, the results of which demonstrated the efficacy of the materials of which the shield is composed, and greatly astonished those who witnessed the tests. The original invention was intended for, and was found capable of, resisting leaden bullets fired from rifles of 45 to 50 calibre.

With this shield Lennard traveled all over this country, giving exhibitions at theatres and other places, allowing skilled marksmen to fire at him at forty feet range, while he was protected with the shield or cuirass which he had invented. Since that time, C. M. Daily, who is connected with Hartley & Graham and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, became interested in the invention. He was satisfied that whatever principles were involved in the manufacture of the shield, or whatever materials were used in its composition, it was capable of being improved so that it could be made to resist steel jacketed bullets of great velocity and penetrating powers, fired by small-bore rifles.

Mr. Daily is an expert in firearms. He went to England in 1886 to introduce the Lee magazine rifle into the British Navy, and after a three years' struggle succeeded in inducing the British Naval authorities to accept the arm, which is now in use in the navy under the name of the Lee-Metford gun. Associated with Mr. Daily in the new enterprise is Mr. Warren, one of the Directors of the Lee Arms Company.

Under the stimulus offered by these gentlemen, Lennard has been devoting much time to perfecting the materials of which his shield is composed, so as to greatly increase its resisting power. He has kept the nature of the materials which enter into the composition of the shield a profound secret, even from those who have become interested in the enterprise with him. The preliminary tests, which were made in private, were so satisfactory that it was determined to make public tests yesterday. These were made in the afternoon in the shooting range on the grounds of Atlantic Park, in East New-York, in the presence of Mr. Daily and a number of persons interested in firearms.

Lennard brought with him two flannel-covered pads made of the bullet-resisting materials. One was the original invention for resisting leaden bullets and was similar in every respect to that worn by the inventor in his public exhibitions. The armor in this pad is 1⅛ inches thick, and is said to be absolutely free from metal plates. The second pad was made of the improved materials and intended to resist steel-jacketed bullets fired from small bore rifles. The materials of the first-named armor enter largely into the composition of the improved shield in the proportion of two-thirds, the other part being metal to give it greater stability. The improved shield was 12 by 15 inches, a little over two inches thick, and weighed eleven pounds. The experiments demonstrated that the weight and thickness of the armor can be reduced about 30 per cent.

The first test was made with a 45-calibre Winchester rifle, the arm which is in use in the United States Army. A bullet fired from this rifle at 100 feet distance entered a maple stump to the depth of over six inches. The same kind of a bullet fired from the same rifle and at the same distance at the shield which Lennard was accustomed to wear at his exhibitions, and which was set up as a target, penetrated but half an inch.

Another shot was taken at the shield at a distance of fifty feet, and the bullet penetrated to the same depth, and when taken out appeared to have been fused by contact with the armor.

A block of yellow pine timber sixteen inches thick was then set up as a target. The English Lee-Metford rifle of .303 calibre, carrying a steel-jacketed bullet, was then fired. The cartridge used in this gun is loaded with cardite powder, giving a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet a second. The bullet from this rifle, fired at 100 feet distance, passed through the wooden block and was stopped by a steel shield back of it.

The shield made by Lennard was then put up as a target in place of the wooden block, and the steel bullet fired at it from the same rifle penetrated but one inch into the shield.

Still more marvelous results were obtained with a small-bore Remington rifle fitted with the Lee-Metford rifling that has just been adopted by the United States Navy Department. This rifle has a calibre of .236, which gives a muzzle velocity of 2,400 feet a second. A bullet from this rifle fired at a distance of 100 feet not only passed through the 16-inch block of yellow pine, but made a deep dent in the steel plate behind it. A steel plate half an inch thick was then set up as a target and a bullet from the Remington rifle went clean through it.

A similar bullet fired at Lennard's improved shield from the same rifle, at the same distance penetrated but one inch.

The ammunition used in the American rifles was furnished by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, while the cartridges used in the Lee-Metford rifle were brought from England.

The tests were considered eminently successful, and the results have demonstrated that the armor may be utilized for many purposes on board war ships, as for screens for military tops and shields for machine and rapid-fire guns. It can also be used for protecting the inside of turrets and conning towers, or torpedo netting both inside and outside, and for the protection of men operating heavy guns and secondary batteries. The inventor and those who are interested with him in the introduction of this armor are confident that this material, whatever it may be, will in the future come into use for the protection of the boilers on board war ships, and also for the inside of ship bottoms, and in connection with backing for heavy armor plates.

An official test of the armor will be made soon, at which many military and naval authorities will be invited to pass upon the merits of the invention and its utility.

The Orange Choir Guild Festival.

ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—The first annual festival service of the Choir Guild of the Oranges was held this evening in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and was one of the finest church services ever held in an Episcopal church in this State. It was a full choral service, thoroughly Anglican in character and much like the English cathedral service.

Fully 125 men and boys from St. Mark's, St. Paul's, All Saints', Holy Communion, and Grace Church parishes sang in the choir. They were under the direction of J. Remington Fairlamb of All Saints' Church and Frederick H. Shepard of Grace Church, while J. R. Van Vleit of All Saints' Church, J. W. Barrington of St. Mark's Church, and De Witt Clinton, Jr., of the Church of the Holy Communion were organists.

Prisoner Smashed the Camera.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 23.—A man who gave his name as William Clancy, and who said he came from Arkansas, was arrested at the Hamburg steamship dock for picking pockets. Subsequently he was taken to Magnus's photograph gallery to be photographed for the Rogues' Gallery.

He refused to be photographed, and fought desperately with the officers. He got one of Detective Nelson's fingers between his teeth and nearly bit it off, and then smashed the camera. Mr. Magnus undertook to assist the officers, and was violently kicked by the prisoner.

When Clancy smashed the camera the effort to photograph him was abandoned. At the police station Mr. Magnus charged Clancy with assault.

Murder Trial Ninety Minutes Long.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 23.—The shortest murder trial in the history of Camden County took place this morning, when William Jacobus was tried for killing George Whittengen Dec. 22, 1894, near Cuthbert's Station. The trial lasted one hour and a half. The jury was out fifteen minutes, when they returned a verdict of involuntary manslaughter.

CHEAP FOR THE CITY DERRICK

Complaint to the Dock Board About Letting It for Private Work—A Contractor Hints at "Influence."

The Dock Board met yesterday. Maurice Stack, a dockmaster in the Eleventh District, was removed, and Edward Abeel appointed in his place. Dockmasters Thomas P. Walsh, Thomas E. Booth, and James A. Monahan were notified that their resignations would be looked for on or before June 1.

That business being finished, the Commissioners found time to listen to Isaac E. Chapman, of the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, who appeared before the board with a protest. He made it known that his company had gone to great expense in creating its wrecking outfit, and he objected to the use for private interests of the department's floating derrick, the New-York.

A New-Jersey firm, Sanford, Stillman & Co., has secured the contract for erecting a granite bulkhead at the foot of Vestry Street for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In the contract it was specified that the department's derrick New-York was to be used in laying the granite blocks.

Mr. Sanford, who was present in the board room, was asked by Commissioner Einstein at what figure he had estimated the use of the derrick when he made his estimate for the contract. Mr. Sanford admitted that he had not figured very closely on that item, but thought that the derrick would not cost him more than $60 or $70 per day.

Mr. Chapman was heard from. He said a derrick suitable for the sort of work contracted for could not be had for anything near that sum. One of his own, he said, would demand from $300 to $400 a day. Mr. Chapman hinted at some people having influence with the last administration of the Dock Department, and the Commissioners spoke of an investigation to ascertain why the services of the city's derrick had been rated so much lower than that of privately owned machines.

A committee from the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation appeared before the Commissioners and urged that the present system, or, rather, the lack of any, in numbering piers was detrimental to the city's interest, and asked that the piers be numbered with some regard to sequence. The matter was referred to the Chief Engineer of the department.

TO STOP TEARING UP STREETS

Permit to the Astors Mr. Brookfield Does Not Consider Valid.

Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield has ordered the tearing up of sections of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to build a vault for a new hotel, to be stopped.

The vault is for the Astor estate, and permission was secured from the Board of Aldermen in the regular way. The estate secured from the Department of Public Works a permit to tear up the streets, and disturb the water and gas pipes. The permit was granted by mistake, as since the Commissioner took charge he has refused permits to tear up the streets to build vaults beyond the curb line, holding that the Board of Aldermen did not have the right to give the streets away.

The Commissioner, when he learned that the streets were being torn up for that purpose, ordered that the permit be revoked, and work has therefore been stopped probably until the Astors can learn whether the permit from the Board of Aldermen is valid. The Commissioner holds that all permits issued in the past by the Aldermen have been illegally issued.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Wang" and "Dr. Syntax."—Benjamin D. Stevens, manager of De Wolf Hopper and his company, was greeting friends in Broadway all day yesterday. In spite of two serious attacks of illness through which he has passed during the season, Mr. Stevens now looks healthier than ever, and he is full of his old-time energy. The only thing that worries him is the prospect of a season of idleness this Summer, when Mr. Hopper, who has not taken a vacation before since he became a star, will not act. Mr. Stevens says he does not know what he will do with himself to keep the blues away. The Hopper company is in Newark this week, and next week the season will close with a series of performances in New-England towns. Next season Mr. Hopper will make his first trip to San Francisco, and during his Pacific coast tour he will present "Wang" as well as "Dr. Syntax."

—Sadie Martinot.—In spite of the closing of her engagement at the Bijou Theatre by the strike of her unpaid actors, Sadie Martinot asserts positively that she will present "The Passport" at the Harlem Opera House next week, which will close the season at that theatre. The action of Miss Martinot's company has been severely criticised by professionals, who say that she promptly paid all salaries until she came to New-York, and would have made all arrearages good had she been given a little time. The Bijou is now being used exclusively for rehearsals of "The Mimic World," which Canary & Lederer will produce at the Casino on Decoration Day.

—Doorkeeper Thompson's Benefit.—The friends of Leander Thompson, the courteous doorkeeper of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, have tendered him a benefit, to be given at that house next Friday afternoon. Among the many artists who have volunteered their services are Mr. and Mrs. J. William Macy, Harry Rogers, Claudie Revere, Master Donald G. Kimberly, Laura Burt, Jennie Walker, Marguerite Ferguson, Mrs. Hattie Neffler, J. S. Terry, Felix Xaney, Prof. Rudolf Von Scarpa, Mlle. Mercedes, Prof. Charles H. Wright, C. Palmoni, and the Wilsons, acrobats. George S. Hasbrouck will officiate as manager, and William Lloyd Bowron as musical director.

—Seton Hospital Benefit.—A great many seats have been sold in advance for the performance to be given at Palmer's Theatre this afternoon, and a large audience will probably be in attendance. Maida Craigen will present for the first time in New-York her new romantic drama, "A Duel of Hearts." The hospital for which the performance is to be given is one of the worthiest of the many worthy charities supported by private contributions.

—To Play in Quebec and Halifax.—The organization of the usual Summer companies which annually go forth from this city to watering places and cities remote from here has already begun. D. Lyons has formed a company, consisting of himself, Nellie Reed, Verner Clarges, Henry Jewett, Alfred Fischer, and Alice Leigh, to play a Summer season in Quebec and Halifax, beginning June 5. The opening play will be Zola's "L'Assomoir."

—Robbed the Actors.—W. J. Kennedy and E. J. Lander, two members of the Maud Hillman Dramatic company, were waylaid and robbed while on the way to their hotel, in Binghamton, Wednesday night. The thieves secured two watches and a small amount of money. John Griffin and Frank Malone, arrested yesterday, were fully identified by the actors as the men who robbed them.

—Camille D'Arville's New Opera.—"A Daughter of the Revolution," the new comic opera written for Camille d'Arville by Ludwig Englander and J. Cheever Goodwin, will positively be produced at the Broadway Theatre next Monday evening. Rehearsals have been held day and night during the present week and a smooth opening performance ought to be assured.

—Will Go to the Grand Opera House.—Manager Augustus Pitou has engaged David Braham and his entire orchestra, so long attached to Harrigan's Theatre, to appear at the Grand Opera House next season.

Improvements in the Germanic.

The Germanic of the White Star Line, which has been a favorite with the traveling public for many years, has been thoroughly overhauled and remodeled, so as to bring her abreast of the times.

New boilers have been put in place, and the latest type of triple expansion engines have been substituted for those that have done such excellent service in the past. Many other improvements have been introduced so as to make this steamer practically equal, as regards comfort, to the Majestic and Teutonic of the same line.

The saloon deck is now covered along its entire length with a permanent sun deck or awning, on which the lifeboats are placed. This leaves the promenade deck entirely clear of boats and ventilators, and provides a most delightful place for exercise and amusement.

The companionways have been rebuilt and redecorated in wainscoted oak, with carved panels. The floors of the main entrances, passages, smoke room, &c., have been covered with rubber tiling, which will add much to the comfort of passengers by preventing slipping in heavy seas.

The saloon has been redecorated in white and gold, and the long tables formerly used have been changed for small athwartship tables on each side. In the library, which is situated just above the main saloon, a tastefully designed well has been introduced to give adequate light and ventilation to the saloon. The whole is surmounted by a magnificent dome skylight, about 16 feet square.

The library has been fitted with every luxury and convenience, and is beautifully decorated. The smoking room, which is also situated on the upper deck, is entered from the main companionway.

James J. Van Alen at Newport.

NEWPORT, May 23.—James J. Van Alen arrived to-day for the season. He is here several weeks earlier than usual, and will remain till November. He expects to entertain several distinguished foreigners this season. Prof. Alexander Agassiz of Cambridge, Mass., opened his cottage to-day. The cottage of Mrs. Mary Holmes, Bellevue Avenue, was rented to-day to James B. Parker of New-Jersey. Miss Winterhoff of New-York, Max Agassiz of Boston, and Mrs. Letitia S. Sargent are visiting here.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 12 M. for Maracaibo direct, per steamship Maracaibo; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile; at 3 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania";) at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Cuvier, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Cuvier";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Island, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alisa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia" or Rome";) at 2 PM (supplementary 3:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 17, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR. GENOA.

Ems.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM
Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM
Lahn, Thur., Je. 13, 8 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Fulda, Sa., July 20, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 8 AM
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New-York to Paris, London, and Hamburg

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. Bismarck, My. 30, 11 AM
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 25, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.—After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH Cape, also to SPITZBERGEN.—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digermulen, Nordfjord, Sognefjord, Hardangerfjord, Mageroe, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimskiev, Bergen, Hamburg, New-York—by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....May 29
ST. LOUIS.....June 5
NEW-YORK.....June 12
PARIS.....June 19
ST. LOUIS.....June 26
NEW-YORK.....July 3
PARIS.....July 10
ST. LOUIS.....July 17
NEW-YORK.....July 24
PARIS.....July 31

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

RHYNLAND....May 29
WESTERNL'D...June 5
NOORDLAND...June 12
WAESLAND....June 19
FRIESLAND....June 26
RHYNLAND....July 3
WESTERNL'D...July 10
NOORDLAND...July 17

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14, North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, May 29, 10 AM
Teutonic, June 12, 9 PM
Britannic, June 12, 10 AM
Majestic, June 19, 2 PM
Germanic, June 26, 9 AM
Adriatic, July 3, 3 PM
Teutonic, July 10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, July 17, 1 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broad